



# ELECTRICITY MARKETS AND THE ROLE OF RENEWABLES & NUCLEAR

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Praha, 4.2.2025

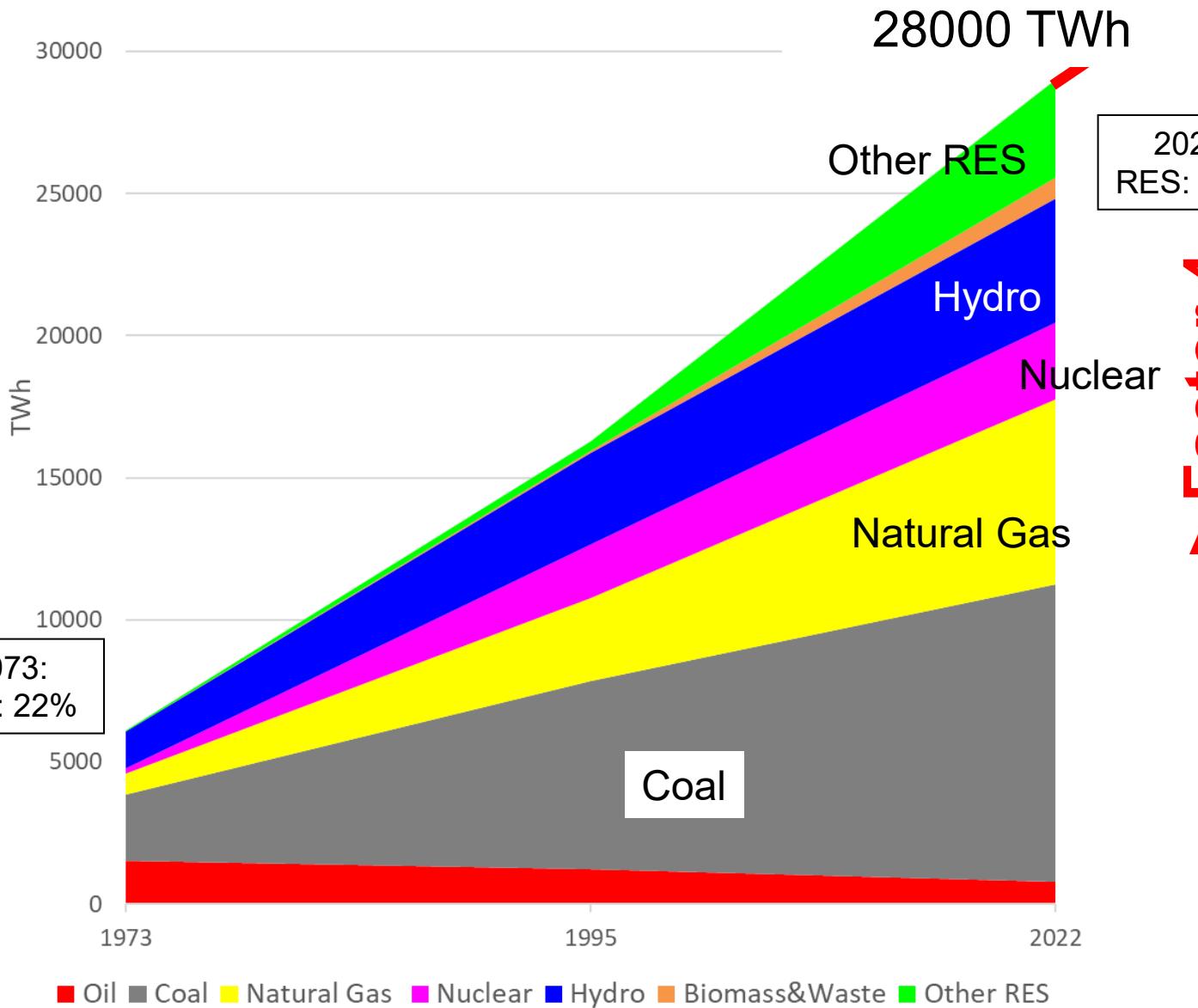
- 1. Introduction**
- 2. How prices come about (theory)**
- 3. How prices developed in Europe**
- 4. Environmental issues: CO2-prices**
- 5. Electricity generation costs**
- 6. Recent developments of nuclear**
- 7. The role of Renewables**

# OUR LIFE: PERMANENTLY UNDER



# ELECTRICITY

Electricity – THE universal technology for providing energy services

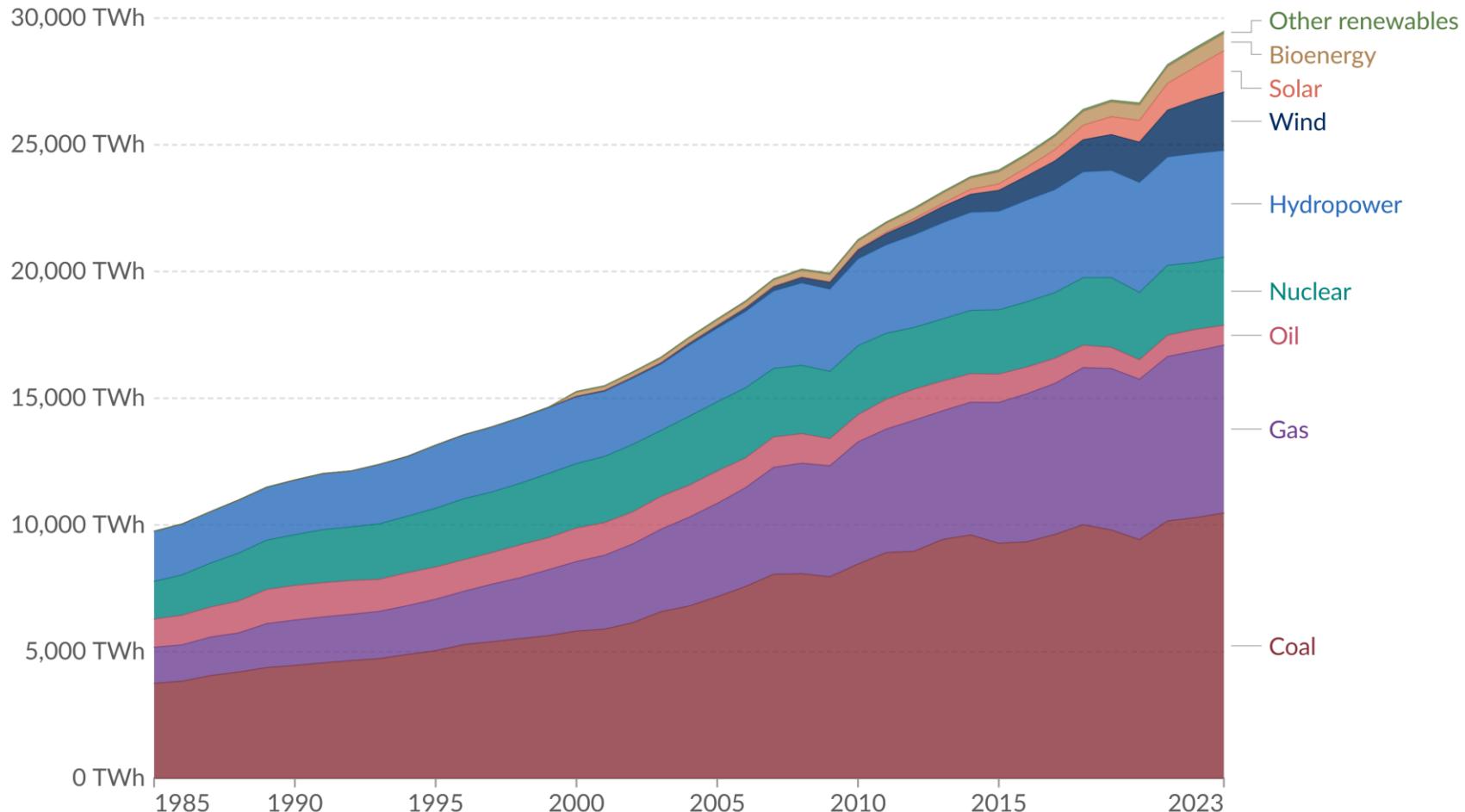


## Factor 4

# Electricity production by source, World

Measured in terawatt-hours<sup>1</sup>.

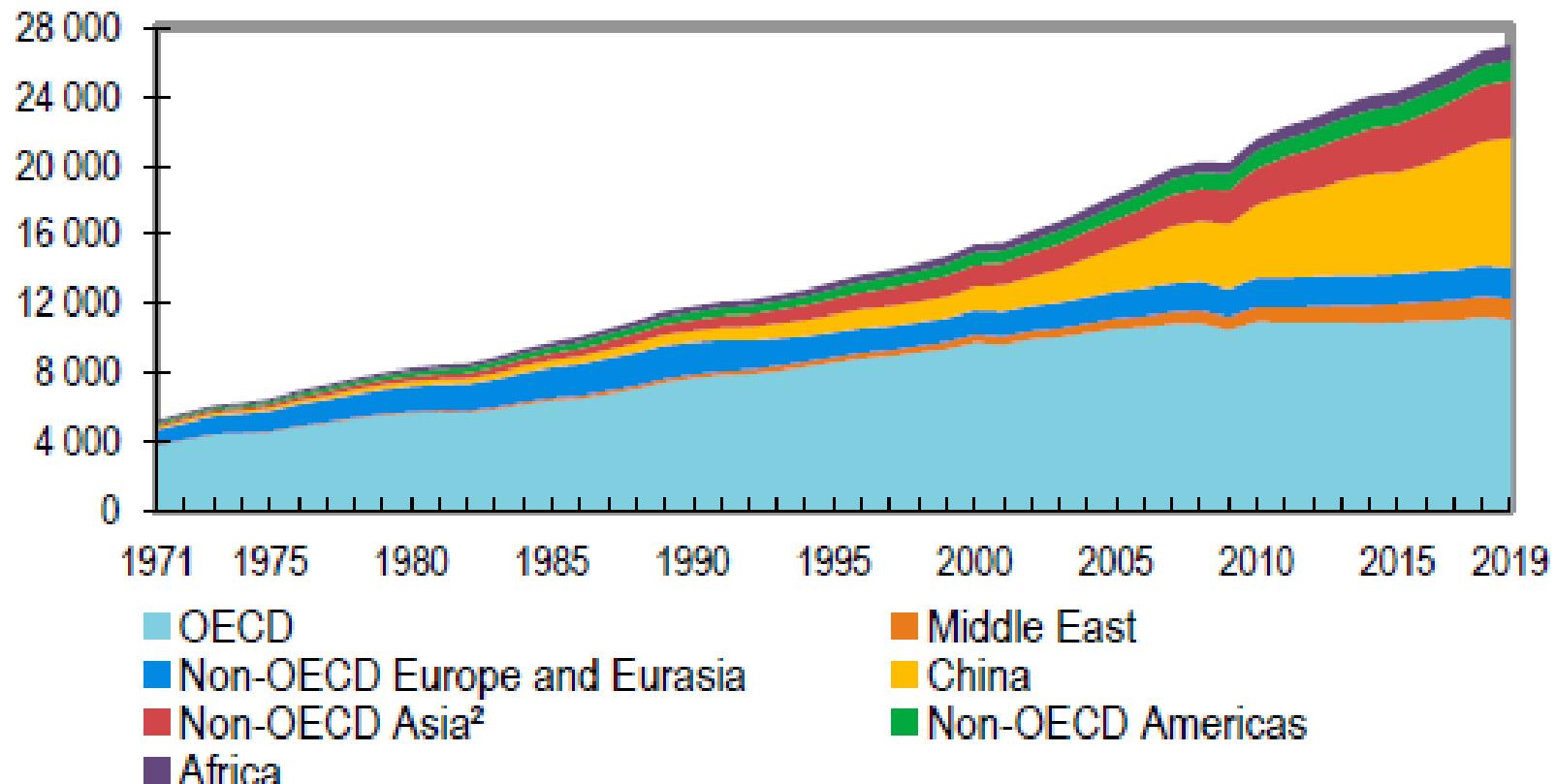
Our World  
in Data



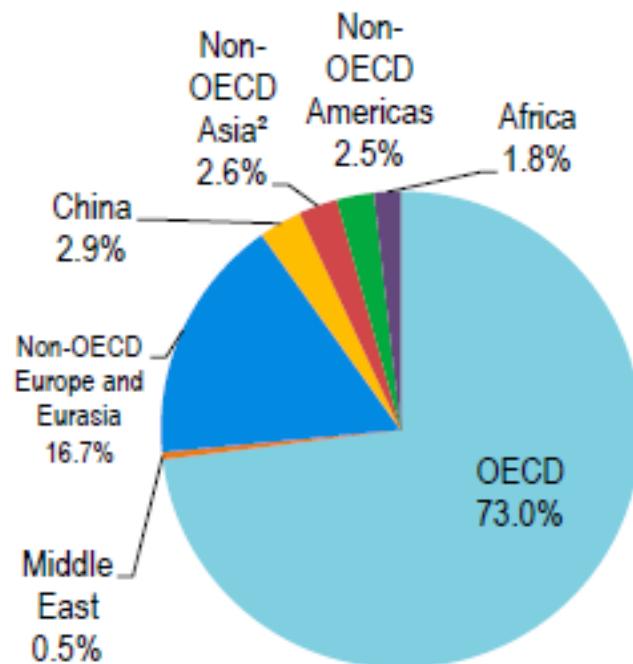
Data source: Ember (2024); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024)  
 Note: "Other renewables" include waste, geothermal, wave, and tidal.

[OurWorldinData.org/energy](https://OurWorldinData.org/energy) | CC BY

## World electricity generation<sup>1</sup> by region, 1971-2019 (TWh)

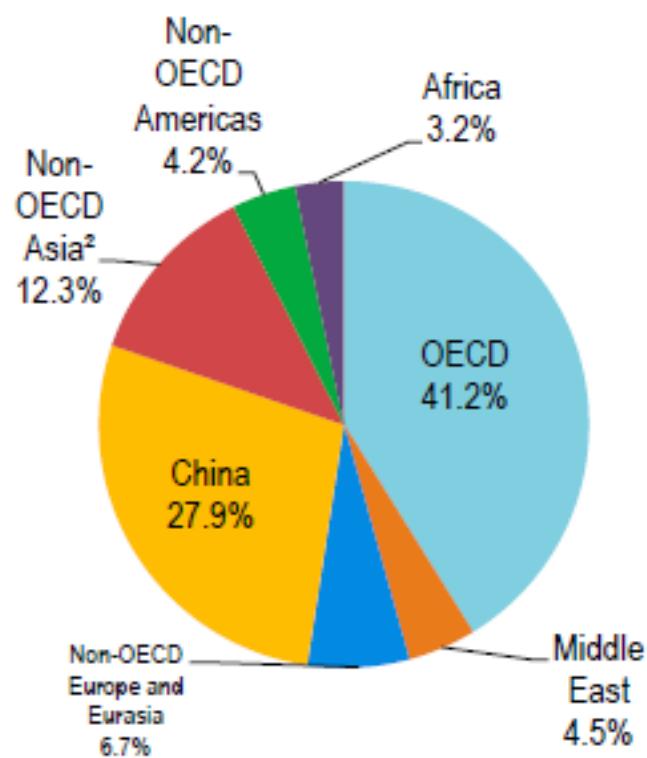


1973



6 131 TWh

2019



26 936 TWh

1. Excludes electricity generation from pumped storage.

2. Non-OECD Asia excludes China.

Sources: [IEA, World Energy Balances, 2021](#); [IEA, Electricity Information, 2021](#).

# WHAT IS IMPORTANT WITH RESPECT TO FUTURE ELECTRICITY?

# 1. INTRODUCTION: CORE OBJECTIVE

- How to provide access to electricity „optimal“ from societies point-of-view?
- What is the optimal political „structure“?  
Private, price (de-)regulation ....
- How to bring about a transformation to a sustainable electricity system?
- Coal vs nuclear vs renewables vs natural gas?

# THE EU-DIRECTIVE(S) 1

The European Commission's main expectation .... was the belief that

**“market forces [would] produce a better allocation of resources and greater effectiveness in the supply of services”**

- Intentions of the EC directive:
  - Competitive markets
  - lower electricity prices
  - more environmentally benign

# A revised EU electricity market design to:



Boost renewable  
energy  
investments

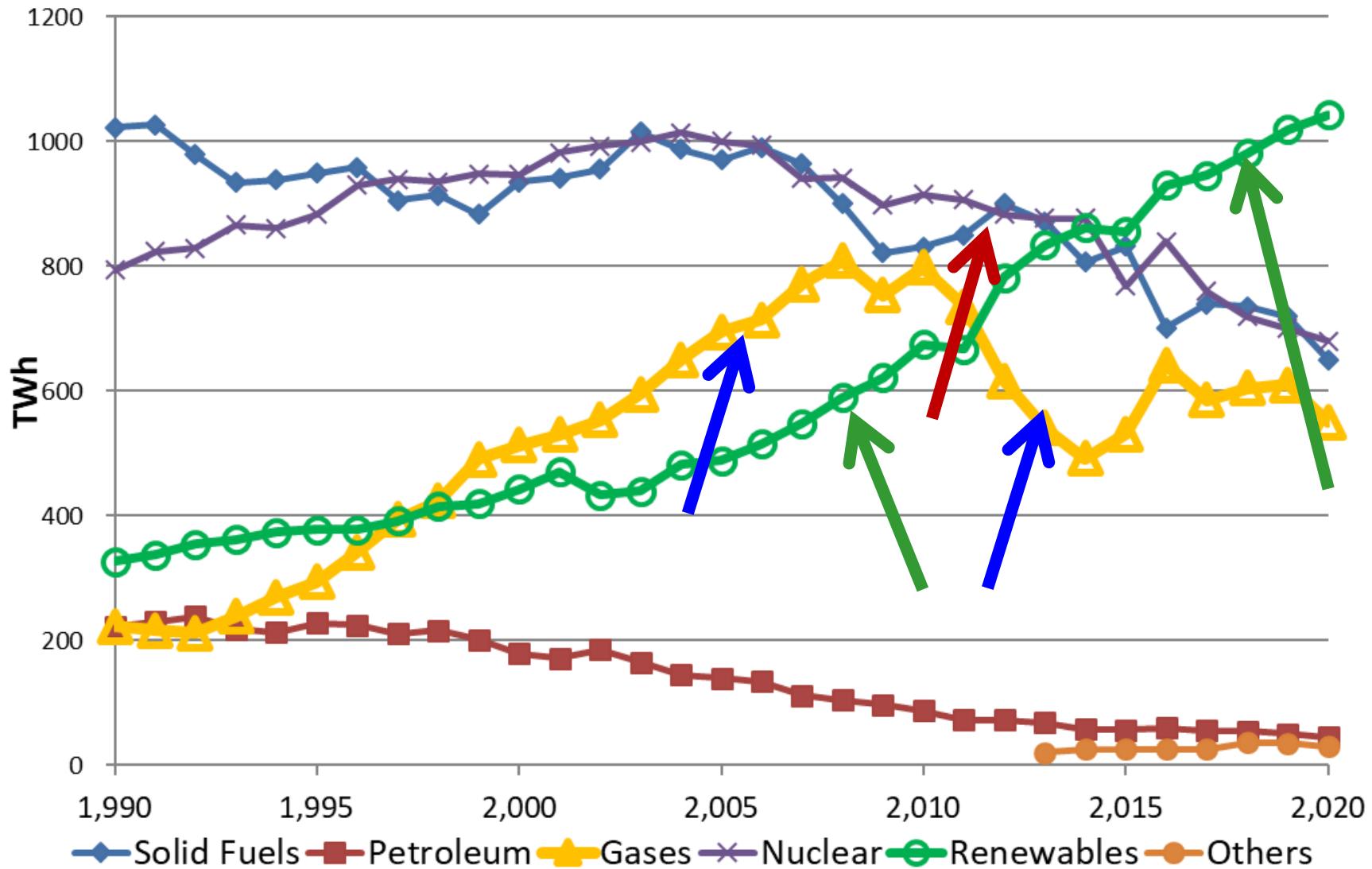


Better protect  
and empower EU  
consumers



Enhance the  
competitiveness  
of EU industry

# Electricity generation EU-28



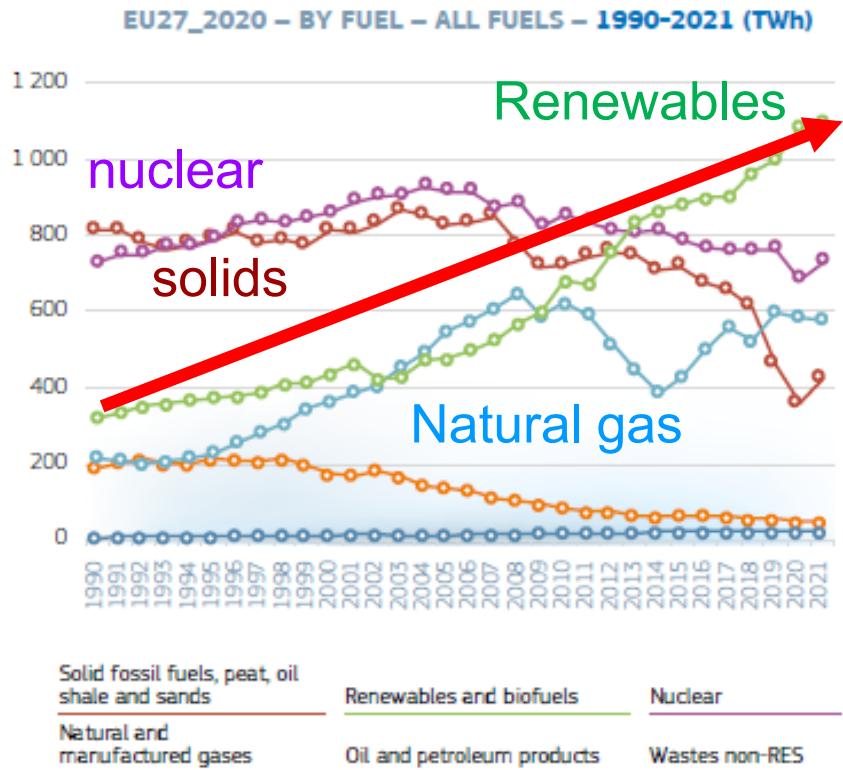
# EU energy in figures



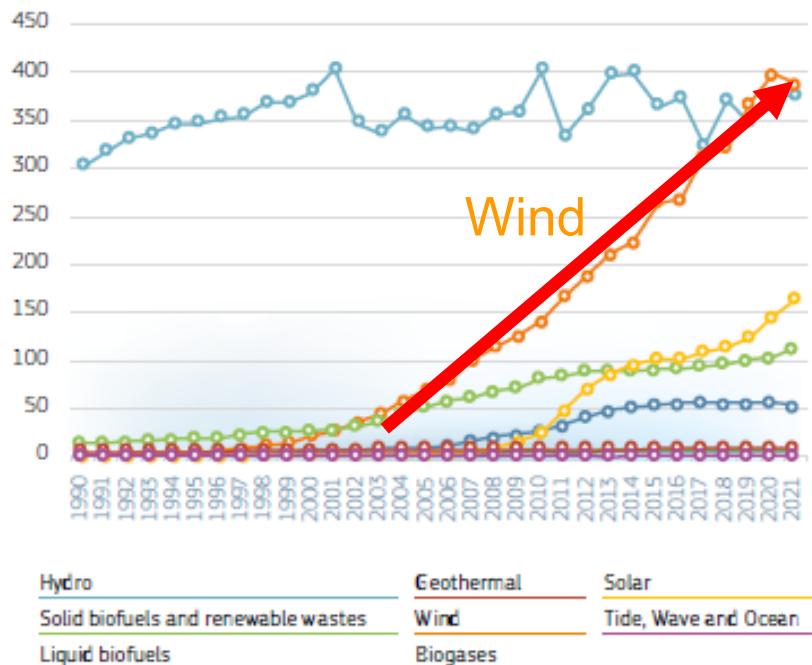
STATISTICAL  
POCKETBOOK  
**2 0 2 3**

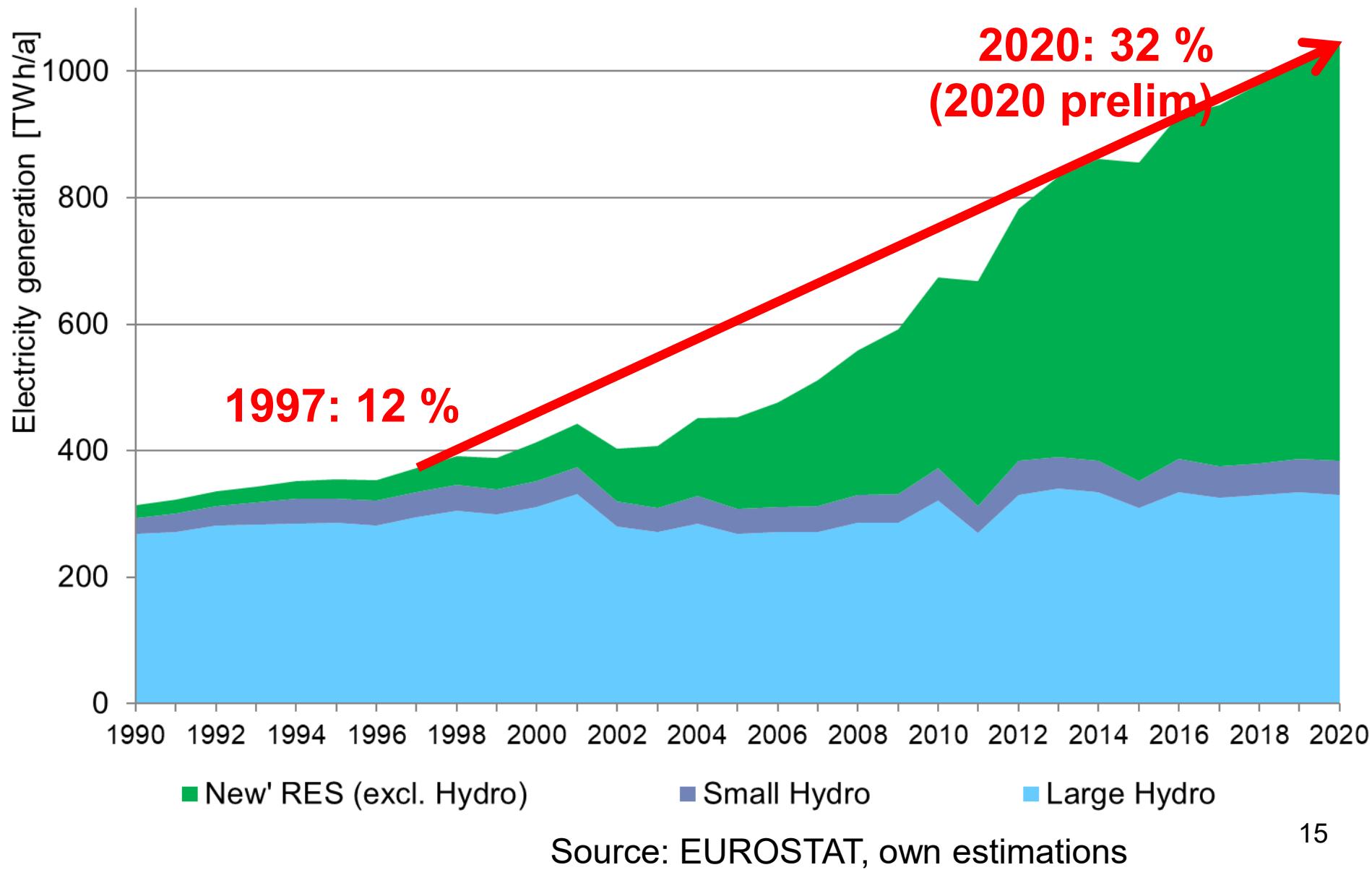
# Electricity generation EU-27

## 2.6.2 Gross Electricity Generation



EU27\_2020 – BY FUEL – GROSS ELECTRICITY GENERATION, BY FUEL: RENEWABLES – 1990-2021 (TWh)

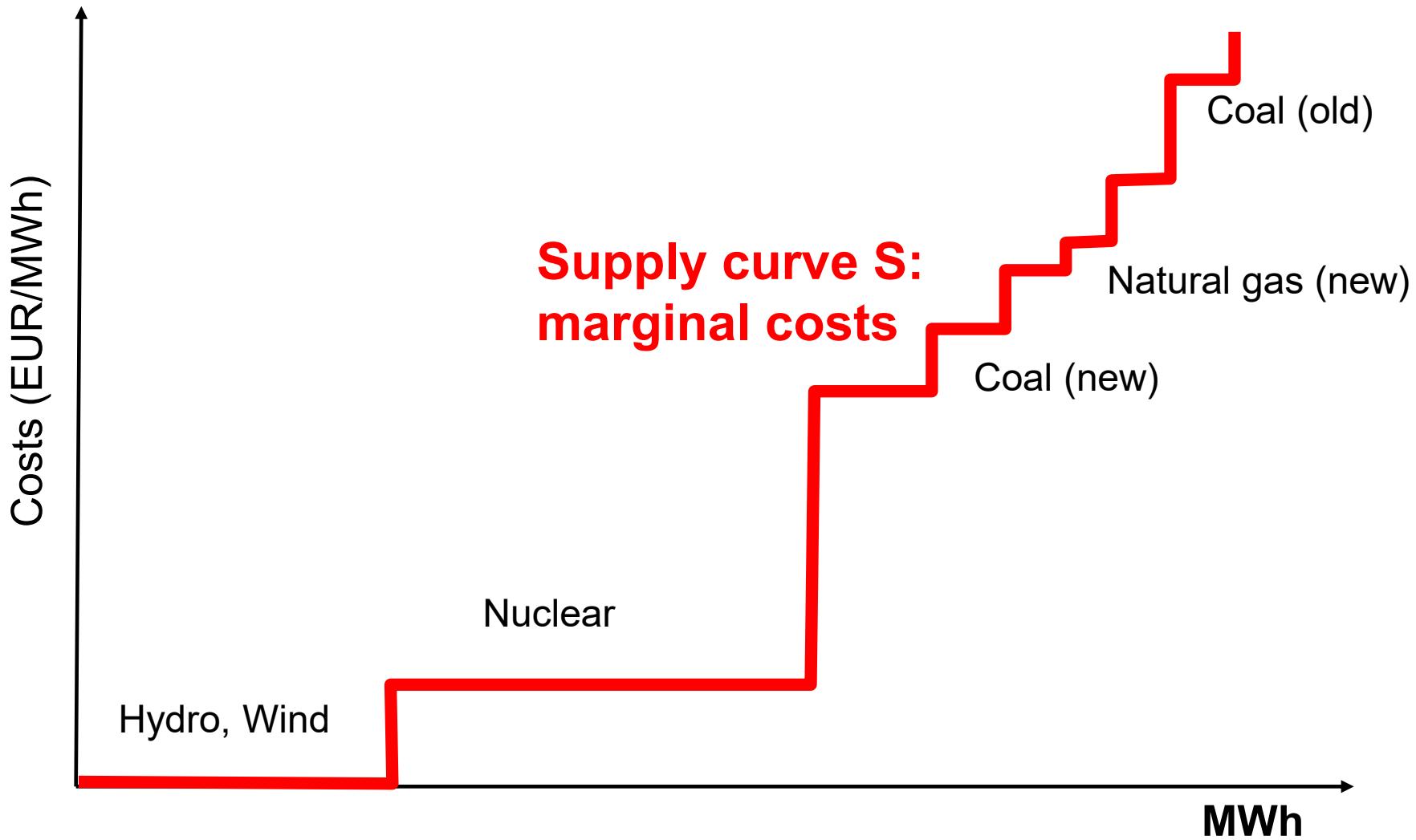




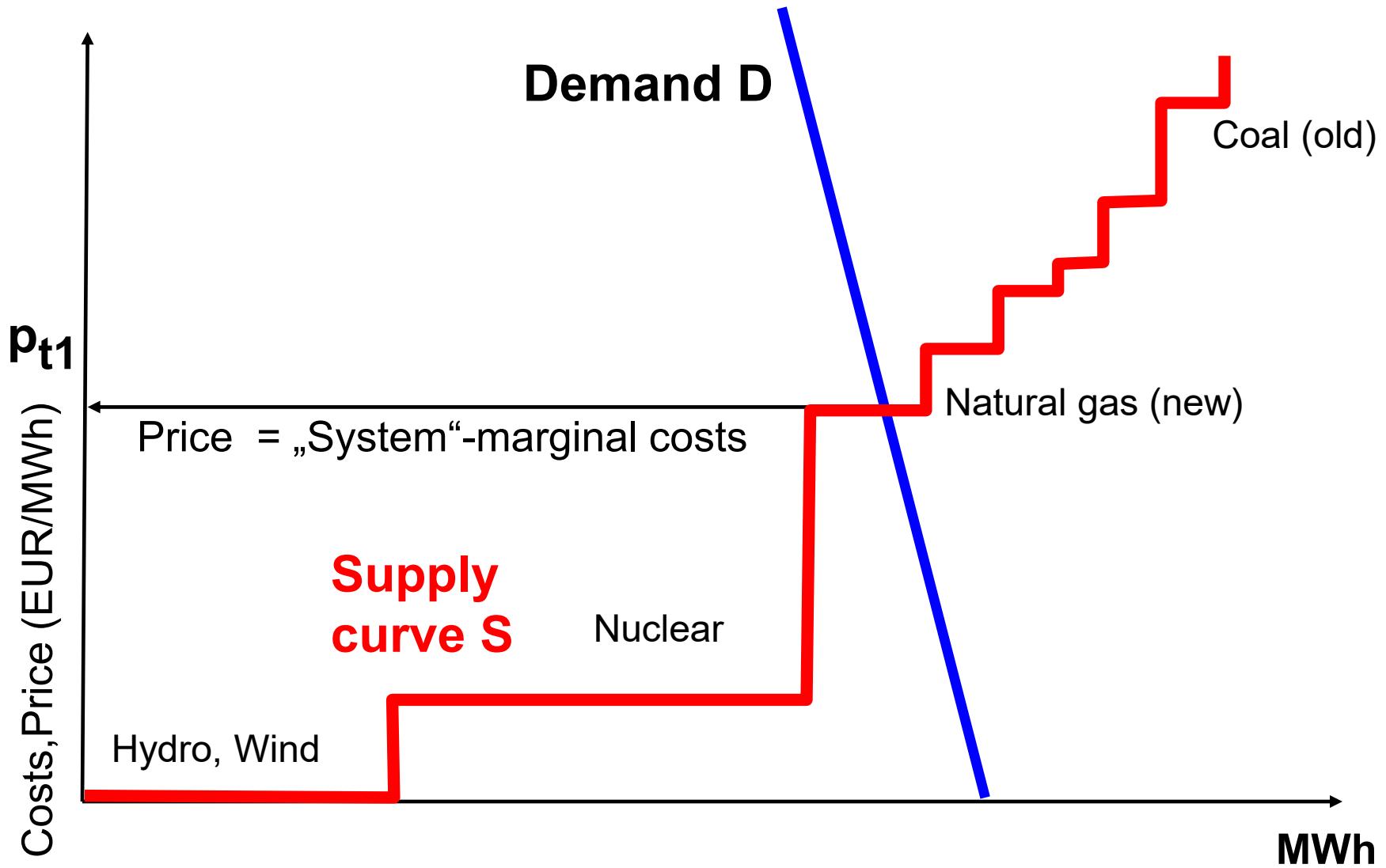
## 2. How prices come about

### THE MERIT-ORDER CURVE OF SUPPLY

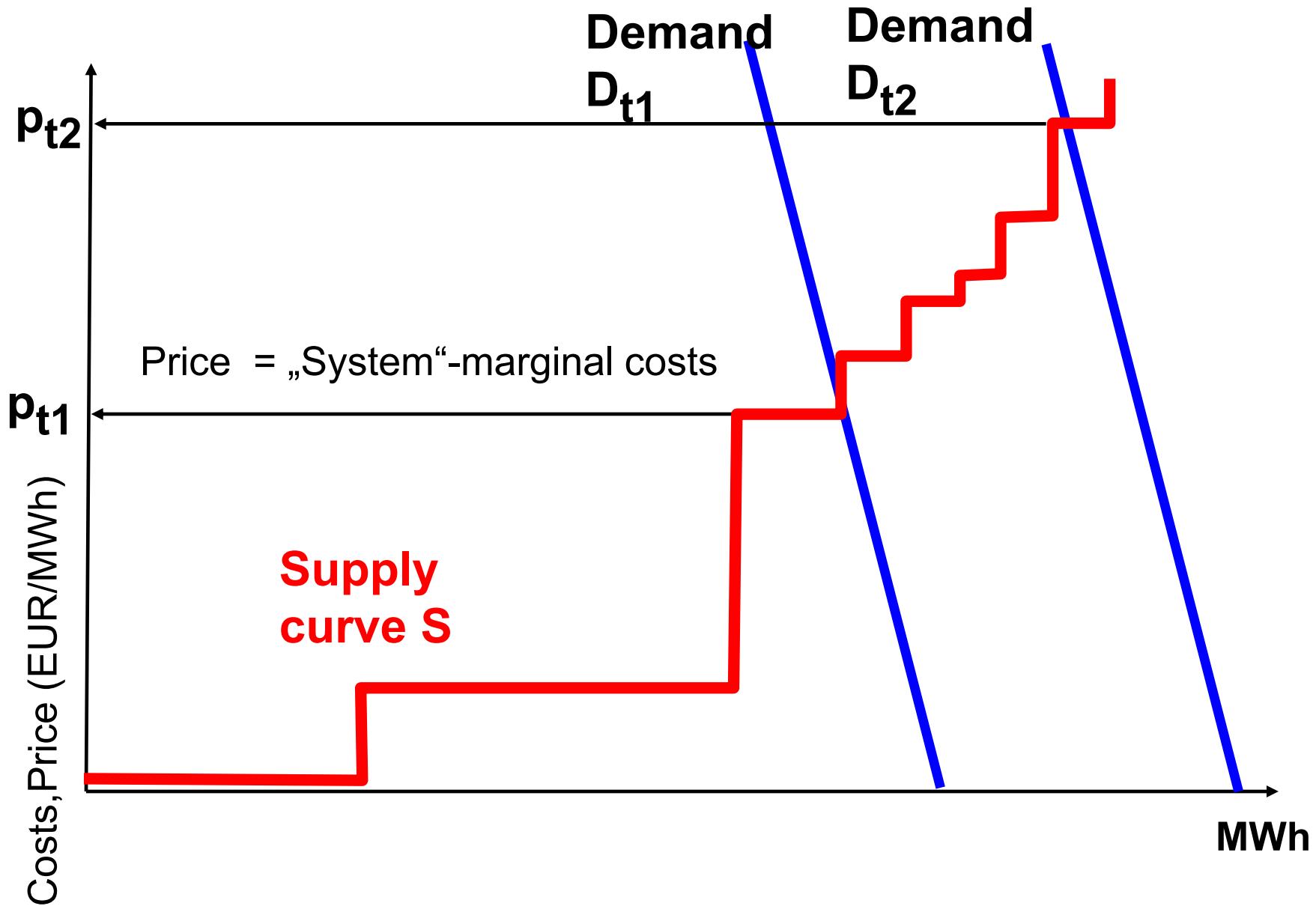
based on short-term marginal costs (MC)



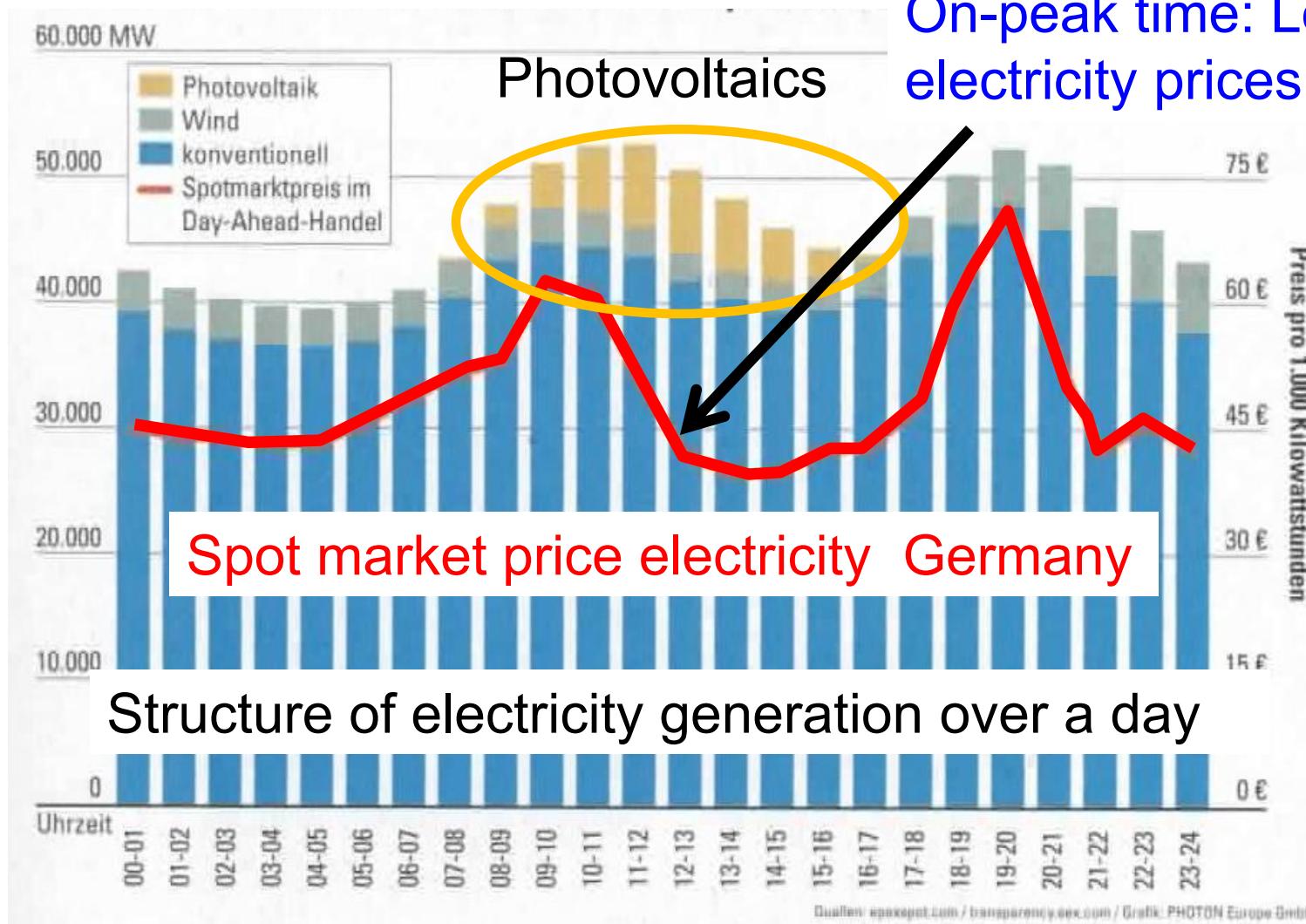
# BASIC PRINCIPLE OF COMPETITION: PRICE = MARGINAL COSTS



# BASIC PRINCIPLE OF COMPETITION: PRICE = MARGINAL COSTS



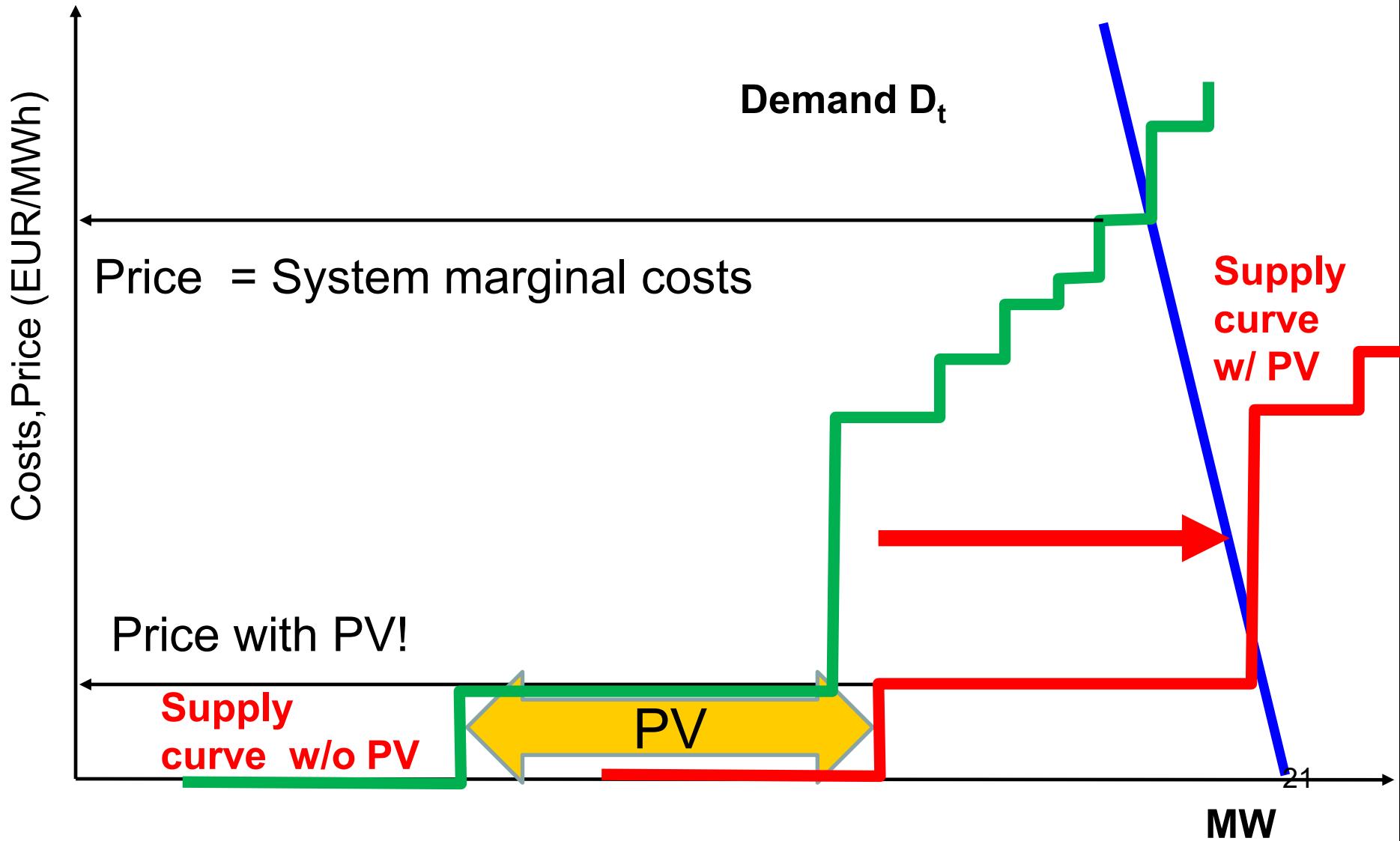
# PV AFFECTS THE ELECTRICITY MARKET PRICE IN GERMANY



**WHY?**

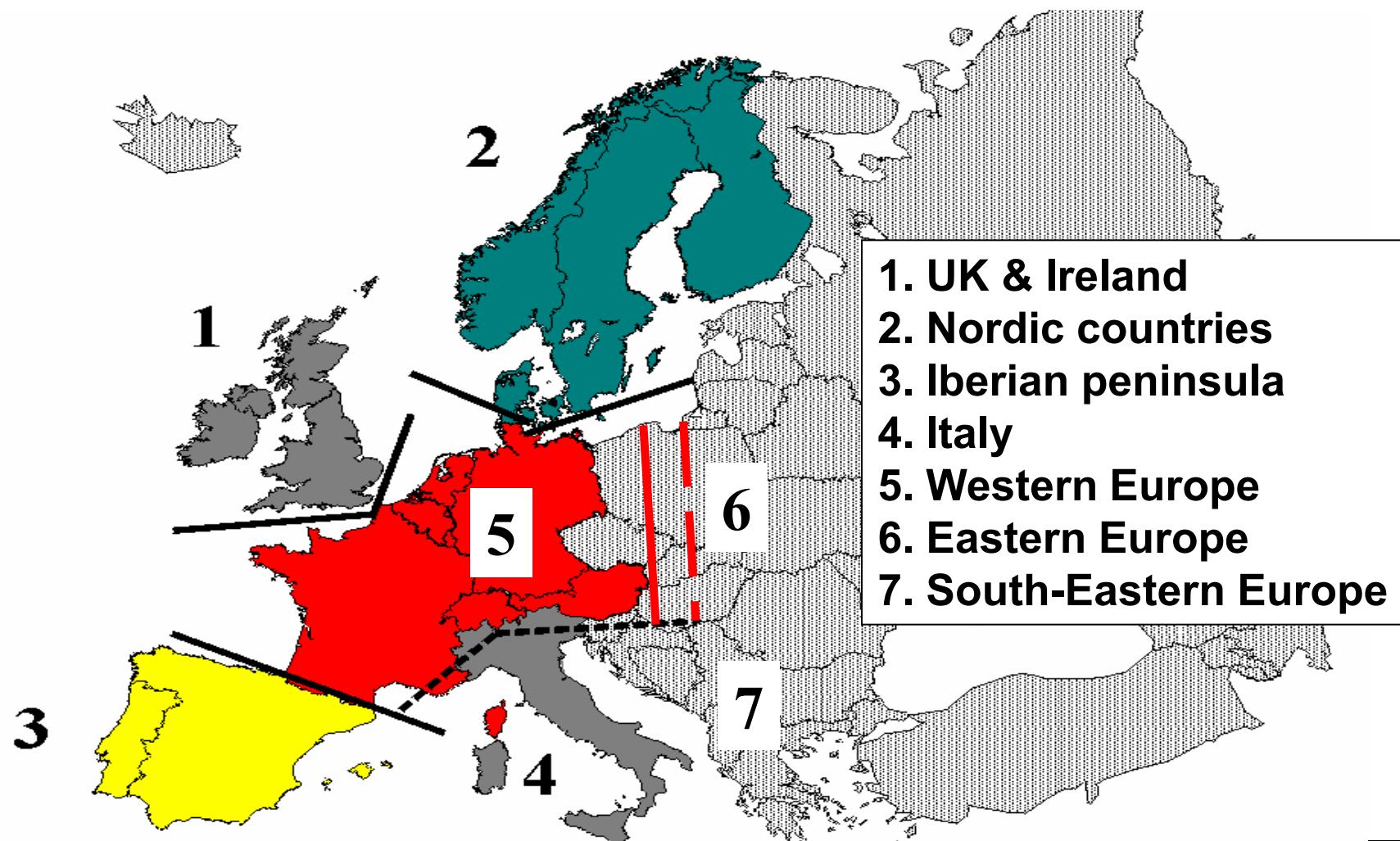
**STMC = 0!**

# Example: prices without and with PV

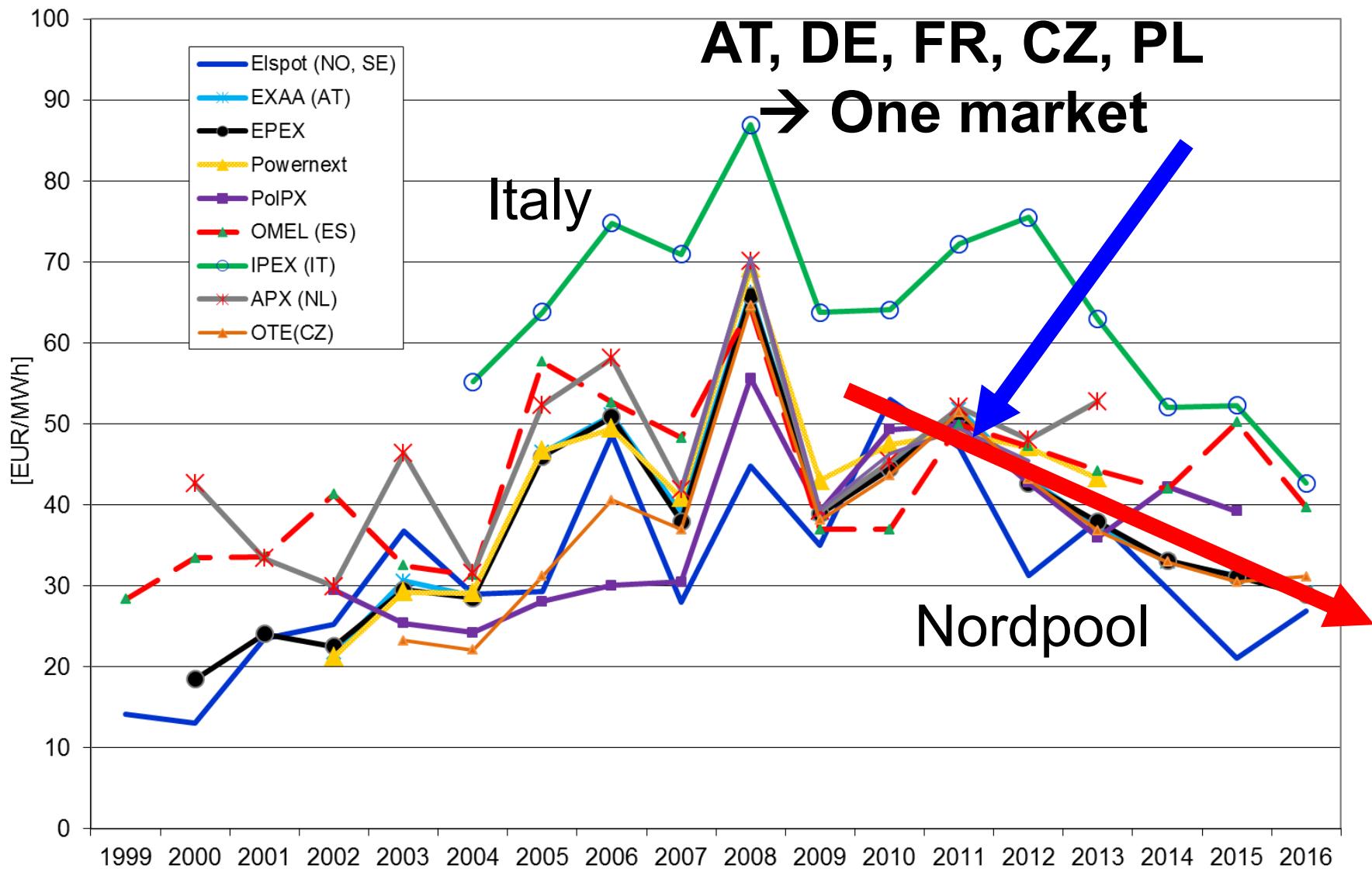


# 3 HOW PRICES DEVELOPED IN EUROPE

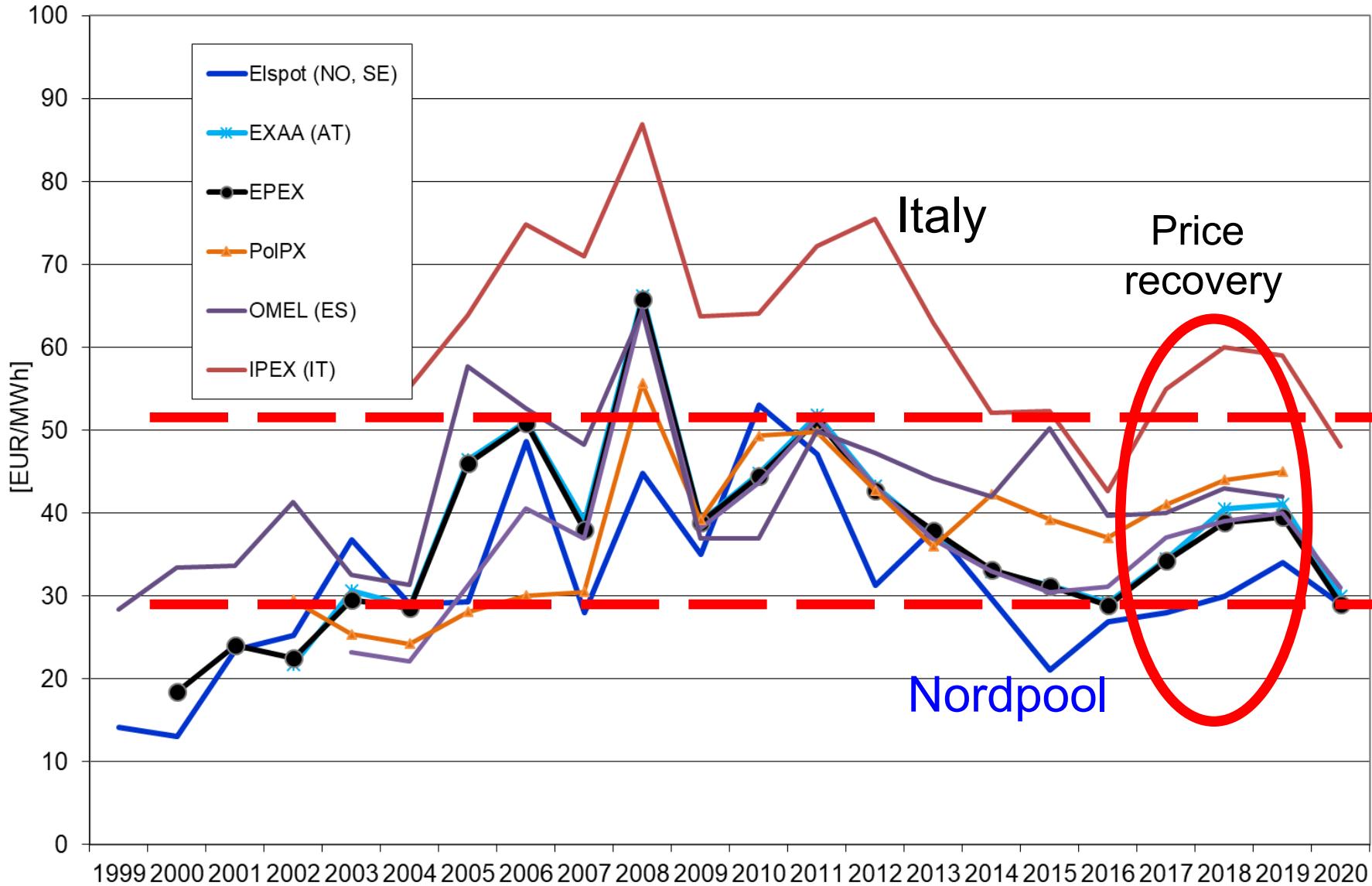
## EUROPEAN ELECTRICITY SUB-MARKETS

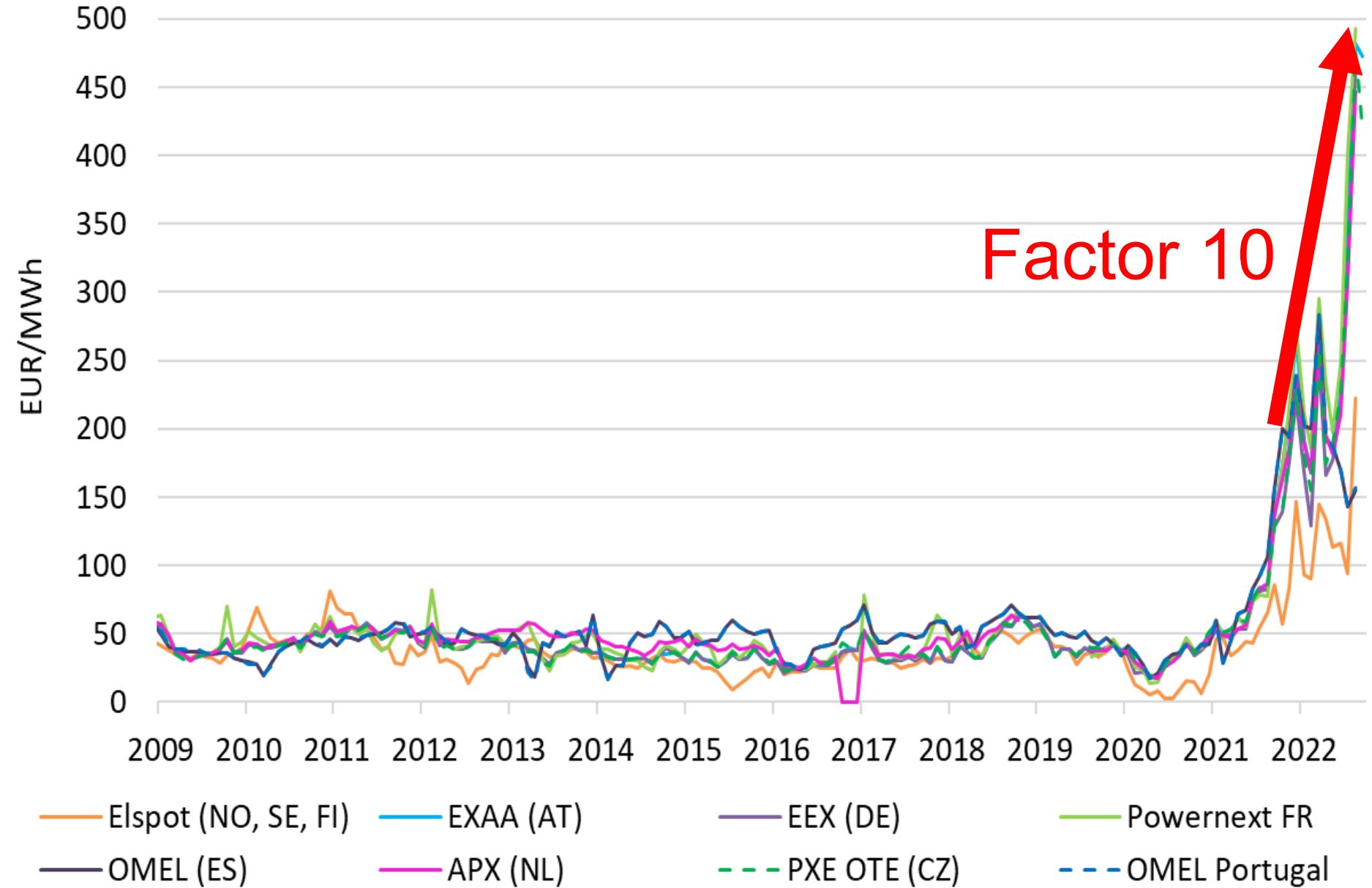


# Development of day-ahead electricity prices in Europe per year (1)

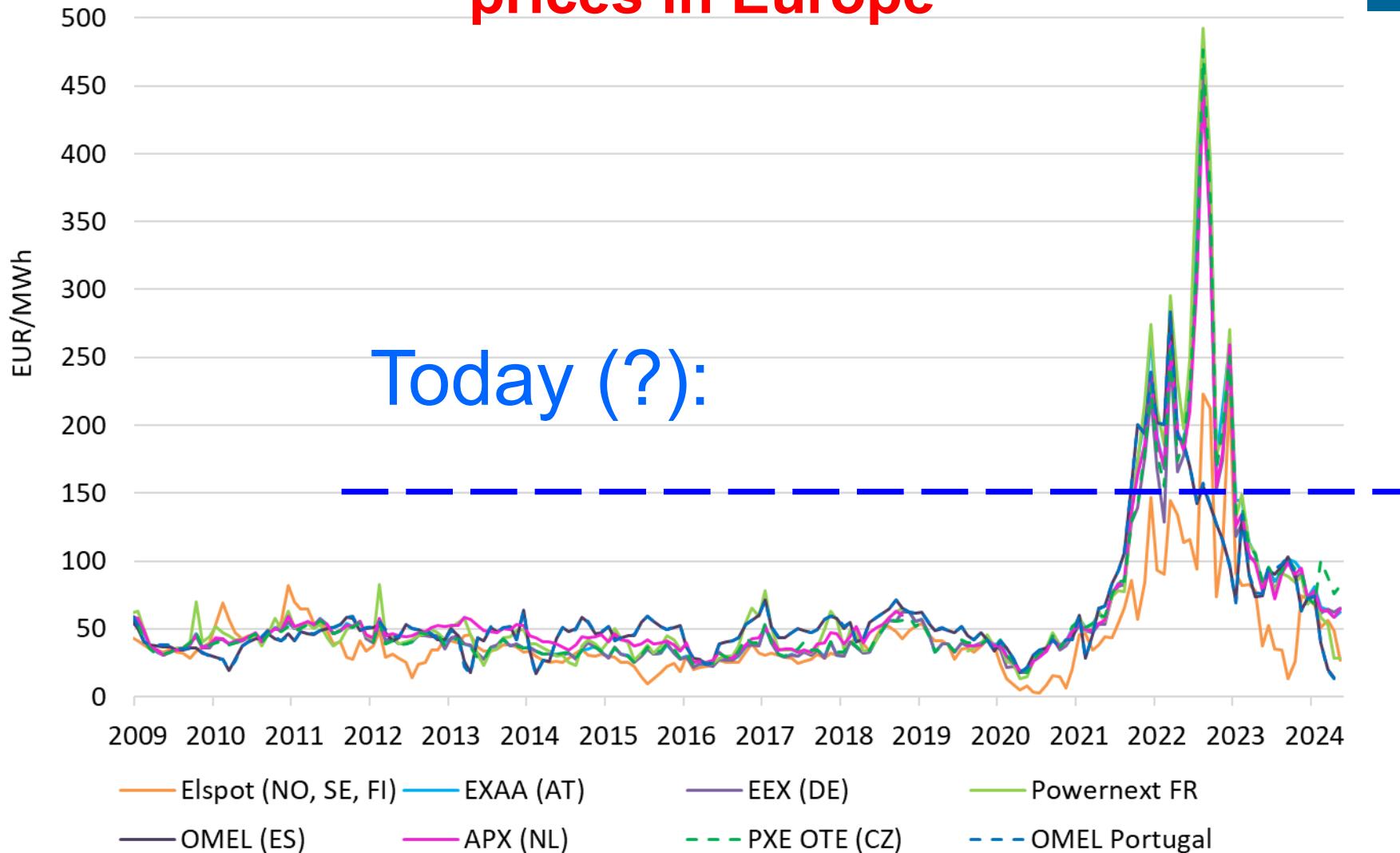


# Development of day-ahead electricity prices in Europe per year (2)





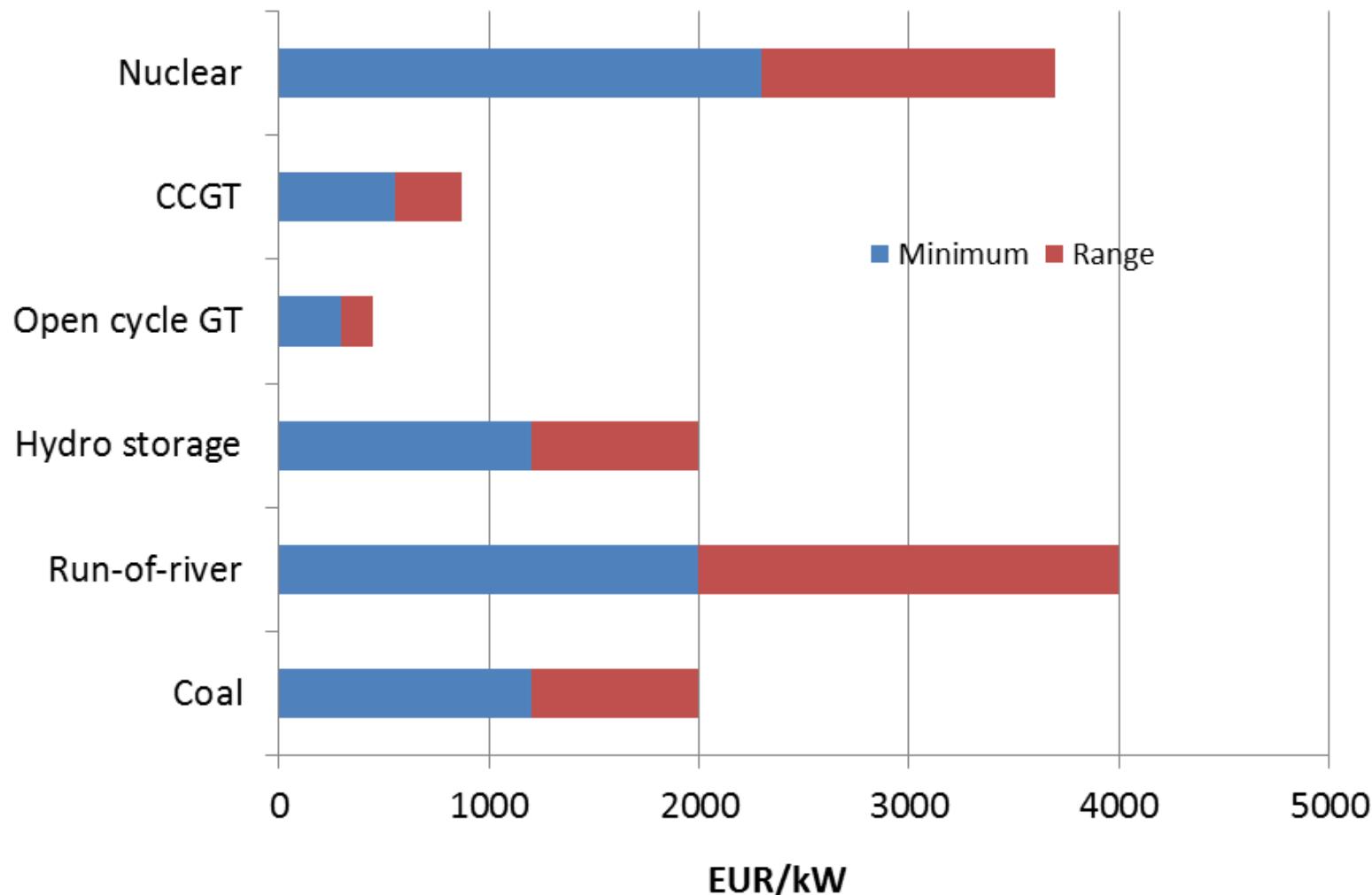
# day-ahead electricity prices in Europe



# WHAT ARE IMPORTANT IMPACT PARAMETERS ON ELECTRICITY PRICES AND COSTS?

# Investment costs

## Electricity generation Conventional 2018



# *Natural Gas Prices in Europe Fall to Pre-Invasion Levels*

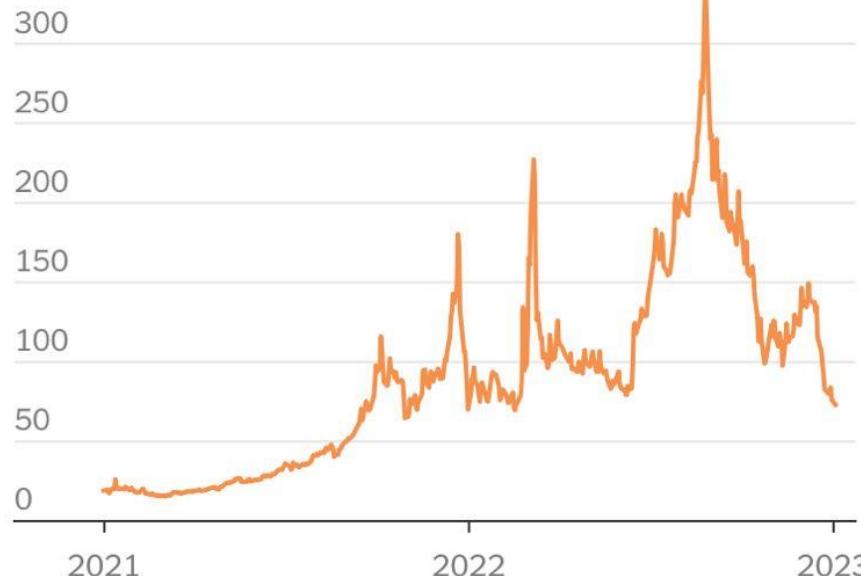
Warm weather, alternatives to Russian gas and a buildup of storage all help. But prices remain high for consumers and industry.

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346 €/MWh

Price of Dutch T.T.F. natural gas, the European benchmark

€350 per megawatt hour



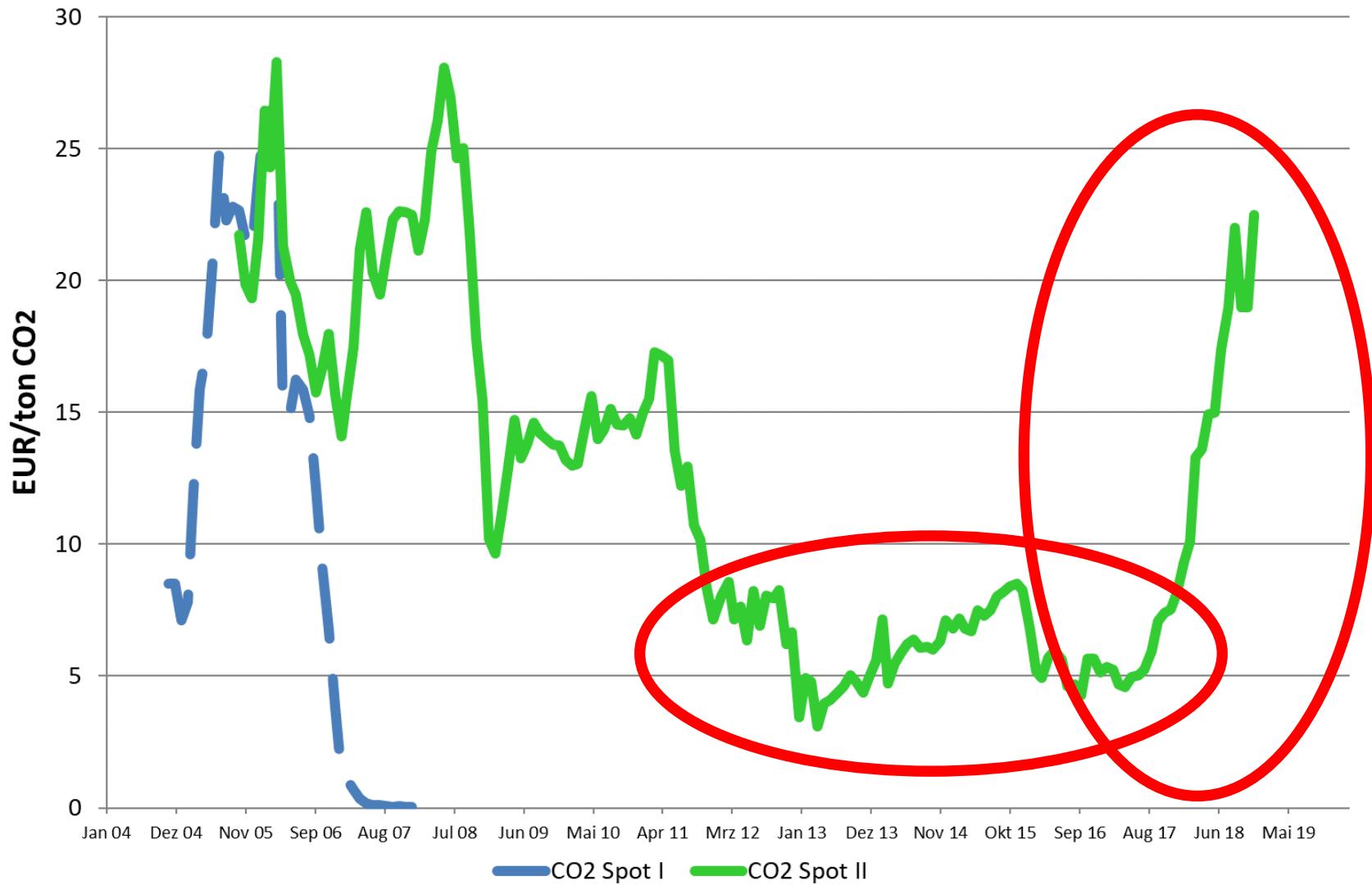
!!!

# **TASK FOR STUDENTS: SEARCH FOR TODAY'S PRICES FOR :**

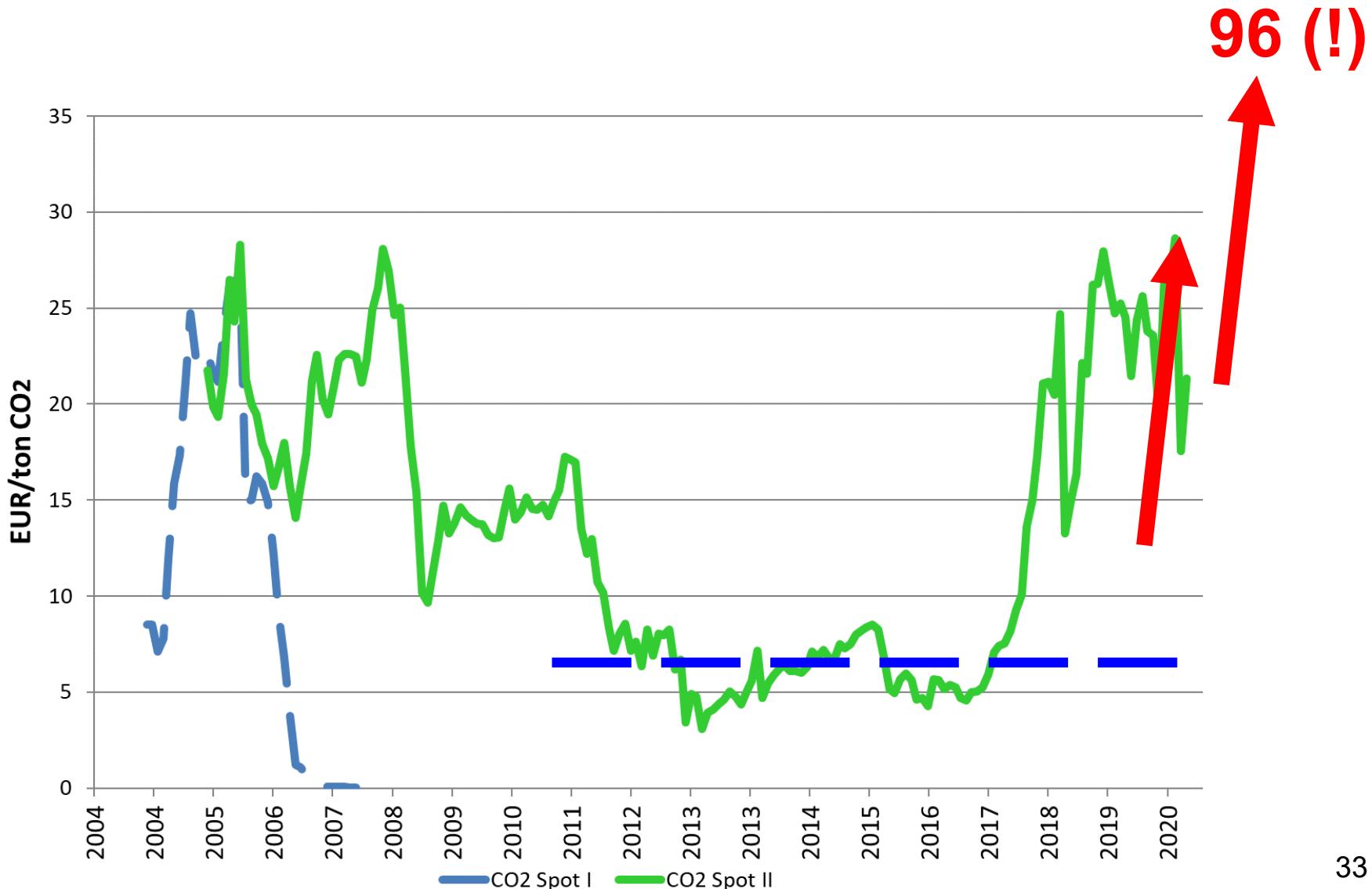
- NATURAL GAS;
- ELECTRICITY PRICES
- CO2 CERTIFICATES

# 4 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS – THE CO2-PRICE

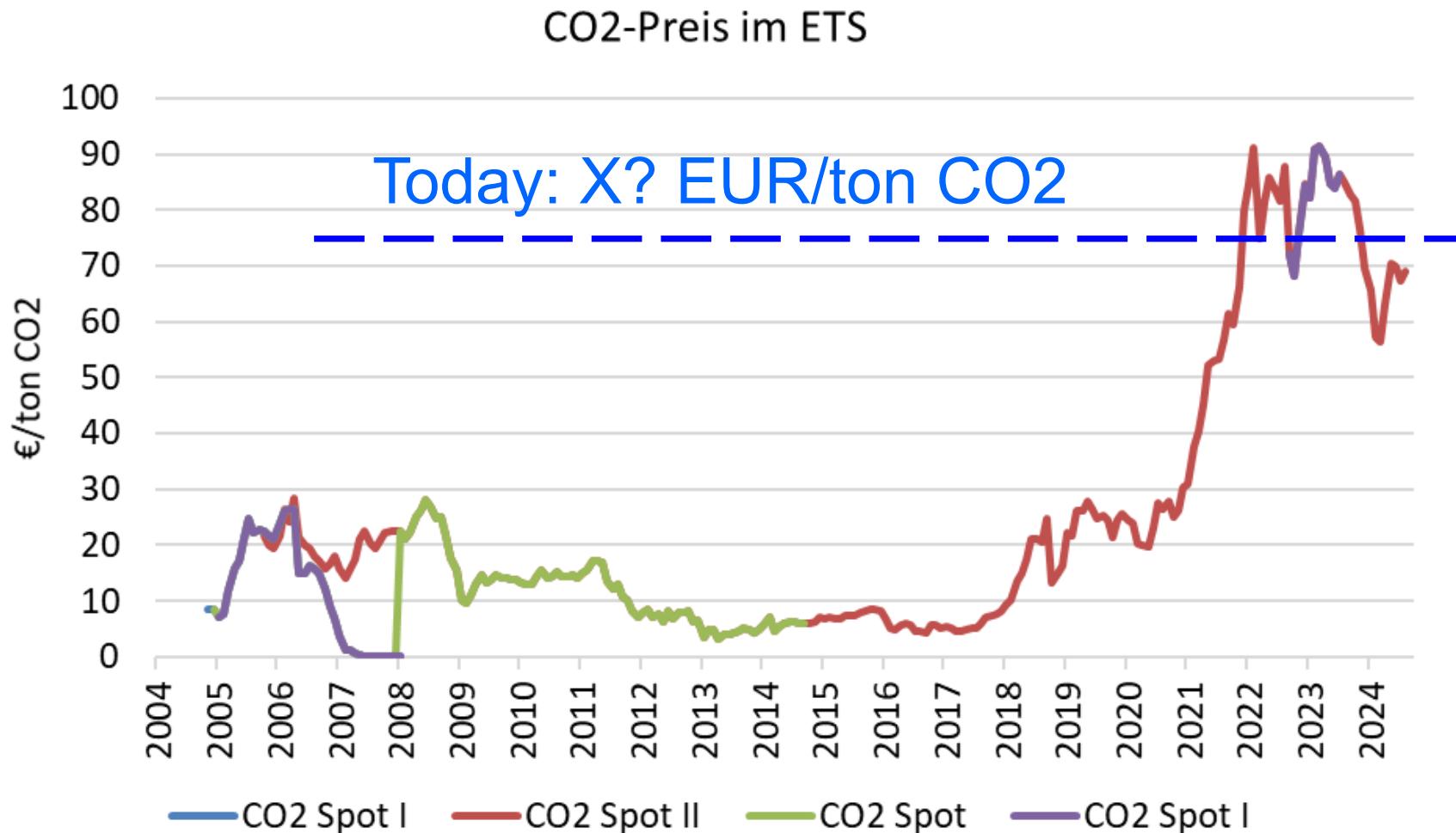
# The CO2-Price



## Development of CO2 prices in Europe



# The CO2-Price



# 5. Costs of electricity generation

$$C = C_F + C_V = \frac{I \alpha + C_{O\&M}}{T} + \frac{p_f}{H \eta} + \frac{C_{CO2} f_{CO2}}{\eta}$$

[ cent  
kWh ]

where:

$C$  ... Total costs of electr. Generation (cent per kWh)

$C_F$  ... Fix costs (cent per kWh)

$C_V$  ... Variable costs (cent per kWh)

$C_{O\&M}$  ... Operation & maintenance costs (EUR/kW)

$I$  .... Investment costs (EUR/kW)

$\alpha$  ... C.R.F. (Capital recovery factor, e.g. 0.1 for 15 years, 5% WACC)

$T$  .... Full load hours (hours per year)

$p_f$  ... Fuel price (cent/kg or m<sup>3</sup>)

$H$  ... Caloric heat content (e.g. 10 kWh per m<sup>3</sup> for gas)

$\eta$  ... Efficiency of power plant

$C_{CO2}$  ... Price of CO<sub>2</sub> (e.g. 25 EUR/ton Carbon)

$f_{CO2}$  ... CO<sub>2</sub>-factor of fuel (0.2 kg Carbon/kWh)

# Example 1: Costs of electricity generation from CCGT

- I ....Investment costs = 800 EUR/kW
- $\alpha$  ... C.R.F. = 0.1 for 15 years and 5% interest rate
- T ....Full load hours = 5000/1000 hours per year
- $C_{O\&M}$ ...Operation & maintenance costs = 20 EUR/kW
- $p_f$  ...Fuel price (e.g. 30 cents/m<sup>3</sup> natural gas)
- H ...Caloric heat content (e.g. 10 kWh per m<sup>3</sup> for gas)
- $\eta$  ...Efficiency of CCGT plant = 0.58
- $C_{CO_2}$  ...Price of CO<sub>2</sub>: 5 EUR/ton Carbon)
- $f_{CO_2}$  ... CO<sub>2</sub>-factor of fuel (0.2 kg Carbon/kWh)

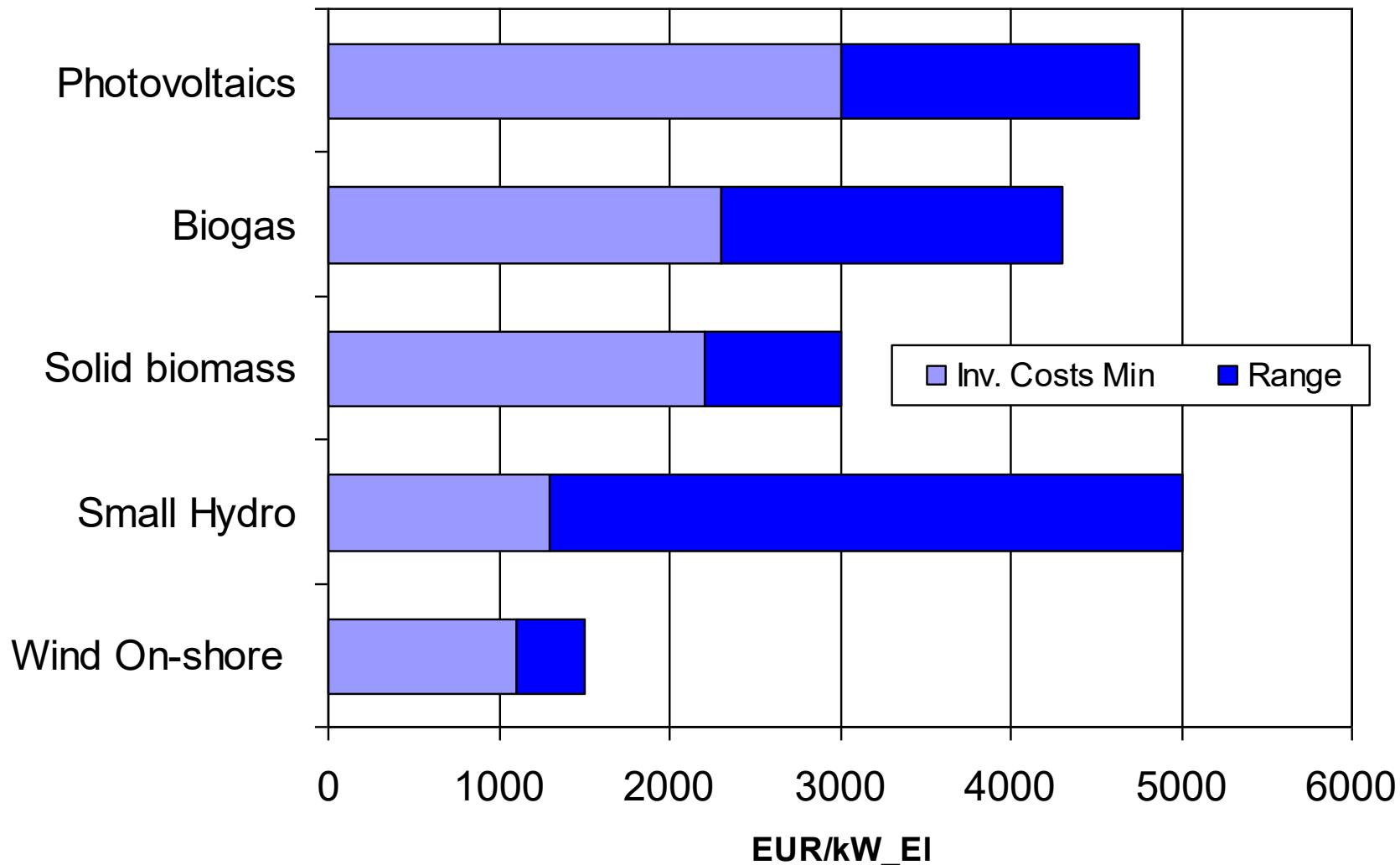
# Example 1: Costs of electricity generation

$$C = \frac{80000 * 0.1 + 2000}{5000} + \frac{30}{10 * 0.58} + \frac{0.5 * 0.2}{0.58} \text{ [cent/kWh]} =$$
$$= 1.6 + 0.4 + 5.17 + 0.17 = 7.34 \text{ cent/kWh}$$

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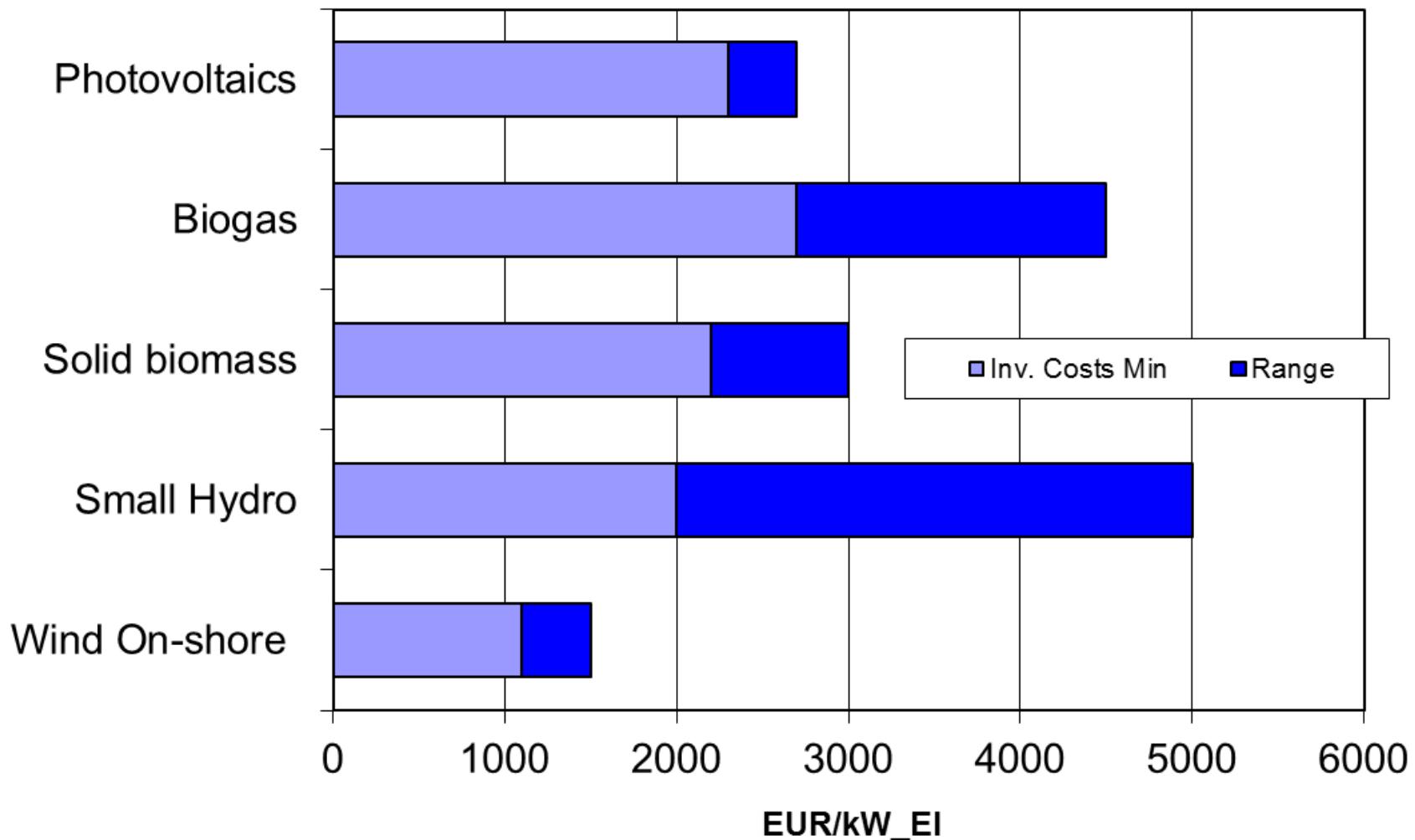
# Investment costs

## Electricity from new renewables 2010



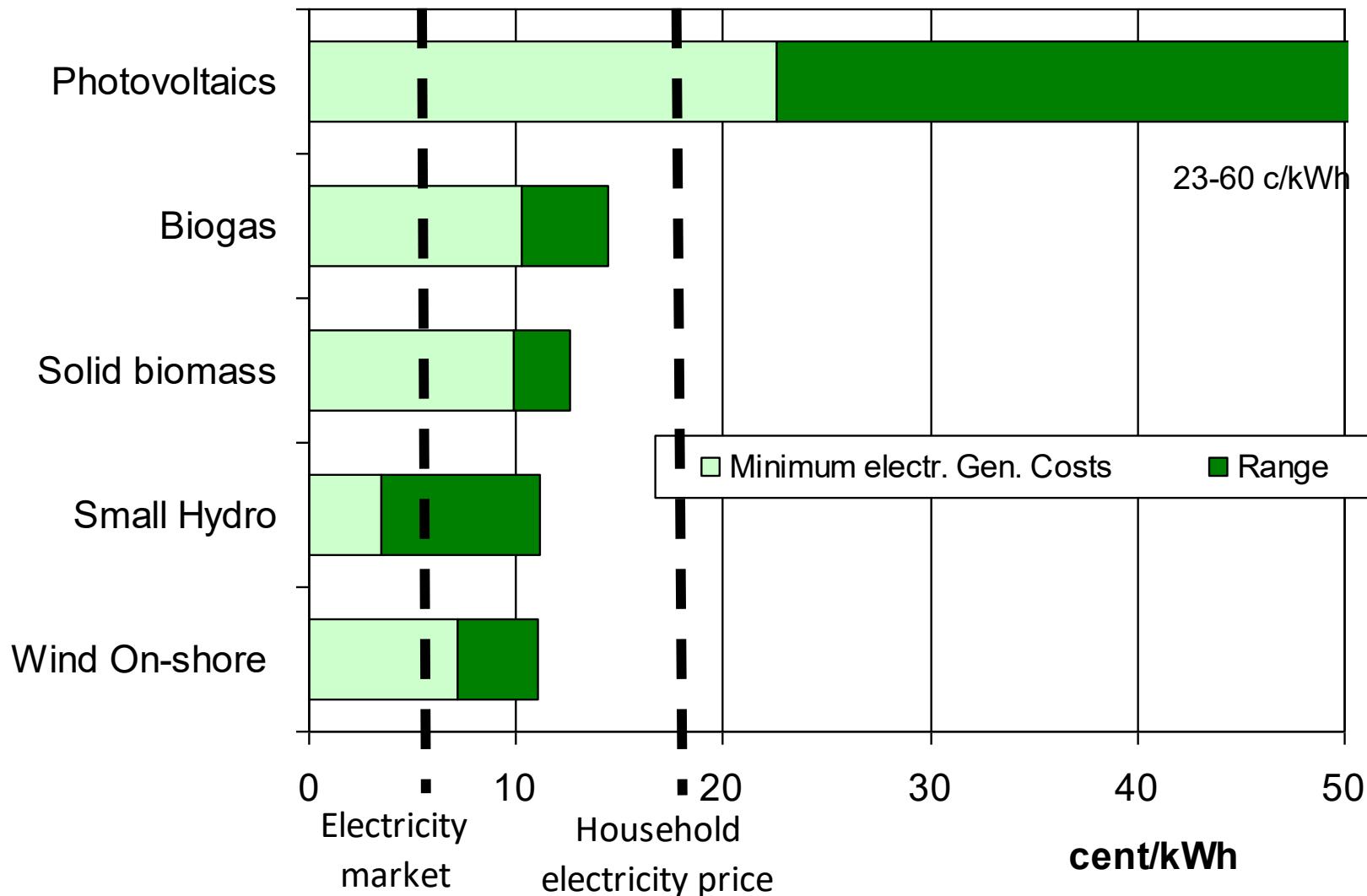
# Investment costs

## Electricity from new renewables 2020



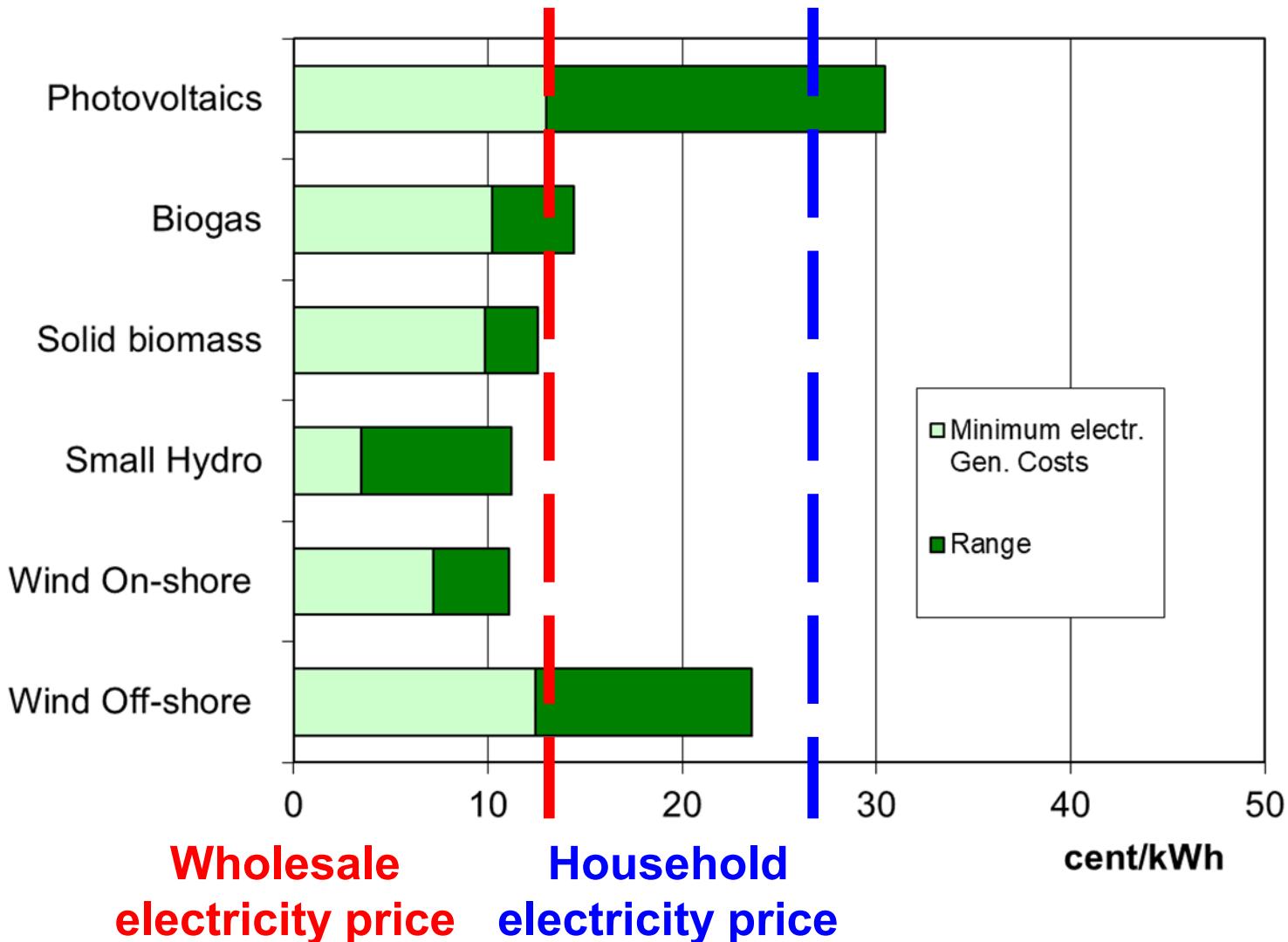
# Generation costs

## Electricity from new renewables 2010

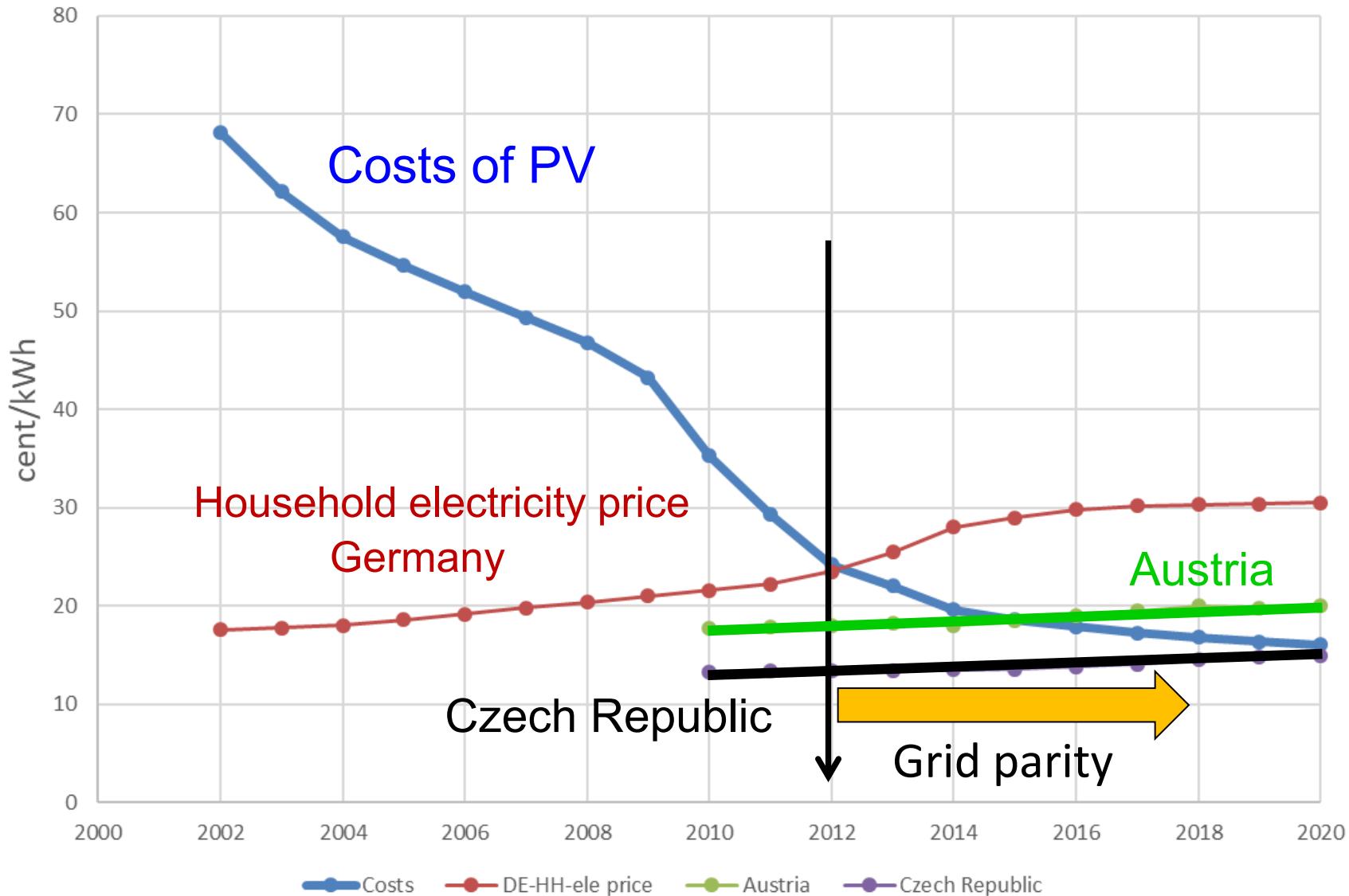


# Generation costs

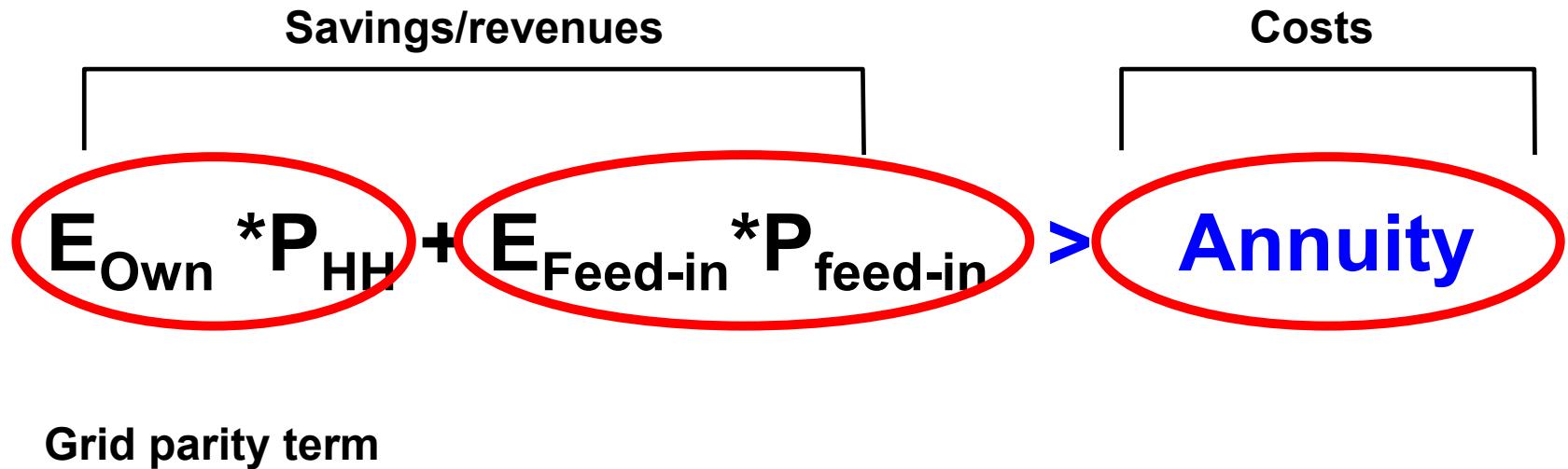
## Electricity from new renewables 2023



# Grid parity: PV-costs and household electricity prices

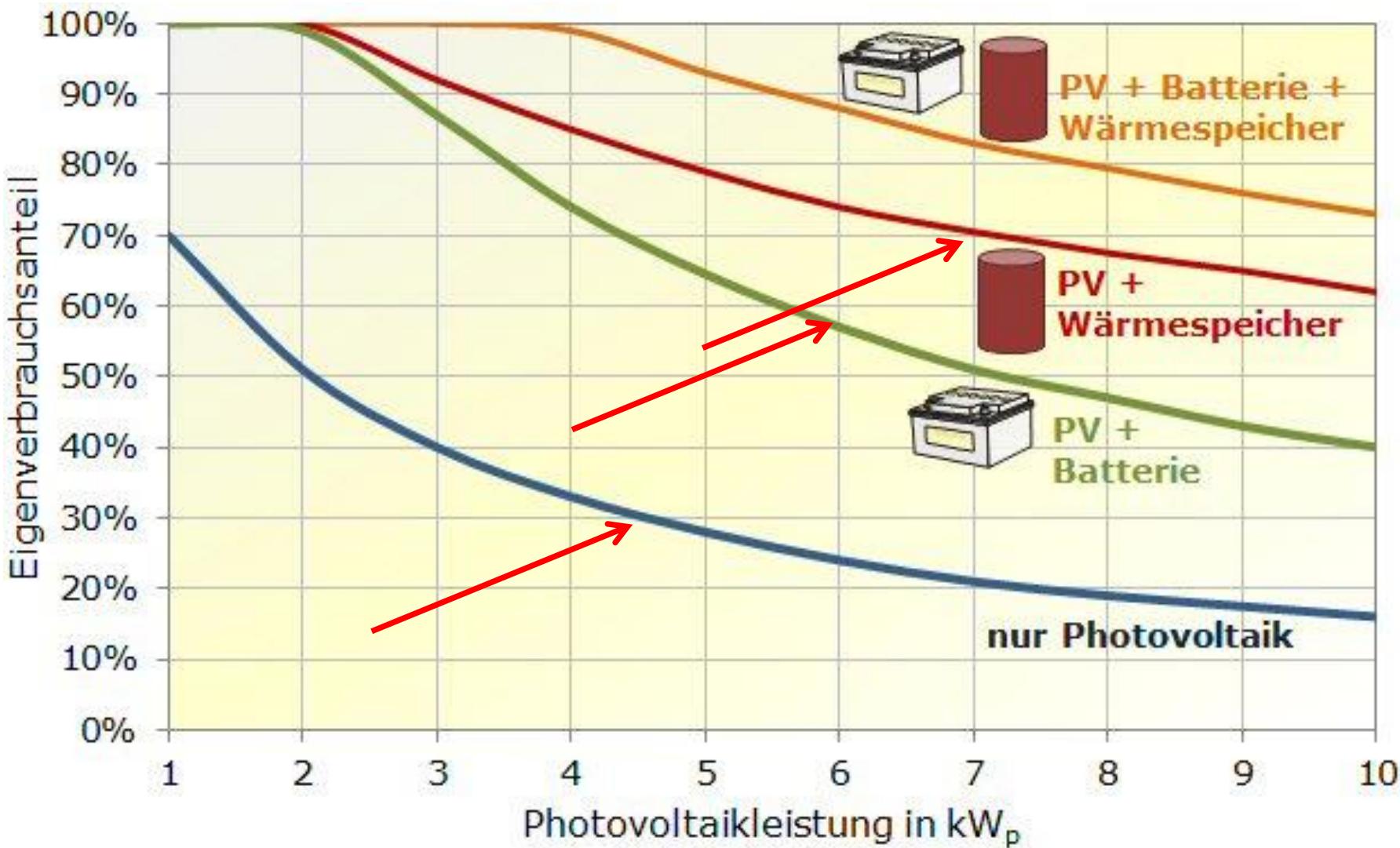


# Assessment of Grid Parity



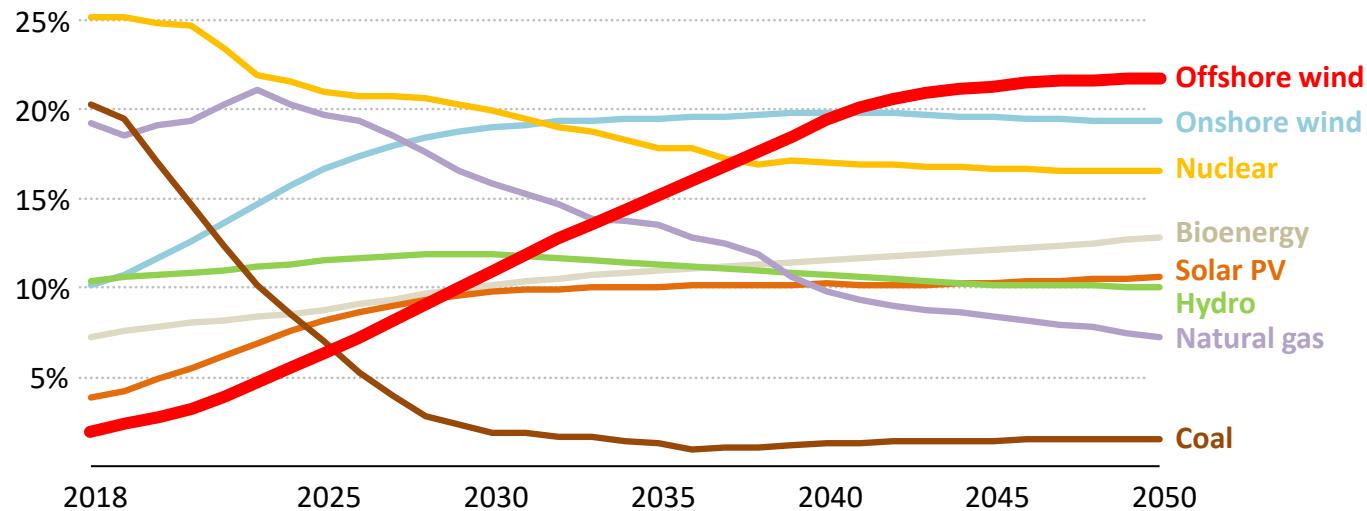
Subsidy still necessary?

# Share of own consumption



# A carbon neutral Europe puts offshore wind in front

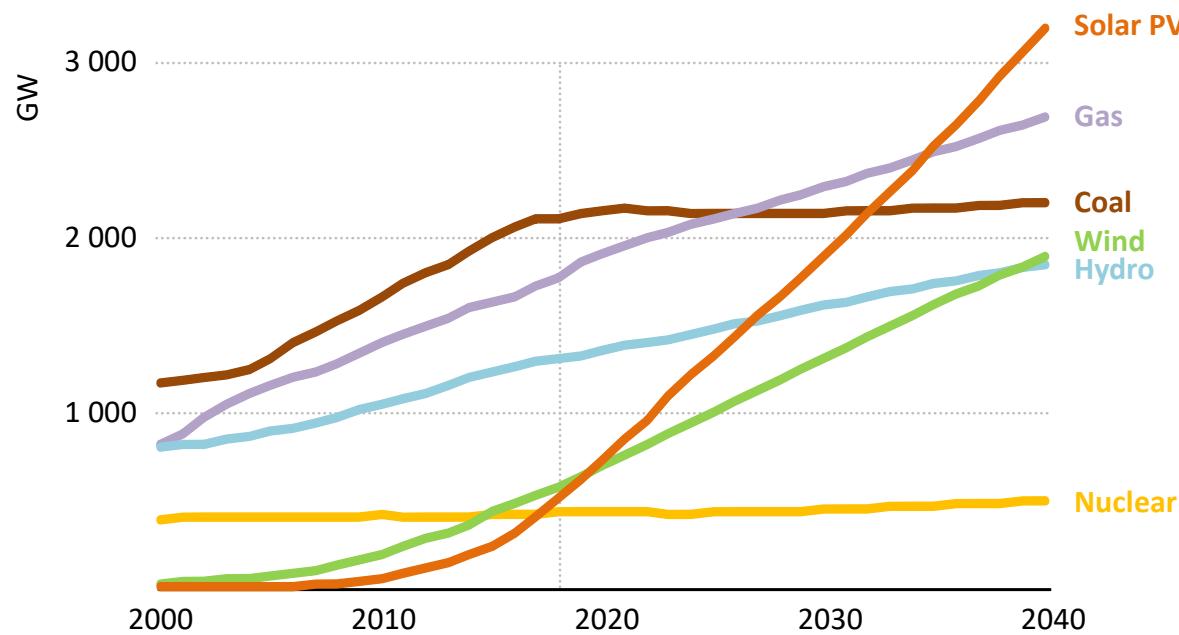
Shares of electricity generation by technology in the European Union, Sustainable Development Scenario



Offshore wind is set to become the largest source of electricity in the European Union by 2040, complementing other renewables towards a fully decarbonised power system

# New solar PV projects are taking off

Global power capacity by source in the Stated Policies Scenario



The power mix is being re-shaped by the rise of renewables and natural gas. In 2040, renewables account for nearly half of total electricity generation.