



MARKET DESIGNS FOR HIGH SHARES OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN THE UK

18th IAEE European Conference

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26.07.2023

Outline

1	Motivation
2	Model Framework
3	Market Designs
4	Results
5	Conclusion



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Motivation

- The energy transition will change the ways electricity is generated, distributed, and consumed.
- Renewable energy is at the core of this transition.
- Accelerating the energy transition requires a rethinking of the current market design.
- We review the international experience regarding support policies to present a market design that is robust against future increases of renewable generation capacity.

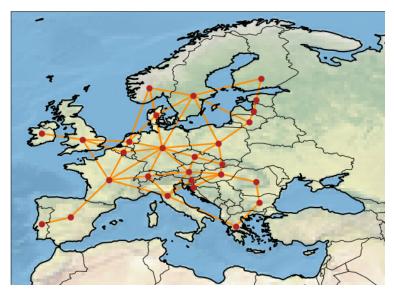
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EuroMod: Model Inputs



Mendes, Staffell, Green, (2023), "EuroMod: Modelling European power markets with improved price granularity"

(Manuscript submitted for publication and available under request.)

Open-Source model available at:

https://github.com/carlamtmendes/EuroMod

Representation of the European power system:

- 27 European countries
- Interconnectors based on NTC values
- Power plant blocks (Biomass, Coal, Gas, Oil, Nuclear, Lignite, Other, Dam, PSClosed, PSOpen, Battery)

Data:

- Historic capacities, res-infeed (RoR, Solar, WindOn, WindOff), demand and NTC based on ENTSO-E data
- Fuel costs based on real data and BEIS and TYNDP future projections
- Technical parameters based on literature (availabilities, efficiencies, carbon emission factors)
- Future scenarios are based on TYNDP Scenarios 2020
- · Coded in GAMS, using CPLEX solver
- Runs on an hourly basis (8760h)



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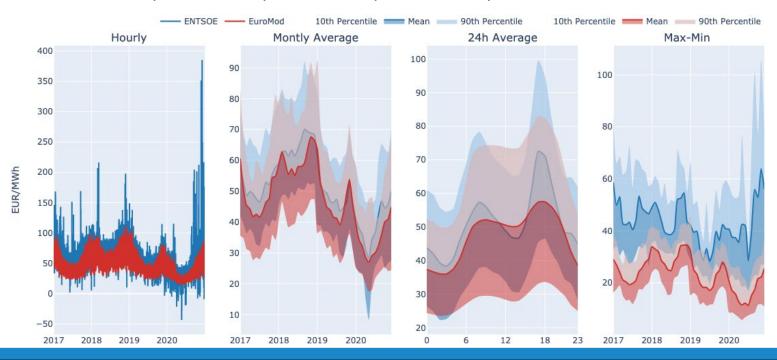
LP Model underestimates price results





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EuroMod increases price volatility and reduce price errors by 40%



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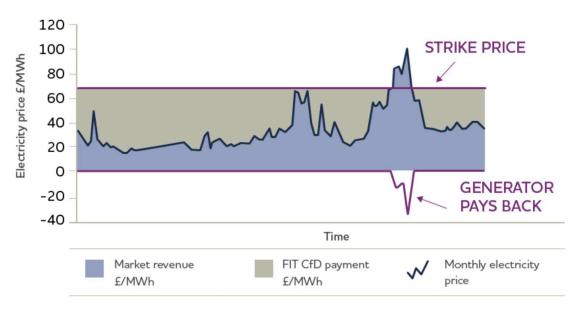
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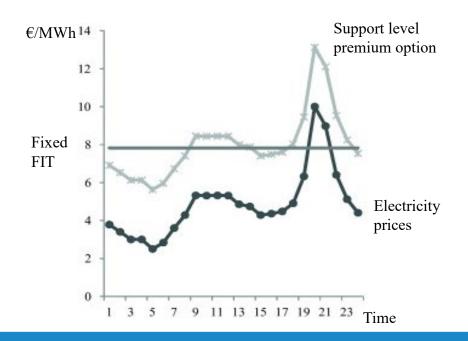
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Contract for Differences (CFDs)

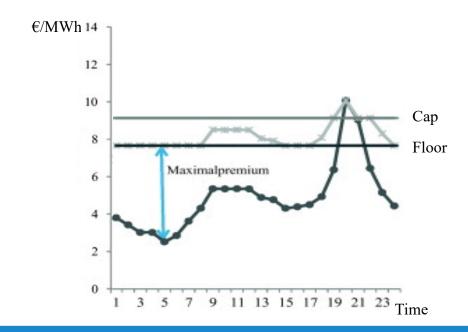


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Feed-in Premium



• Feed-in Premium with Cap and Floor



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CFDs and Premium allow for higher revenues in a world with high RES shares



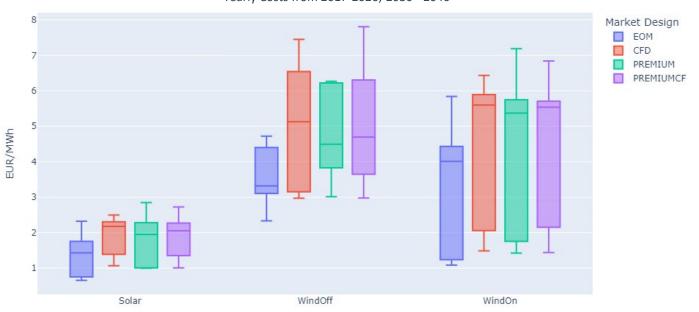




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CFDs and Premium with Cap & Floor create higher costs for consumers



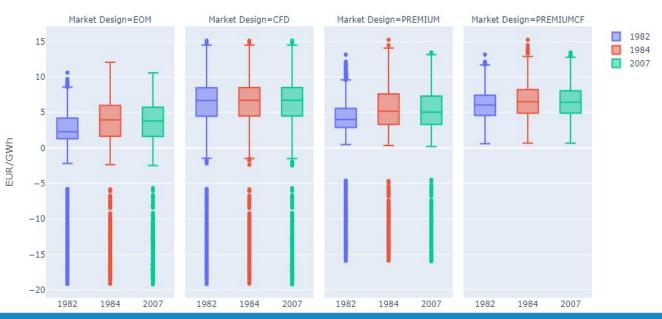




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CFDs provide higher revenues for atypical years



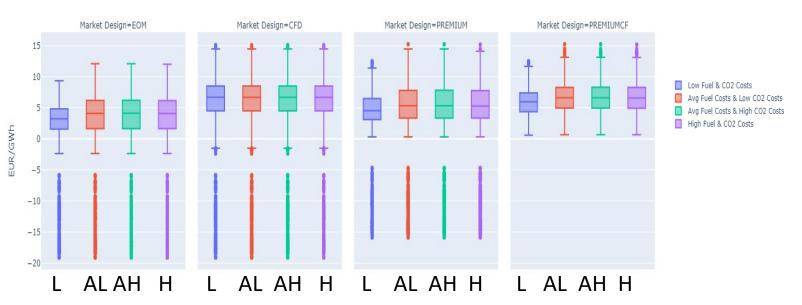




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CFDs lowers the risk for periods with high variation of fuel & CO₂ costs

Wind Offshore



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Outline

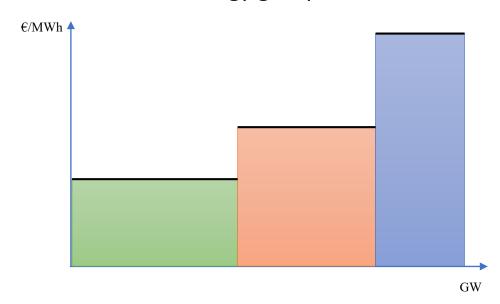
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Conclusion

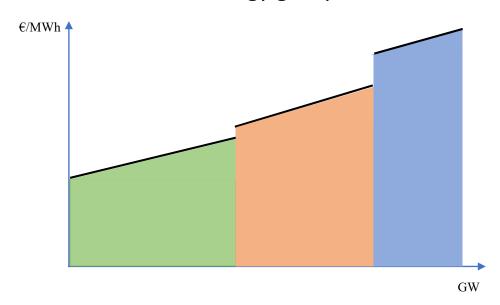
- CFDs and Premium with Cap & Floor are the two market designs that allow higher revenues for generators, which reflects higher costs to consumers.
- Premium with Cap & Floor protects generators against negative prices. However, it does not give generators the right incentives to ramp down during periods of negative prices.
- Market support mechanisms allow generators to hedge future revenues against external factors, such as different weather years or fuel & CO₂ costs.
- CFDs allow generators to get stable revenues when extreme situations happen.

Thank you!

LP Model: Generators of a technology group have the same variable costs



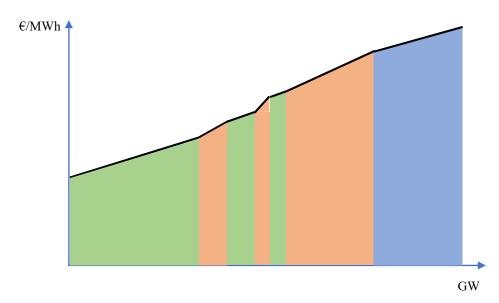
QCP Model: Generators of a technology group have different variable costs



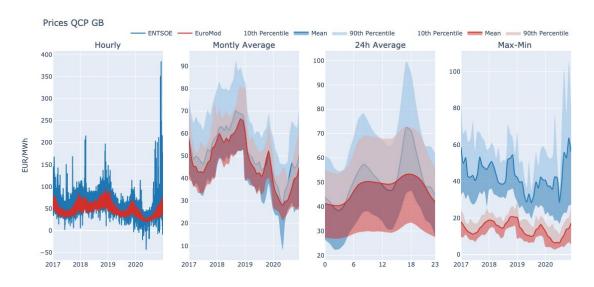


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QCP Model: Generators of a technology group have different variable costs



QCP model slightly improves price results

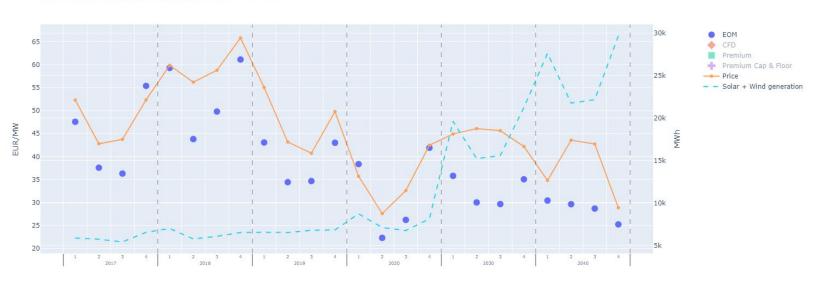




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Revenues from EOM decrease by 32% as RES generation increase

Quarterly Average Revenue in GB for Solar and Wind

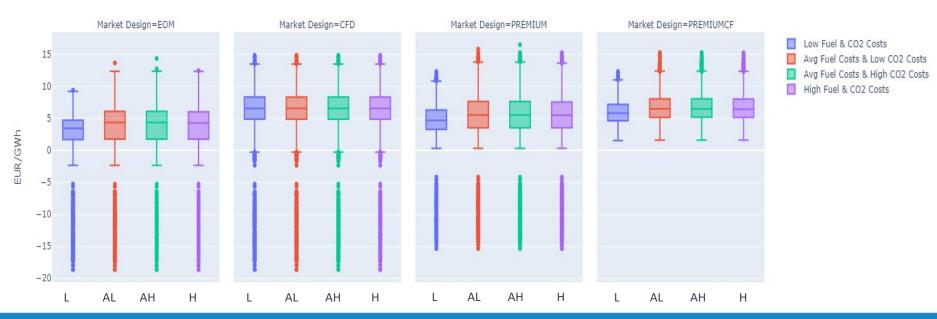




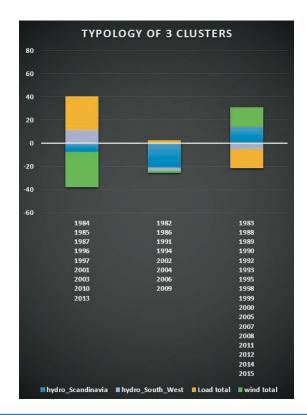
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Higher revenues and spread with CFDs

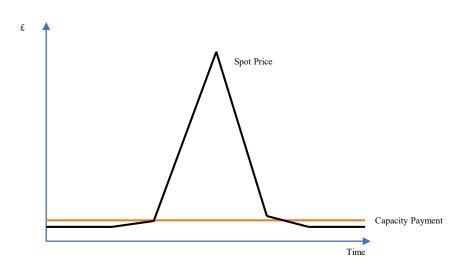
Hourly Wind Onshore revenues by fuel scenario in 2040



Climate Years



Capacity Markets



Capacity Markets with Real Options





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CFDs provide higher revenues for atypical years

Hourly Wind Onshore revenues by climate year in 2040

