

Welcome!

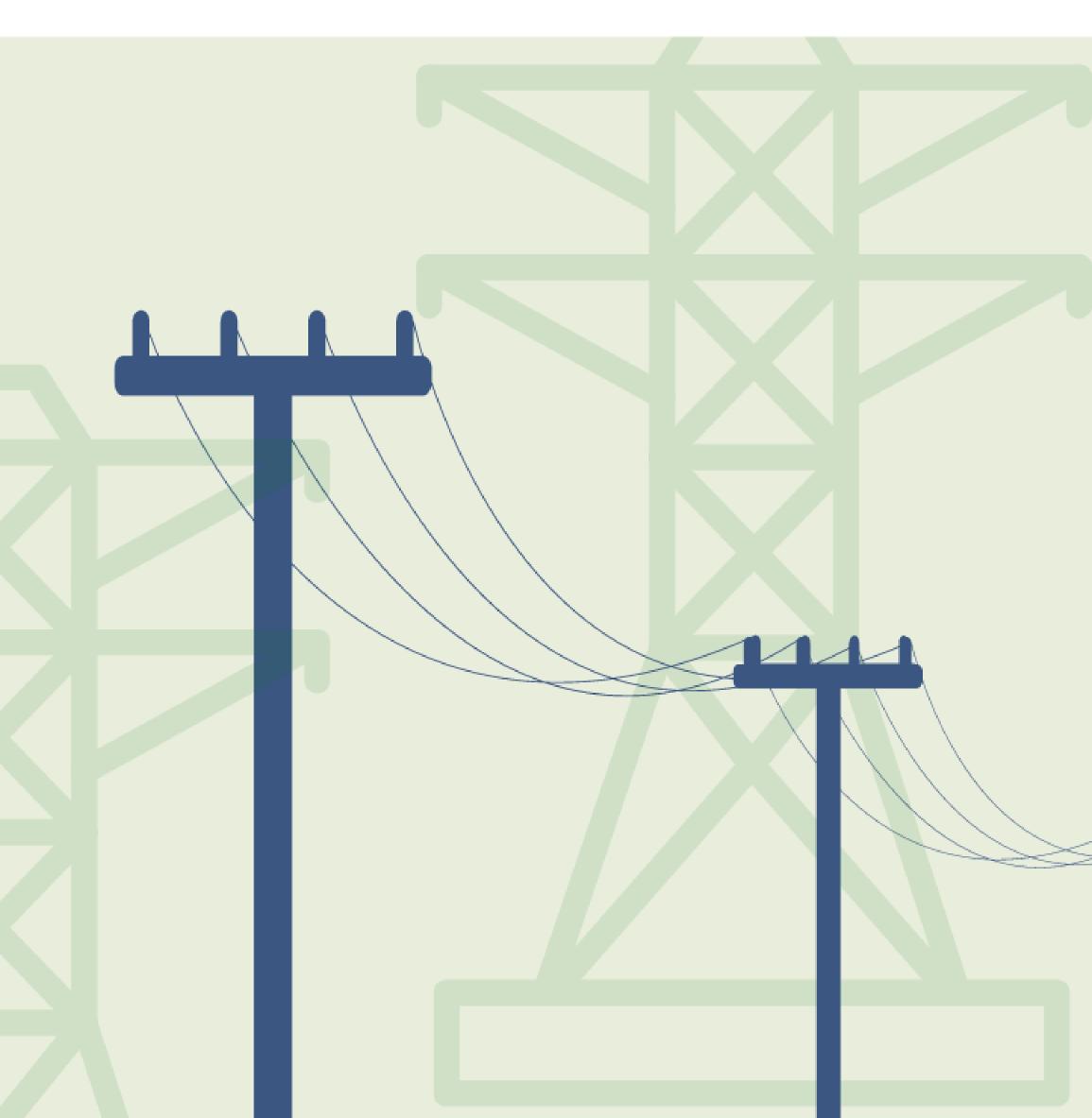
We will begin shortly...



X Please mute your microphones



Write your questions in the Zoom Chat

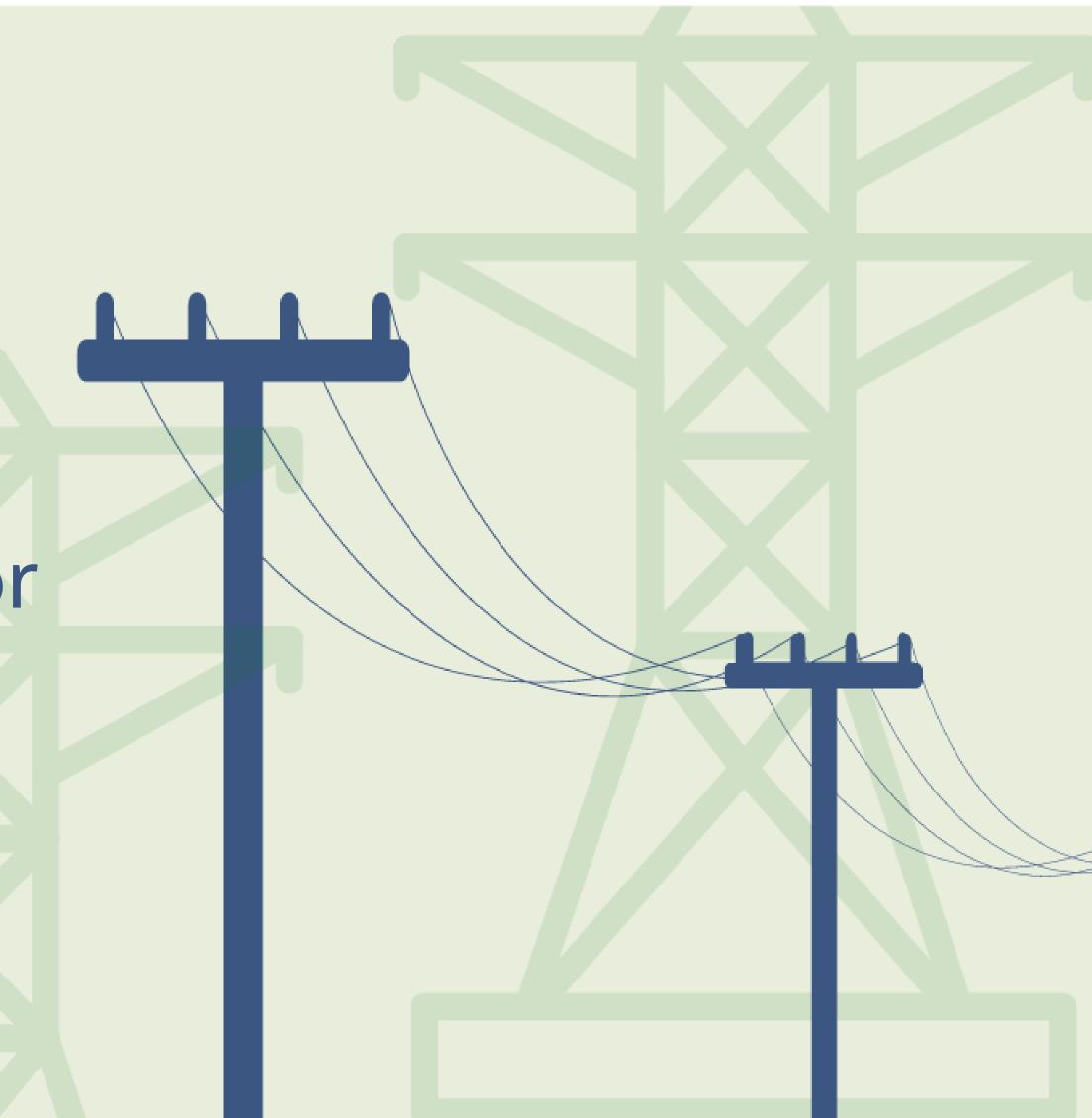




A future-proof EU electricity market

The role of R&I on materials for the clean energy transition

Wednesday 26 April 2023, 10:00 - 11:30







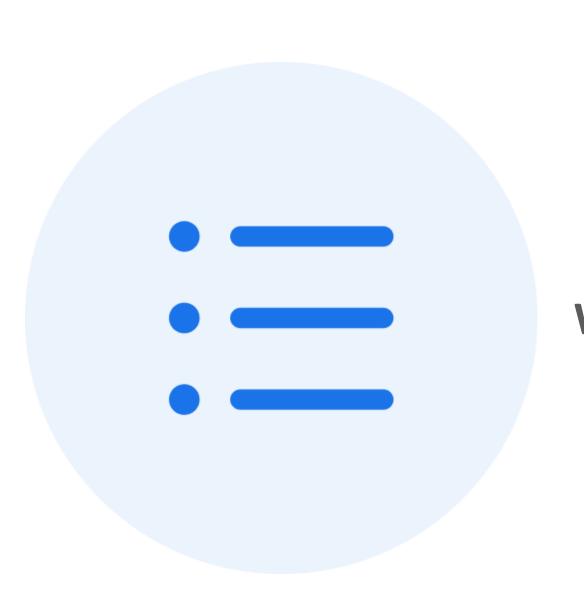
Agenda

Time	Title	Speaker
10:00 – 10:05	Welcome & Introductory remarks	Rosita Zilli - Senior Policy Officer - EERA
10:05 – 11:05	Panel Discussion Moderates: Adel El Gammal , Secretary General - EERA	Mathilde Lallemand-Dupuy - Policy Officer, Internal Energy Market Unit, DG ENER, European Commission
		Vilislava Ivanova - Research Manager, Electricity Market Design, E3G
		Charlotte Renaud – Head of Markets and Customers, Eurelectric
		Laurens de Vries - Coordinator of the Joint Programme on Energy Systems Integration (ESI) — EERA
11:05 – 11:25		Q&A Session
11:25 – 11:30	Concluding remarks	Adel El Gammal – Secretary General- EERA





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What is your background?



What do you expect to primarily take out from this webinar?





Support to the coordination of national research and innovation programmes in areas of activity of the European Energy Research Alliance

Mathilde Lallemand-Dupuy





What should be in your view the objective of this reform?



Electricity market design

Mitigating the impact of high gas prices on electricity bills, protecting consumers and boosting RES investment

Objectives of the reform

- Better protect and empower consumers
- Enhance stability and predictability of the cost of energy contributing to the competitiveness of the EU economy
- Accelerate the integration of renewables with flexibility services
- Better energy market monitoring and surveillance (REMIT)



1. Better consumer protection and empowerment

Problem: Energy crisis has exposed consumers to high and volatile electricity prices and market risks have been forced on consumers

Protect consumers

- Right to fixed price contacts
- Hedging requirements on suppliers
- Supplier of last resort
- Protection from disconnection
- Retail price regulation

Empower consumers

- Energy sharing
- Right to multiple contracts
- Better and clearer contractual information



2. Enhance stability and predictability of the cost of energy contributing to the competitiveness of the EU economy

Problem: Energy bills can be overly impacted by short-term electricity prices (now often driven by -volatile fossil fuel costs), with severe impact on EU households and economy. Investors in fossil-free generation require predictability and stability of revenues.

Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)

- Facilitate an incentivize PPAs
- Address obstacles such as default risk
- Possibility to combine RES tenders and PPAs

Two-way Contracts for Differences (CfDs) for public support for new investments

- For solar, wind, geothermal, hydro without reservoir and nuclear energy.
- Collected revenues to be distributed to final customers

Improve liquidity of forward markets

- Create "virtual hubs" with regional reference prices.
- TSOs to issue "zone-to-hub" transmission rights for the following 3 years.



3. Accelerate the integration of renewables with flexibility services

Problem: Increasing share of renewables needs to be balanced with non-fossil flexibility (such as demand response, storage) in order to achieve decarbonisation.

Enhance non-fossil flexibility sources, such as demand response and storage

- Assess the need for flexibility in the electricity system
- Indicative national objective for demand side response and storage.
- MS may apply support schemes for available non-fossil flexibility capacity.

Clarify the role of system operators

- Peak shaving product
- Transparency on connection capacity, the status and treatment of the connection requests.
- Possibility to use the data from dedicated metering
- Network tariffs to incentivize the use of flexibility services.

Create more opportunities for trading (of renewables and flexible sources)

Cross-border intraday trading closer to real time



Thank you





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Vilislava Ivanova





A future-proof EU electricity market: the role of R&I in taking up the challenge

Vilislava Ivanova

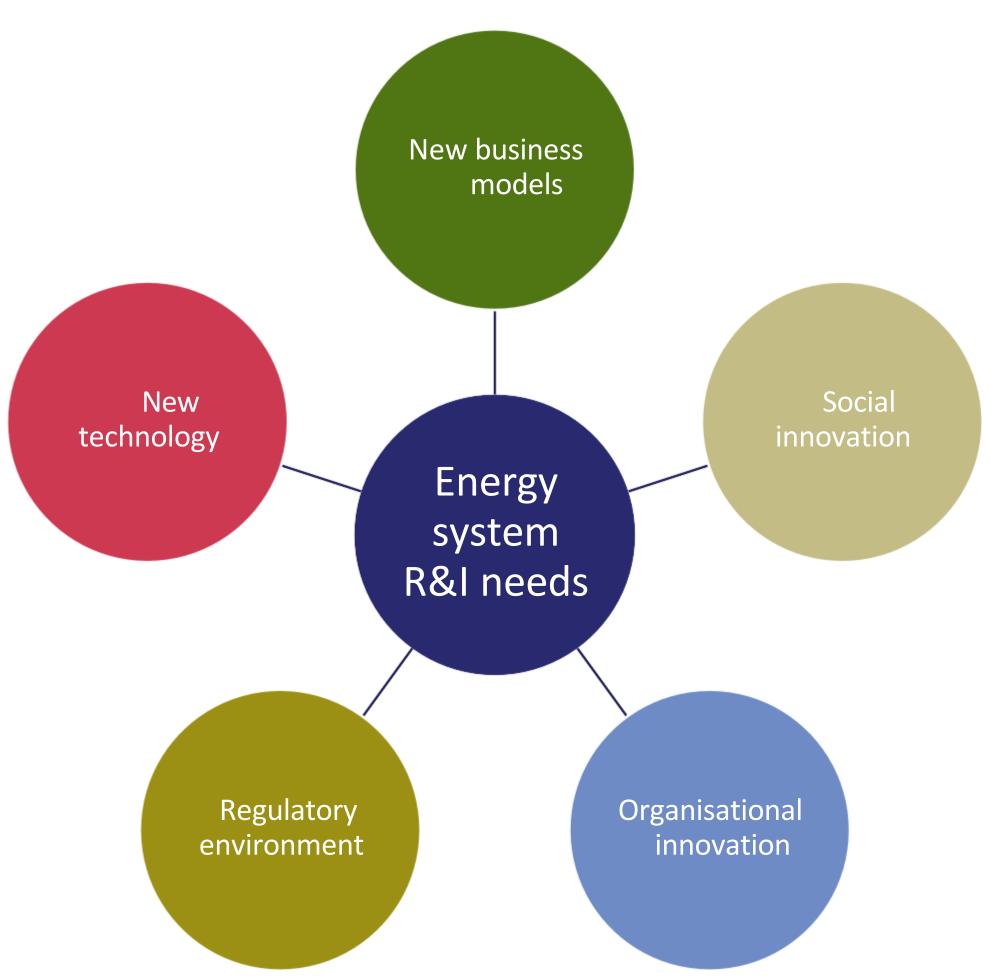
26.04.2023

For SUPEERA policy webinar

The starting point: most effort needed on smart deployment

E3G

- > Basic research
- > Feasibility (some storage tech)
- > Development (smart grids)
- > Demonstration
- > Test, launch & operation (wind, solar)



Where does electricity market reform fit?



> Focus on RES, phase-out gas and making bills less dependent on volatile fossil prices

Challenges:

- Access to CfDs & PPAs for less proven technology
- Impact of retail market obligation
- Market participation for smaller assets

Opportunities:

- Flexibility assessments and member state-level flexibility targets; support schemes
- Trade closer to real time & smaller tech; OPEX & CAPEX
- Energy sharing

Digitalisation?





- > Market signals, non-market incentives, wider R&I policy
- > Creating the right environment for testing & scaling deployment
- > Skills & preparing the next generation of energy professionals
- > More space for socio-economic research for next reforms



About E3G

E3G is an independent climate change think tank with a global outlook. We work on the frontier of the climate landscape, tackling the barriers and advancing the solutions to a safe climate. Our goal is to translate climate politics, economics and policies into action.

E3G builds broad-based coalitions to deliver a safe climate, working closely with like-minded partners in government, politics, civil society, science, the media, public interest foundations and elsewhere to leverage change.

More information is available at www.e3g.org

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Support to the coordination of national research and innovation programmes in areas of activity of the European Energy Research Alliance

Charlotte Renaud



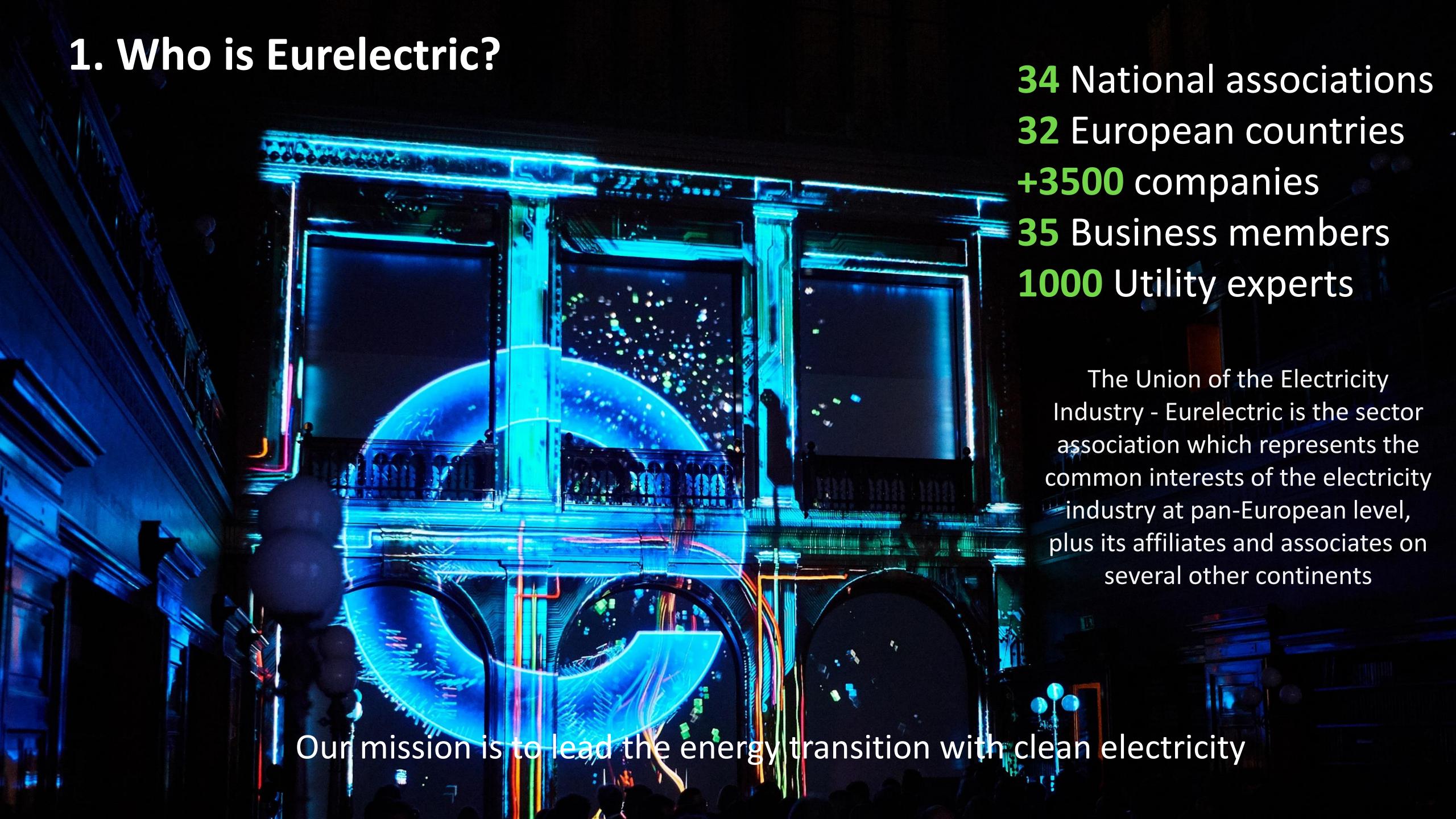


Presentation Outline

In the next 7 minutes, I will cover the following;

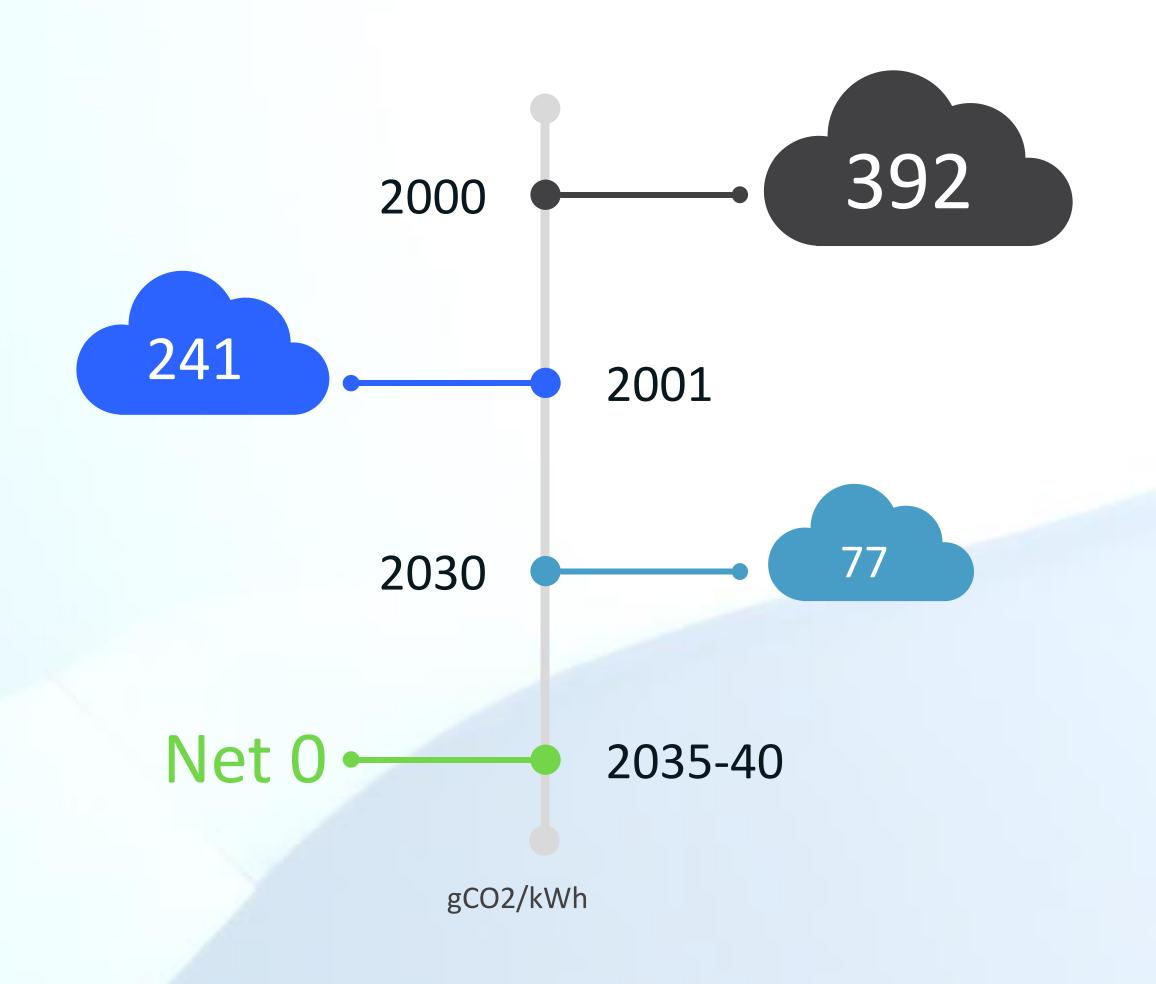
- 1. Who is Eurelectric?
- 2. The Challenge why market design needs to facilitate the colossal level of investment needed to reach net zero
- 3. Learning from the Crisis— What we have learned from the energy crisis and how can we make the system more resilient
- **4. What we can improve** Changes that will make our energy system resilient and ready for net zero
- 5. Our assessment of the EC proposal for a market design reform



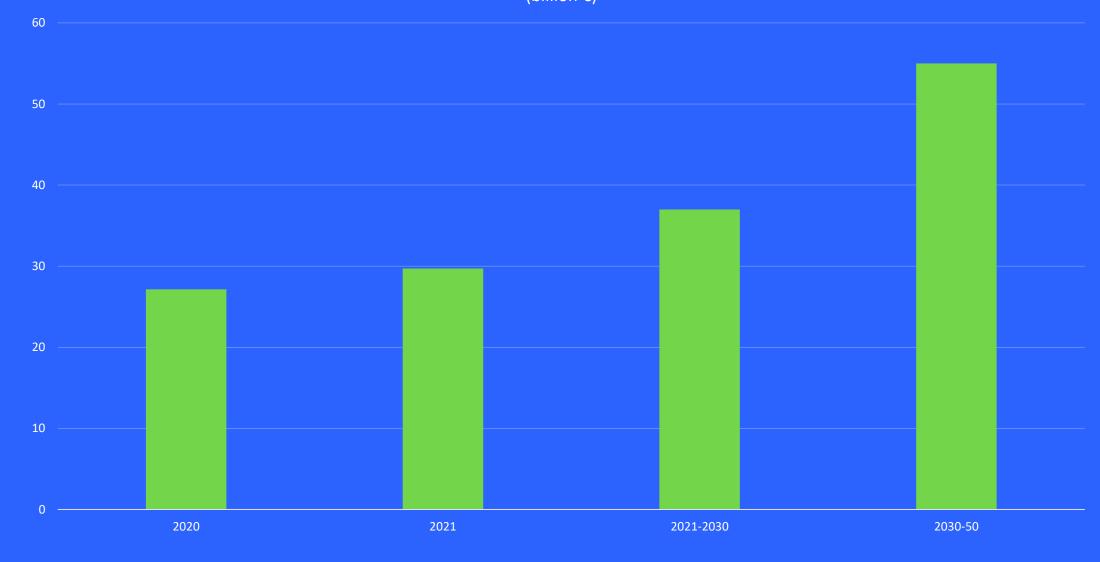


2. The SCALE of the challenge

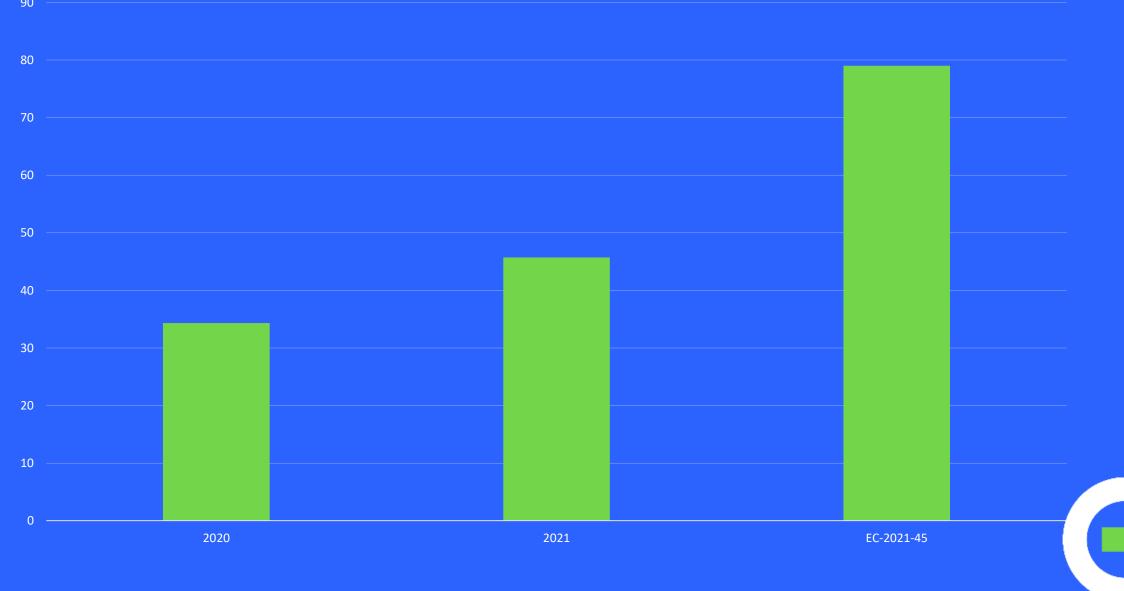
Speedy decarbonisation, colossal investment in electricity







Power generation investments in EU27 (billion € 2021)





The SCALE of the challenge

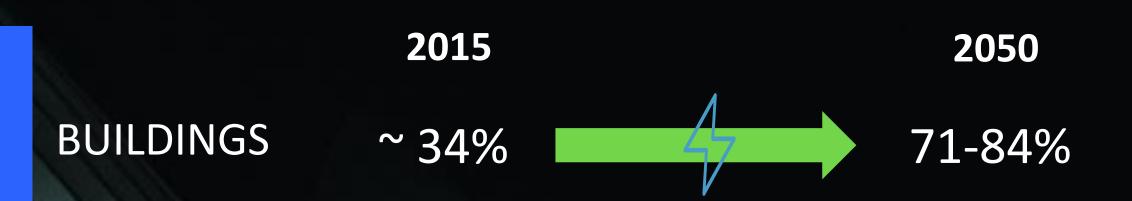
Massive electrification of end-use sectors, with electricity's share more than doubling in size

A dramatic change by 2050

Electricity to represent 60-70% of final energy demand



200 million heat pumps and decarbonised district heating will be brought to European buildings





220 M passenger EVs will be on European roads





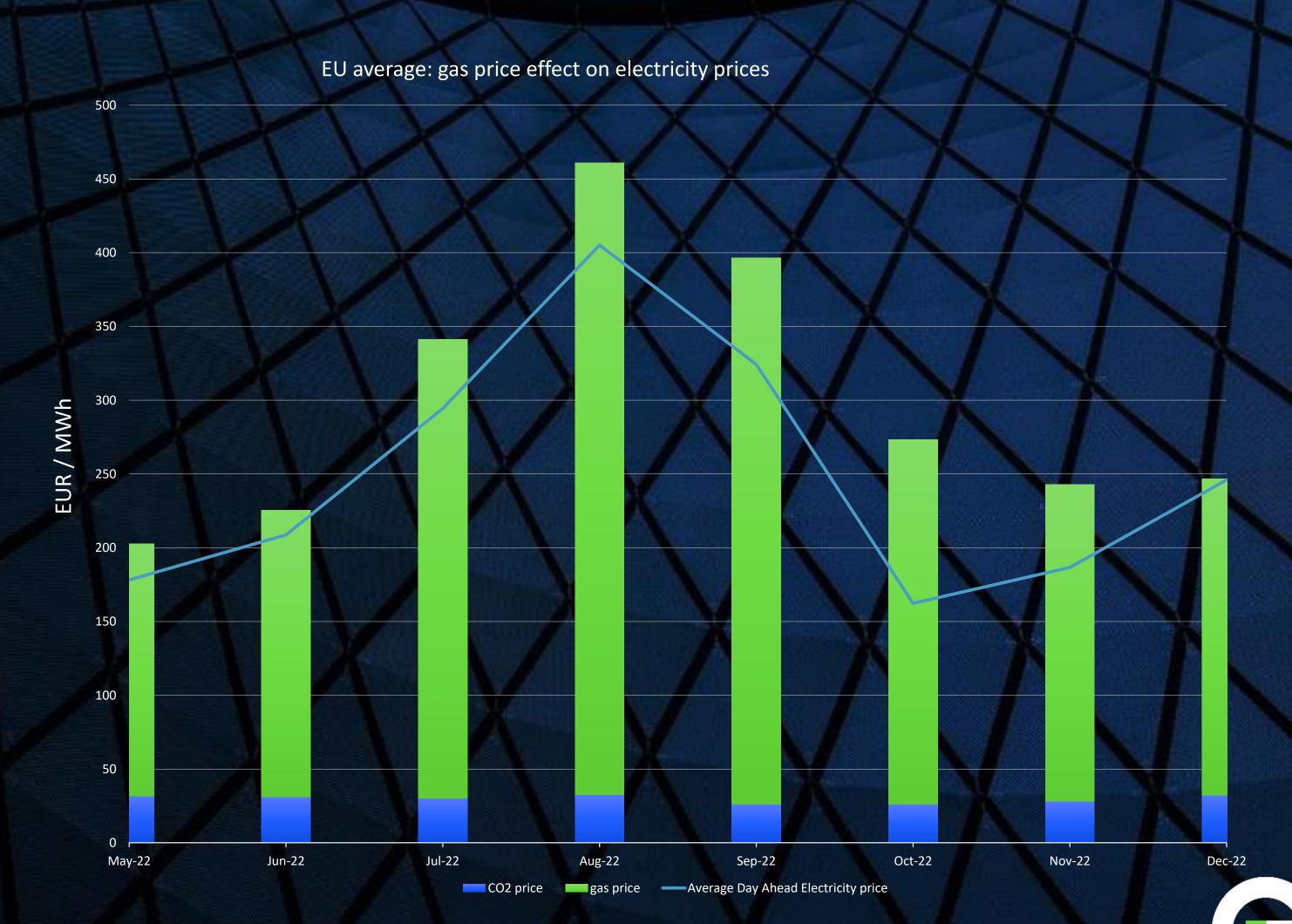
For heavy industries, the figure will reach 25%.





2. Learning from the crises - the vulnerabilities and improvement needed

- Short-term markets are exposed to the extreme price fluctuations of imported fossil fuels.
- Liquidity in the forward market is necessary to hedge against spot market fluctuations



Our key message for today

The primary focus of the reform should be on further developing long-term markets

In reforming Europe's market design we need to:



Preserve what works: the EU Internal Energy
Market based on marginal pricing, & its key
features & Implement current legislation
(CEP)



Develop a long-term market to; 1) protect customers against excessive price volatility by offering them more choice and 2) promote the colossal level of investment needed.

Strong long-term markets will be a win—win-win for:



CUSTOMERS

= more competitive and predictable prices with less fluctuations



INVESTMENTS

= more competitive and predictable prices with less fluctuations



SECURITY OF SUPPLY

= more competitive and predictable prices with less fluctuations



3. What can we IMPROVE?

How to make the electricity system ready for the net 0

Customerschoice

A better choice of short- and long-term products.

Access to supply offers based on risk profile and individual needs.

FOR MORE PRICE STABILITY

2

3

4

5



Long-term instruments

Forward hedging, voluntary
PPAs and CfDs, all have a role
to play.

FOR MORE POSITIVE INVESTMENT SIGNALS



rules

High collateral requirements reduce liquidity in forward markets.

We must widen the types of non-cash collaterals.

FOR MORE LIQUIDITY IN FORWARD MARKETS



Distribution grids are the backbone of a decentralised and decarbonised system.

FOR MORE RENEWABLE & DEMAND RESPONSE



Flexibility & storage

Proper incentives will promote flexibility, storage services & assets.

FOR AN EFFICIENT USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY



Our assessment on the European Commission's proposal

Retaining merit-order and marginal pricing across wholesale markets

Focus on forward markets through enhanced hedging and contracting

No mandatory requirement for two-way **CfDs**

No extension or institutionalisation of revenue limitation for inframarginal technologies

Promote anticipatory investment in grid

tariff design

Hedging obligation on suppliers: Stress tests & reporting requirements through licensing

Regional virtual trading hubs: Non-tested solution with lengthy implementation time

Energy Sharing: Ensure level playing field with traditional supply to ensure customers' protection

Flexibility should be addressed in a technology neutral way: all providers to be considered for cost-efficiency

Fail to properly address massive grid investment challenge: ensure proper tariff design for balance between modernisation and reinforcement











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Coordinator of the Joint Programme on Energy Systems Integration (ESI)

EERA



Delft University of Technology

Long-term electricity market design

Prof. dr. ir. Laurens de Vries

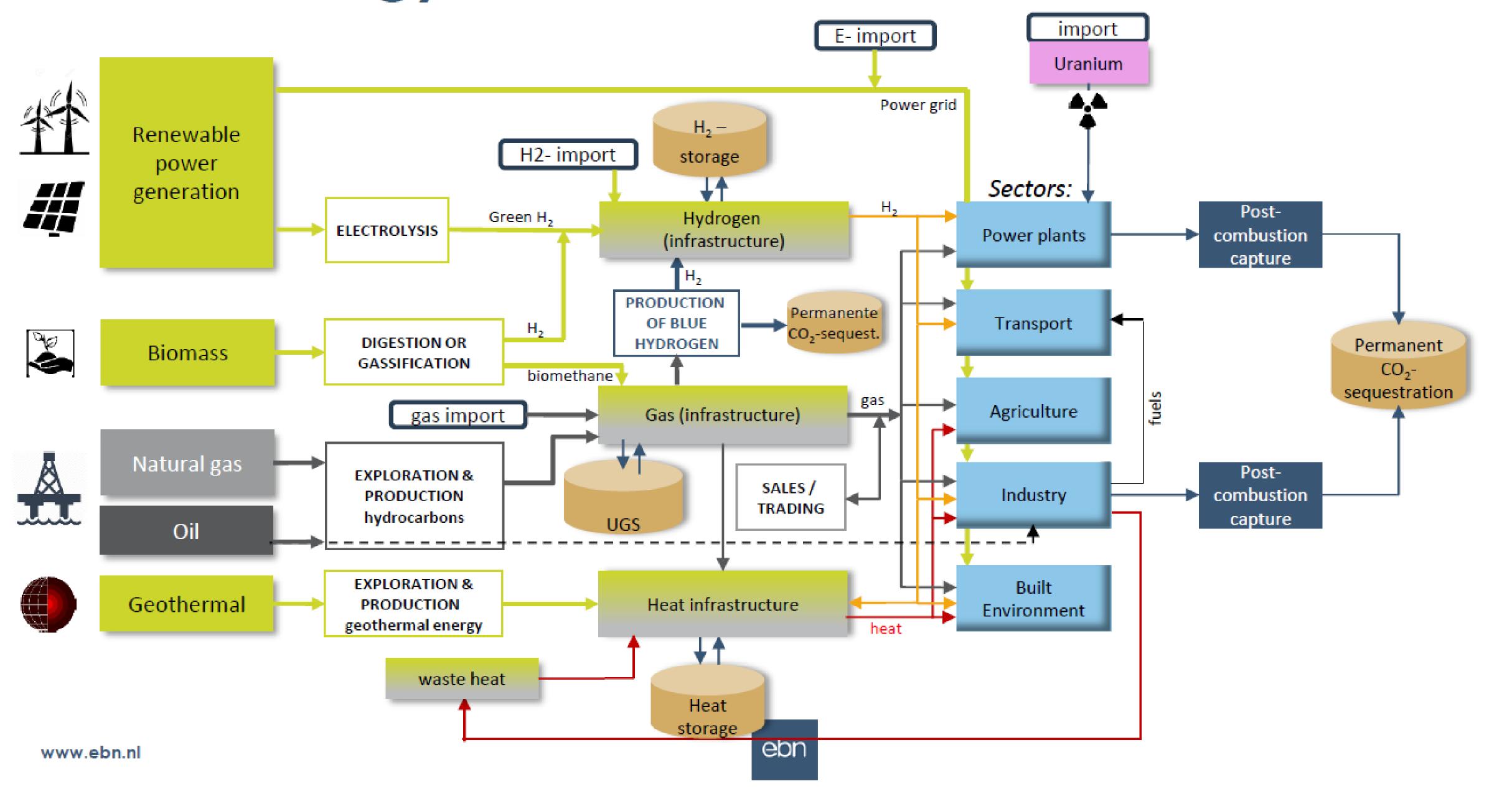


Lessons from the energy crisis

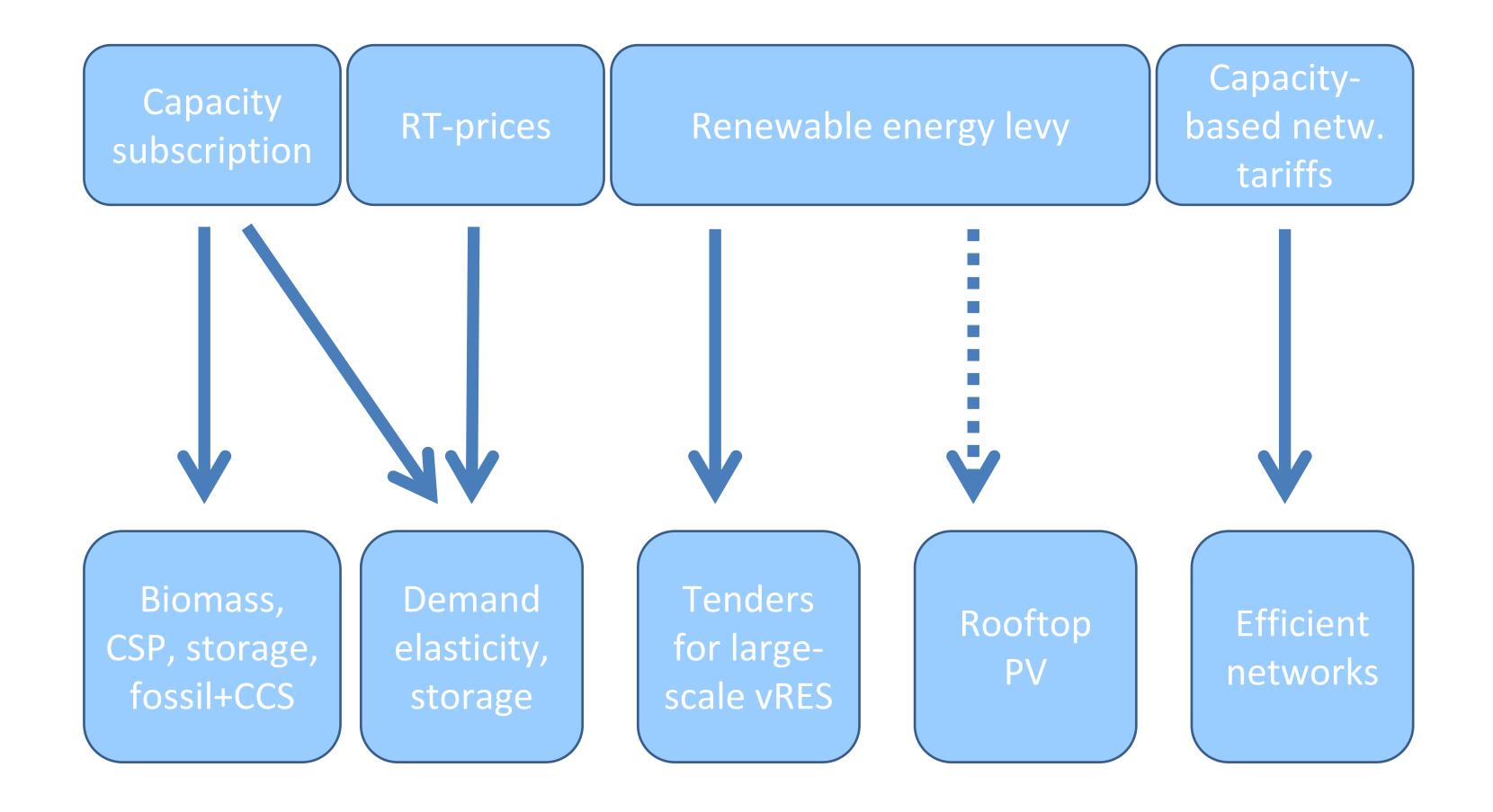
- Short-term energy markets work!
- But we need to derisk investment in controllable generation capacity
- Renewable energy:
 - Also need continued derisking investment
 - But also need to limit windfall profits
- Consumers:
 - Need hedging options



Future energy value chain*



Low- carbon electricity market design





Research challenges

- Understanding imperfect markets
 - Imperfect foresight, risk aversion
 - How effective will policy interventions be?
- Understanding a system in transition
 - No equilibrium!
 - Many uncertainties
- Understanding system integration
 - Between energy vectors
 - Between European and local energy networks
 - Between large and small producers and consumers
 - Etc.



Research approaches

- Optimization models
 - Operational optimization
 - Operational + investment optimization for a single year
 - Transition modeling
- Simulation models
 - Energy flow simulations: technical models
 - Actor behavior: socio-technical models, e.g. agent-based models
- Energy system models need to be improved to reflec:
 - New market and network dynamics of integrated energy system
 - Deep uncertainty in planning
- Wide-open design space in the long term.

 TUDelft

Market design vs. modeling challenges

Market design challenges	Modeling requirements
Long term: system adequacy. Ensuring sufficient flexibility/controllable generation capacity for a Dunkelflaute	Operational market model with sufficient flexibility + ABM investment model
 Short-term market design: more efficient organization of day-ahead – intra-day – balancing market sequence. more efficient congestion management 	 Detailed market model (ABM?) with D-A – I-D – balancing sequence with weather uncertainty
TSO-DSO integration: aligning prosumer behavior (operational and investment) with wholesale markets	Local markets, link with wholesale market Distribution and transmission congestion)
European market integration: making efficient use of differences in supply and demand patterns.	Multiple wholesale market models coupled to each other and to (stylized) transmission grid model.



















