

Flexibility in the GB Power Market

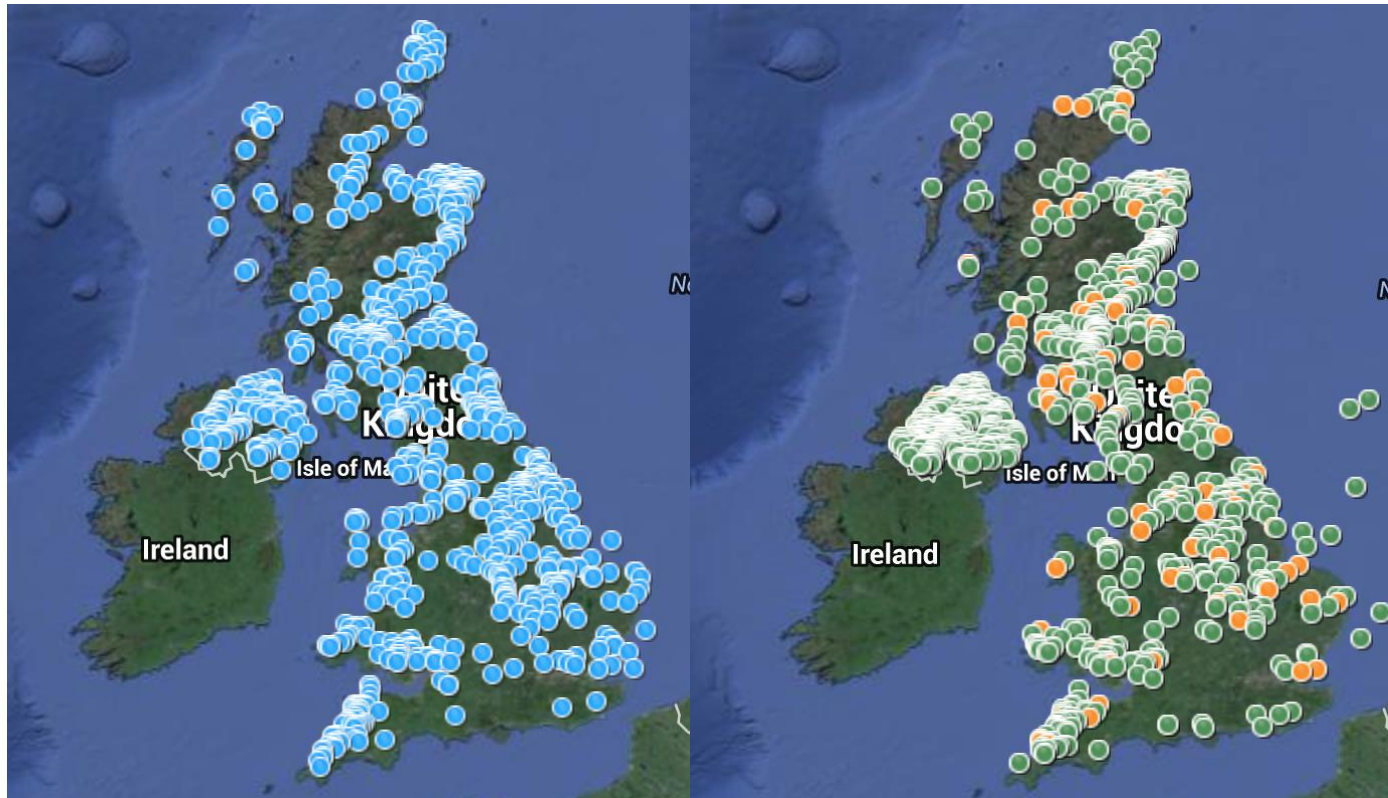
Ofgem Winter Outlook Technical Seminar
Overseas House, Thursday October 15th 2015



Founded in 2012, NRP works:

- With governments and utilities looking to transition to power systems with high renewables share.
- With investors in renewable energy assets, and flexible power assets.
- In European and developing economies.

Existing and planned wind power



Source: RenewableUK, October 2015

Challenges old and new

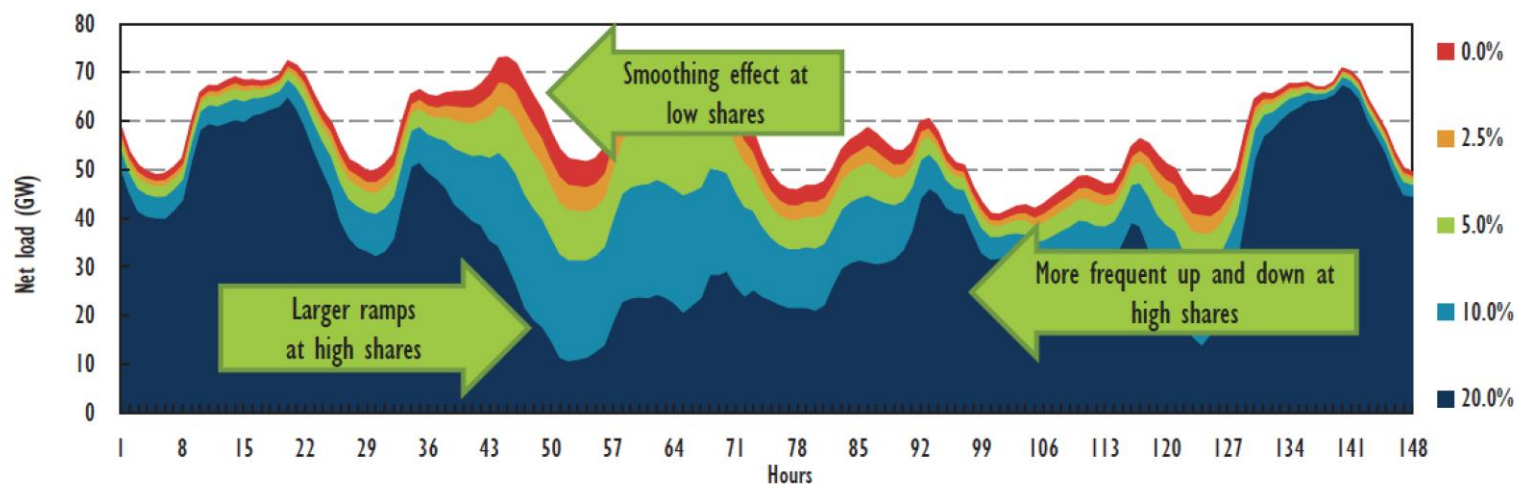
- In the struggle to attract new investment in capacity and meet a known challenge (winter peak)
 - ...We must also plan for what is coming.
 - 30 GW (at least) of wind and solar PV in the UK in 2020.
- And perhaps even turn it into an opportunity?
 - More renewable capacity was added globally than conventional in 2013 and subsequently.
 - This is everybody's problem.

Commanding the Invisible Hand?

- A measure of command and control, once in a while, can be a good choice for the common good.
- It becomes necessary when there is an urgent need to correct for fundamental change.
 - CO₂... and a decision to support wind and PV
- In a market where intermittent output rises above minimum demand “once in a while” may be understatement.

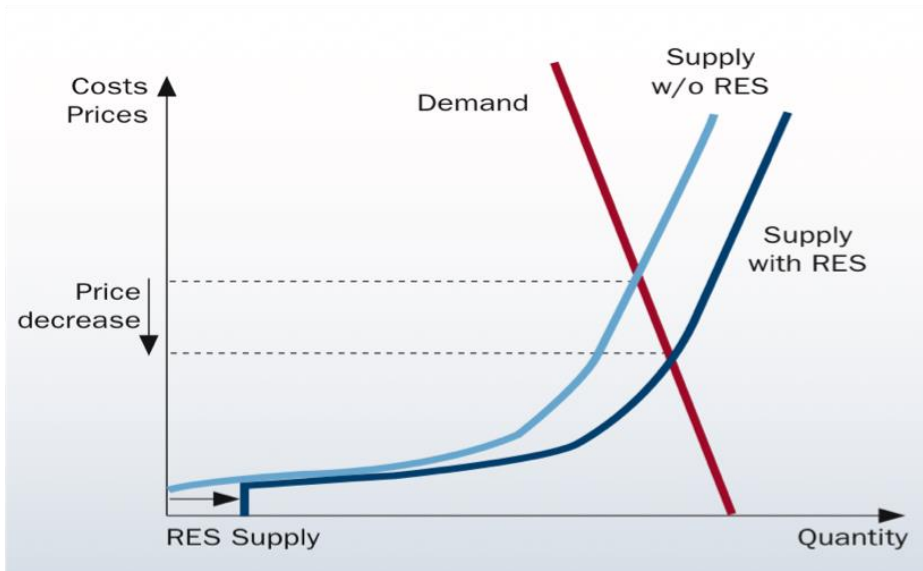
Wind and solar characteristics...

- Variability & uncertainty
 - More frequent, steeper, longer (net) load ramps up & down



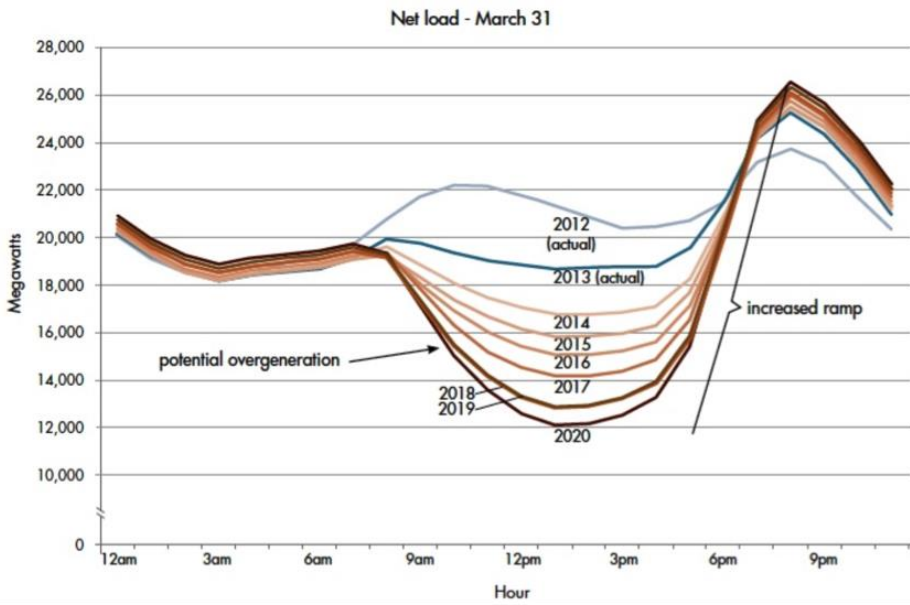
- Near-zero variable cost
- Production-based support

...and the consequences



The merit order effect (generic).

Source: ISPI



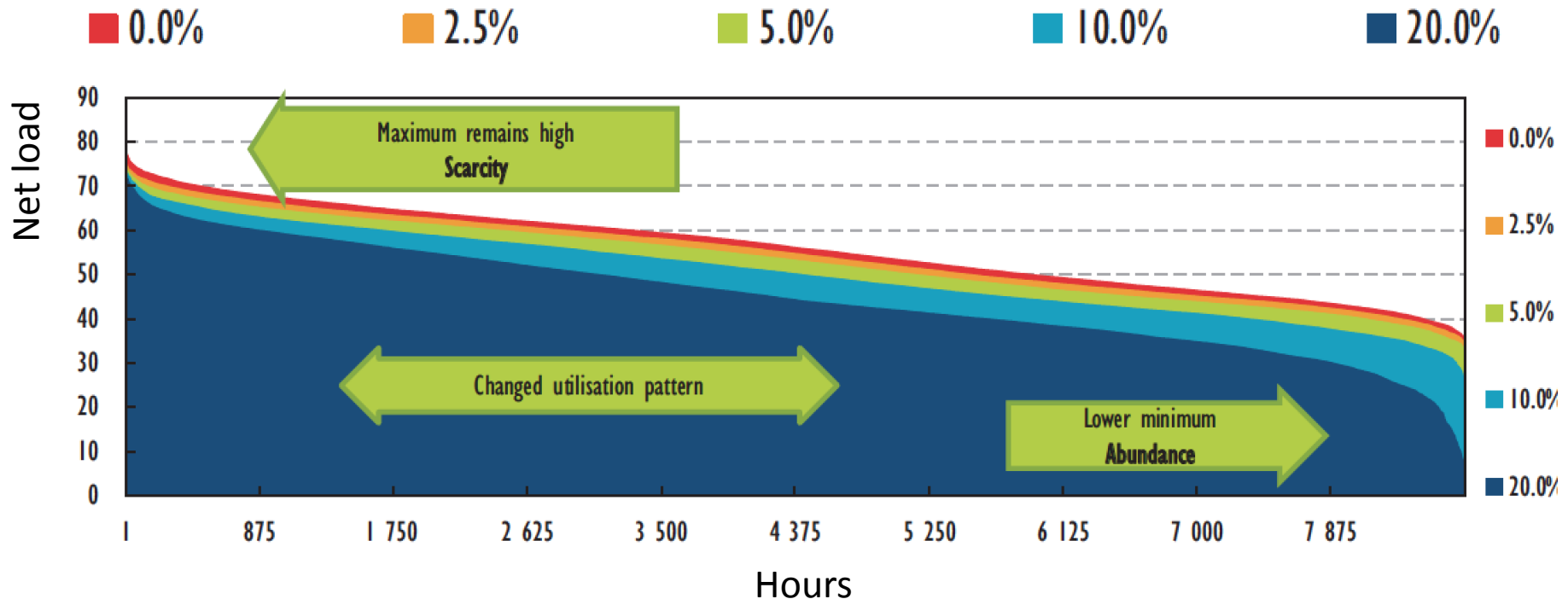
Changed load curve (California).

Source: CAISO

...and the consequences

- Undermined revenue of mid-merit, flexible power plants.
 - Compounded by fuel prices
- Negative prices
 - Wind / PV offer price = SRMC - strike price
 - (...without price support, would cannibalise their own revenue)
 - If output > min demand, they become the price-setter
- A permanent feature?
 - Support will come to an end – eventually
 - Nature abhors a vacuum: new flexible resources will arise
 - In the meantime, manage (6+hours rule)

...and the consequences



Persistent challenge: dispatchable plant mix needs to evolve towards more mid-merit, peakers; fewer baseload.

So... more change is likely

- The market may need to reward flexible capacity explicitly.
 - Generation and consumption that respond quickly, ramp up and down quickly, and within a wide range.
 - Sufficiently to manage what is to come.
- Flexibility is not new.
 - Manage demand uncertainty (balancing timeframe).
 - But now we need it day-ahead against (predicted) variation in wind.
 - PX volume growing fast, but insufficient certainty for new investment.
- Enough FR may exist already or be in the pipeline.
 - Gas, DSR, interconnections, storage.
 - Interconnections: North West European Market Coupling.
 - Accessing it when it is needed is the issue.

Change will probably carry a cost

- How much?
 - Inefficient plant mix until new equilibrium reached.
 - Compensated by a lower average wholesale price?
 - So many variables that it is difficult to model: not least the the market impact of business models which do not yet exist.
- Might the CM auction process be most expedient?
 - E.g. additional constraint in a Round 2.

Conclusions

- Flexibility is the corollary to variability and uncertainty.
 - Flexible resources support reliability.
 - And avoid curtailment of the very plant we have chosen to foster.
- A bit more C&C may be needed to achieve it.
 - Winter stress is predictable: traditional dispatchables should manage.
 - 30+ GW VRE means we need more flexibility, faster.
 - Greater share of mid-merit and peakers, more trade, DSR, and eventually storage.
 - Value signal must reach existing flexible resources.
- Present CM auction design may not do the job.
 - But it might be “tweaked”.
- And one other thing... R&D



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