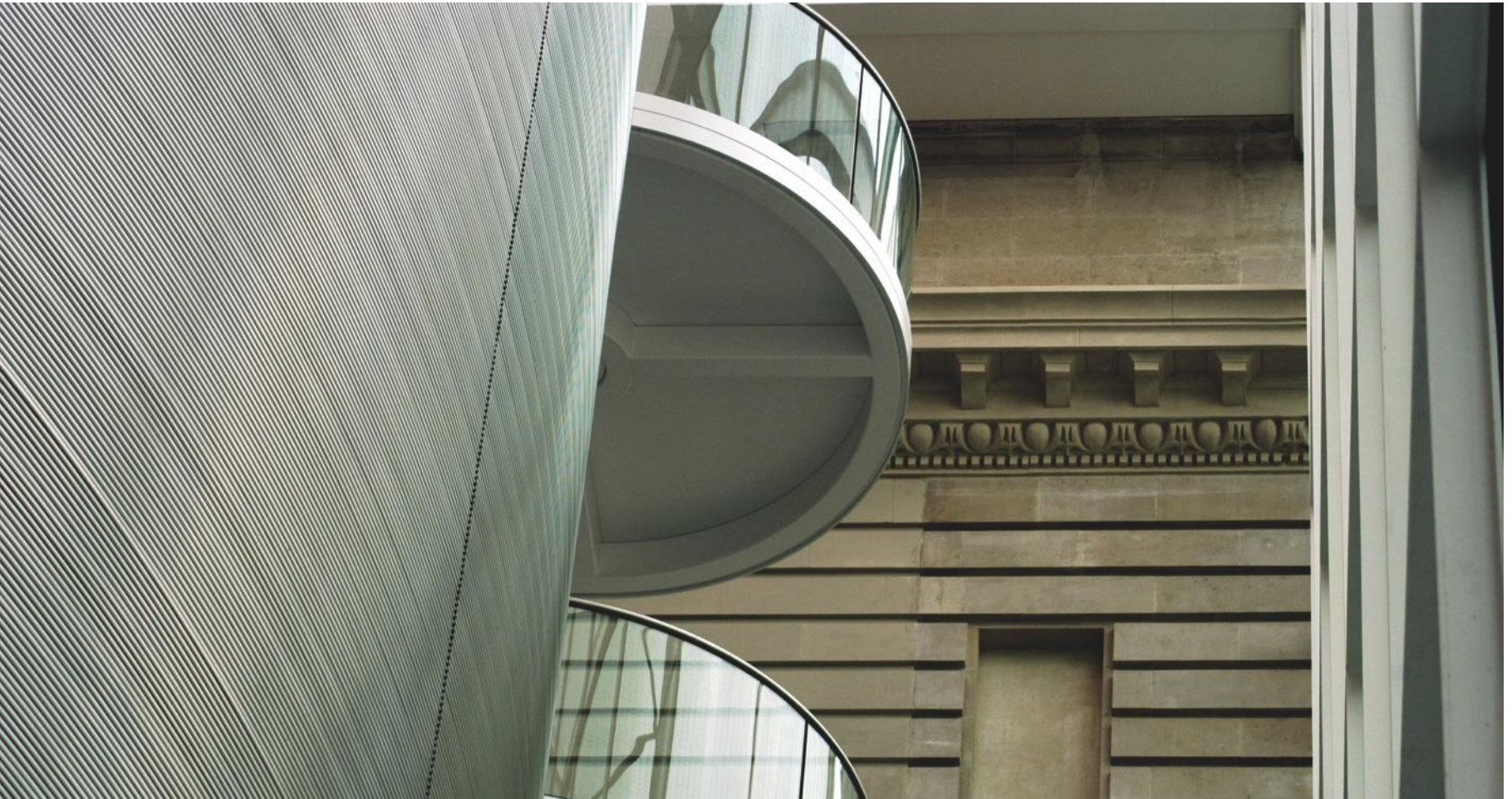
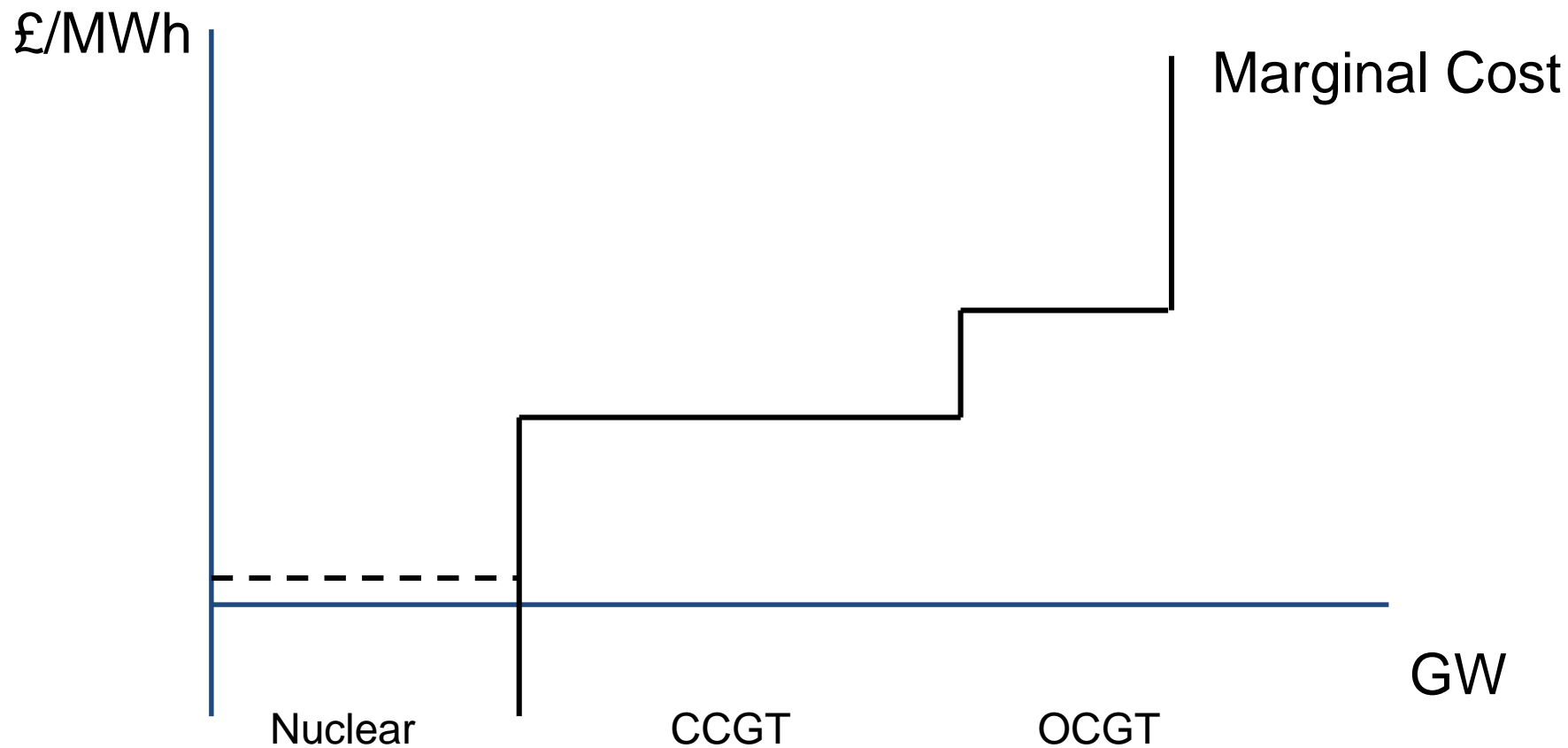


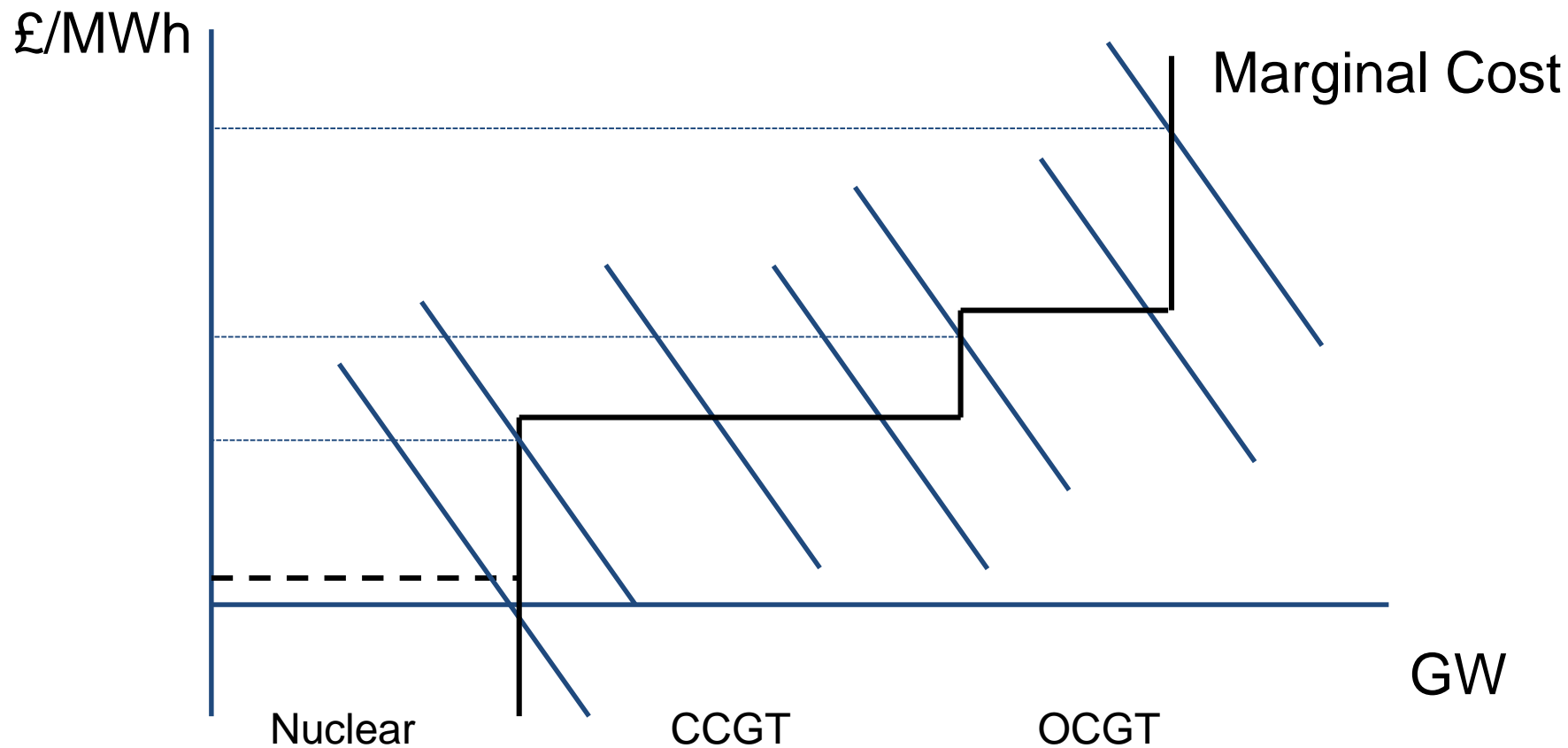
The Future of Electricity: A Market with Costs of Zero? Marginal



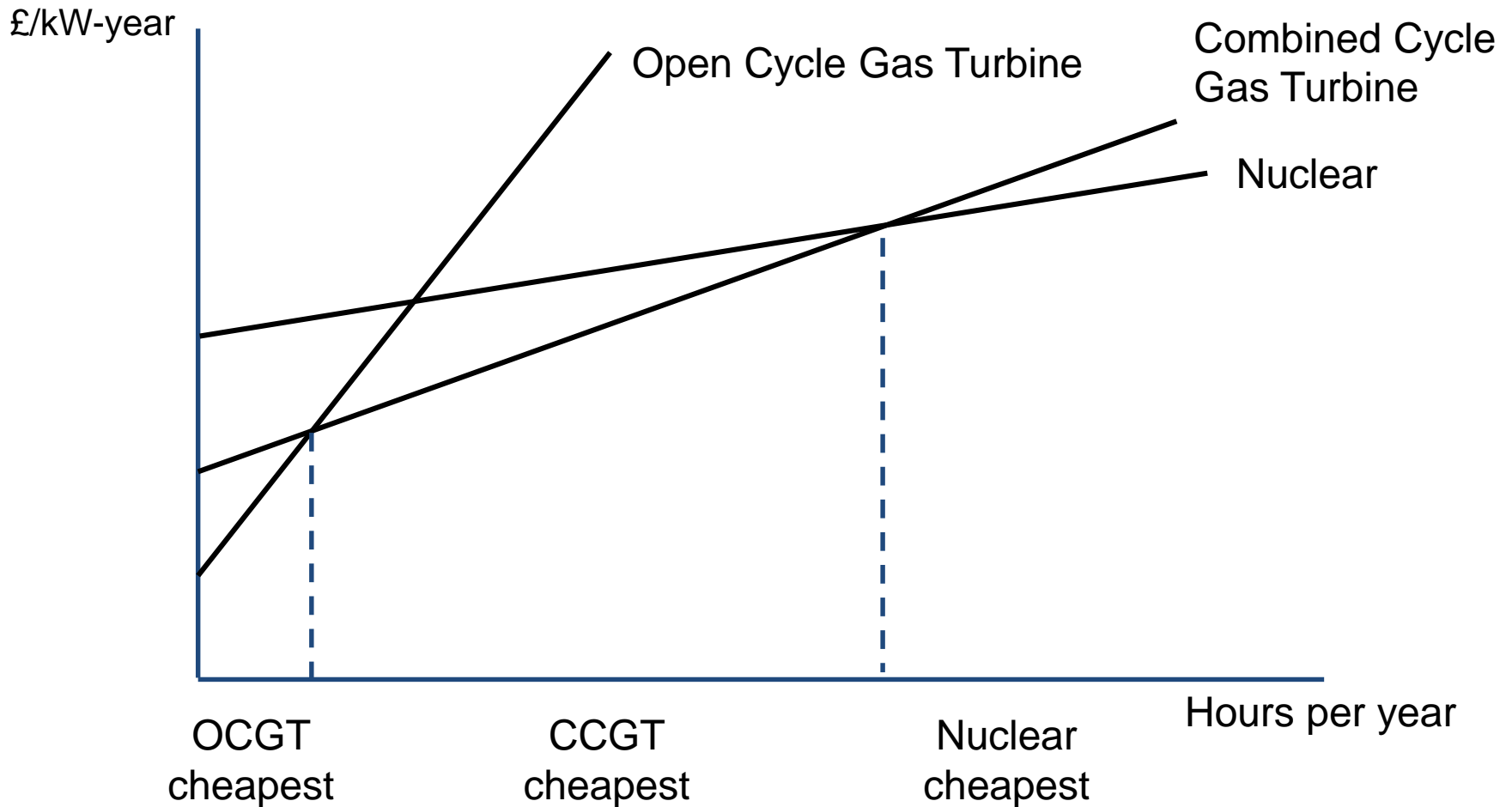


Demand and Supply

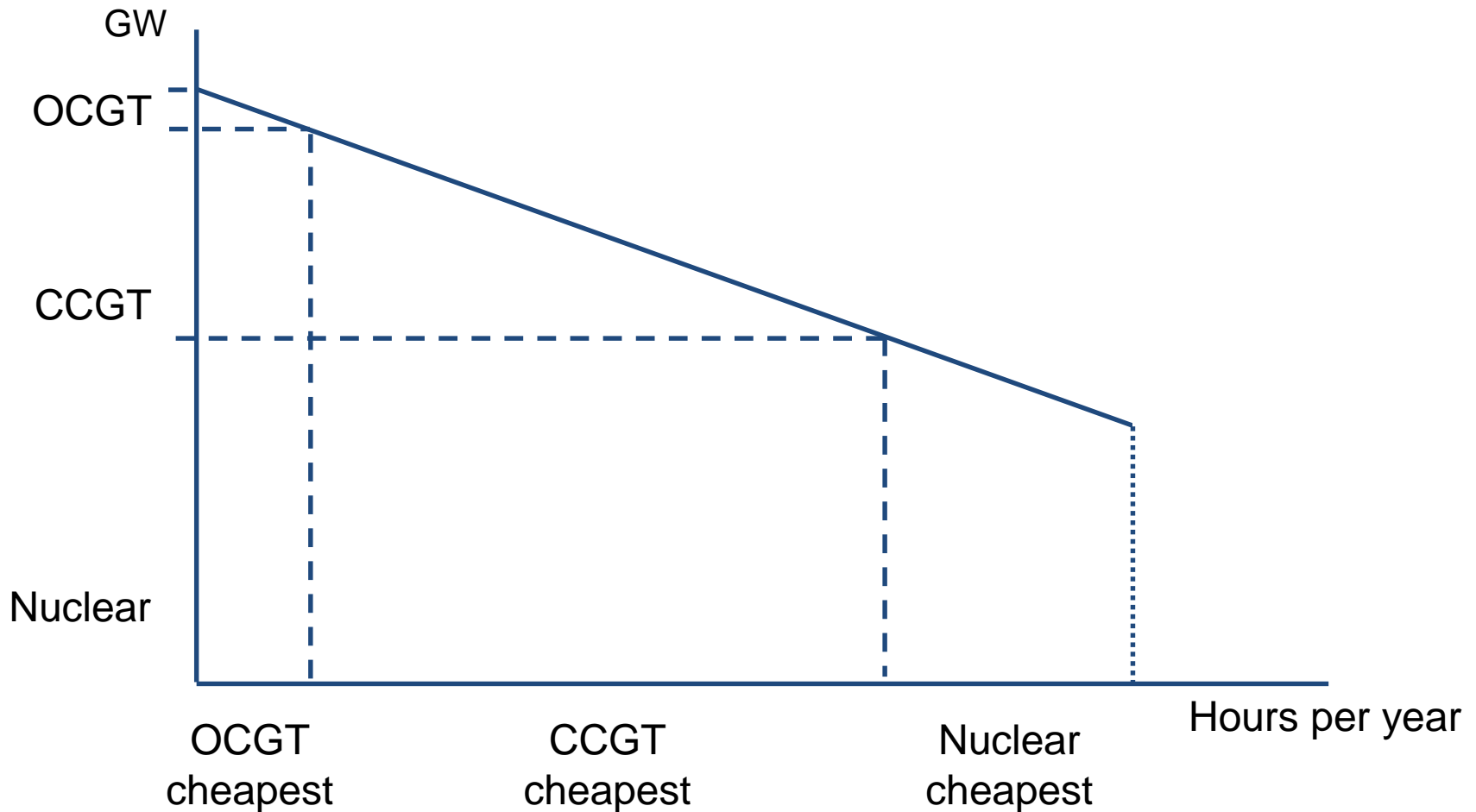
Prices reflect Marginal Costs



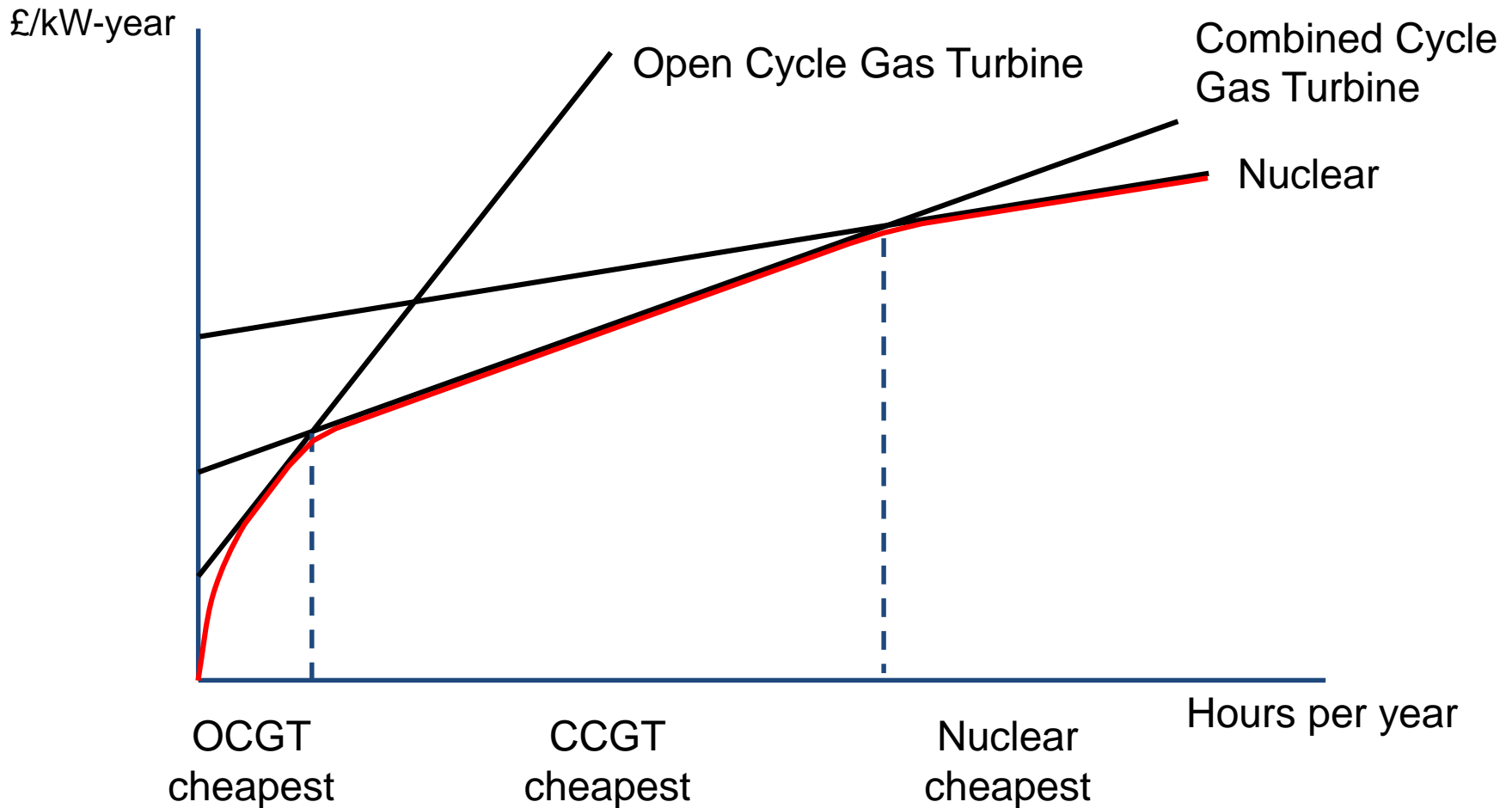
Annual Generation Costs



Load-duration and Capacity



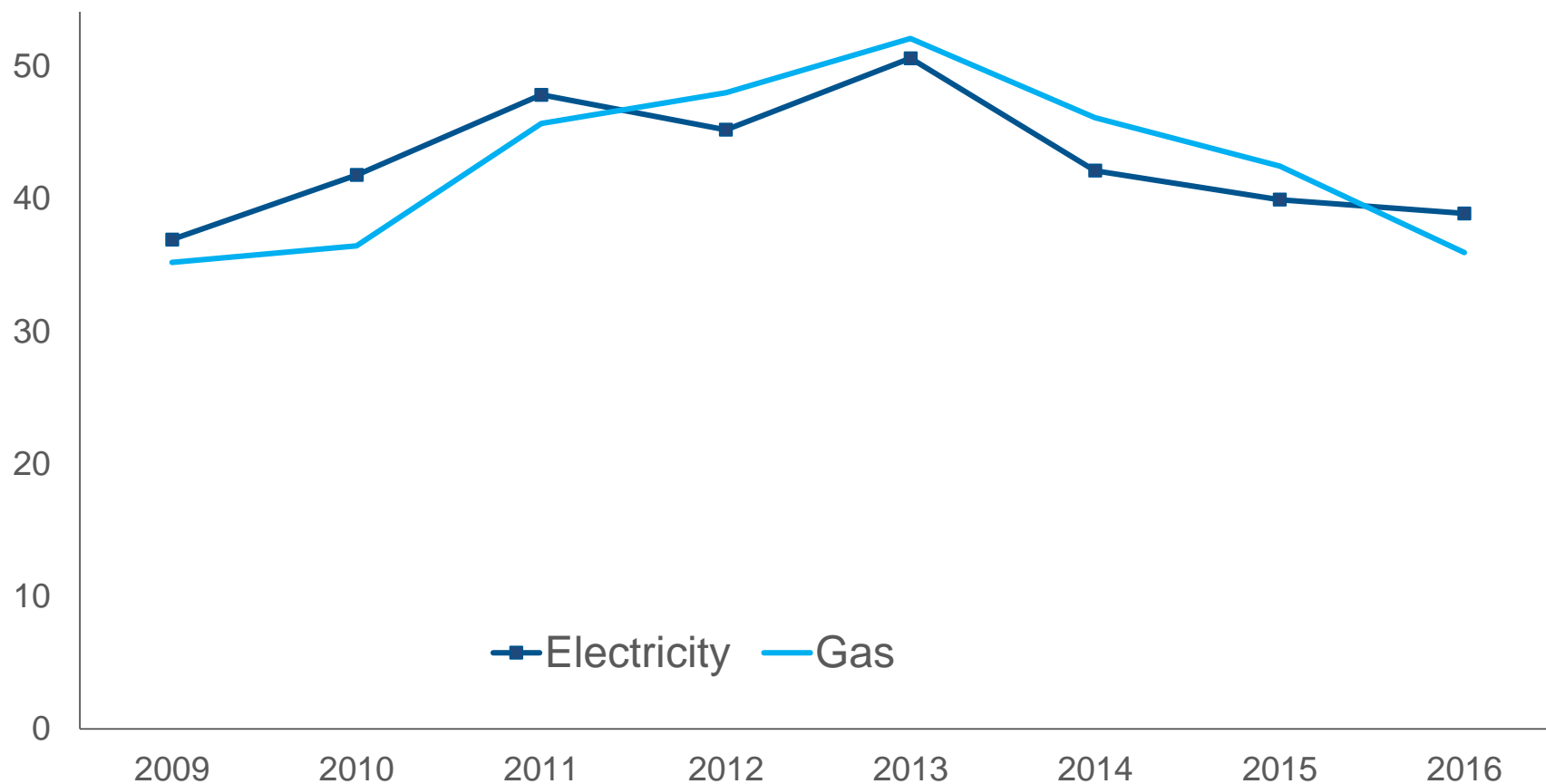
Generator Costs



British Energy Prices

per MWh of electricity

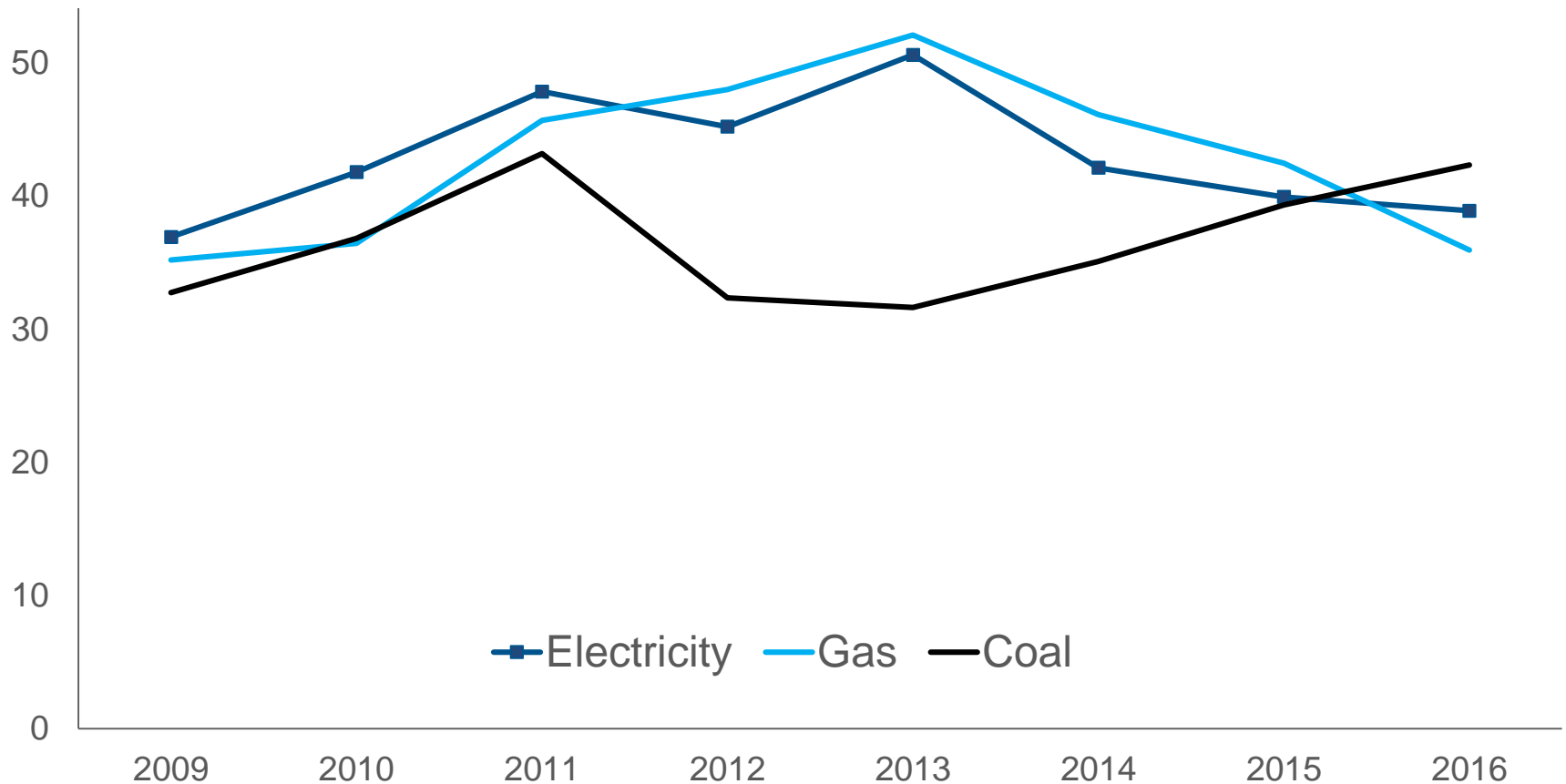
£/MWh



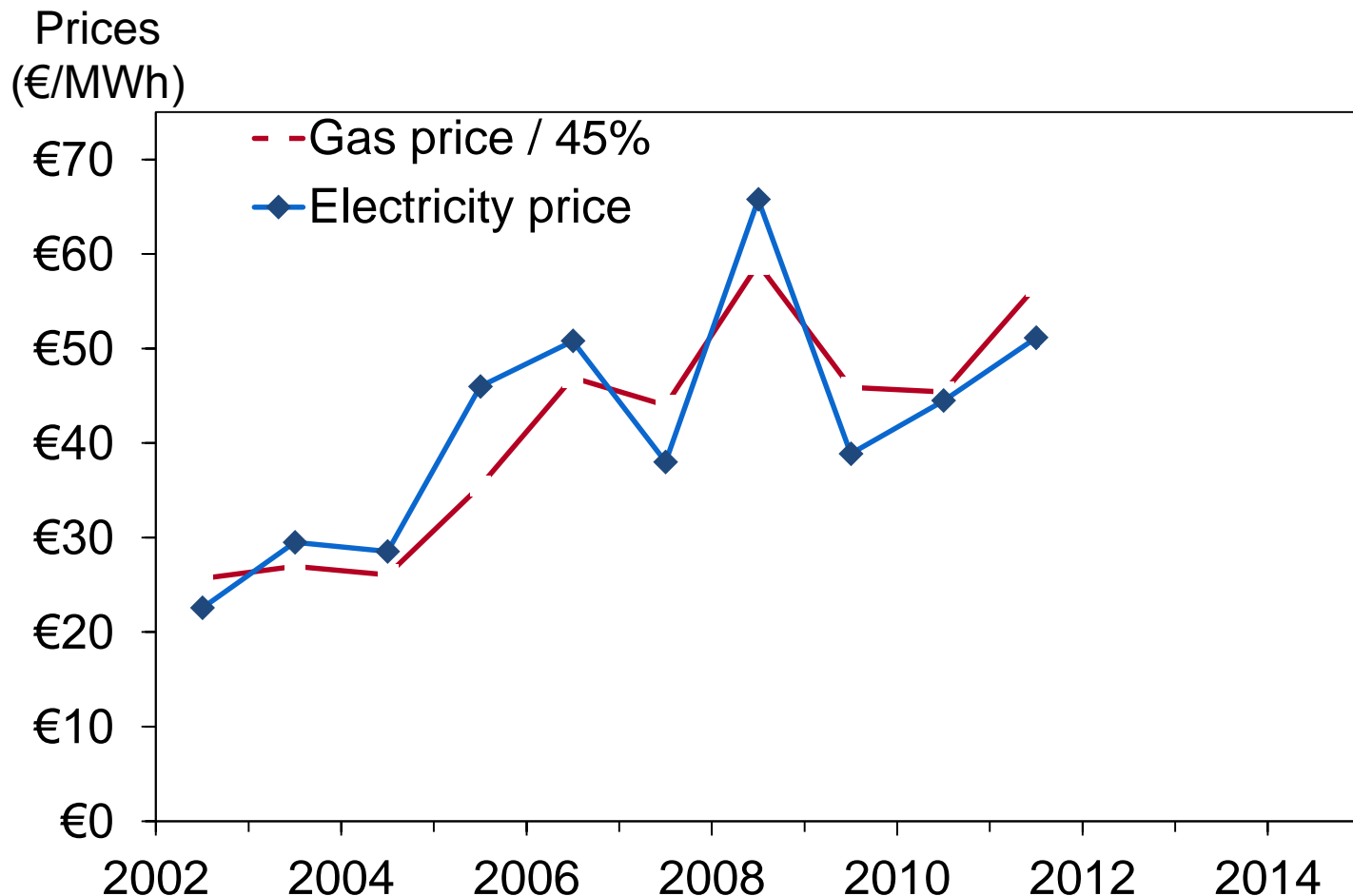
British Energy Prices

per MWh of electricity

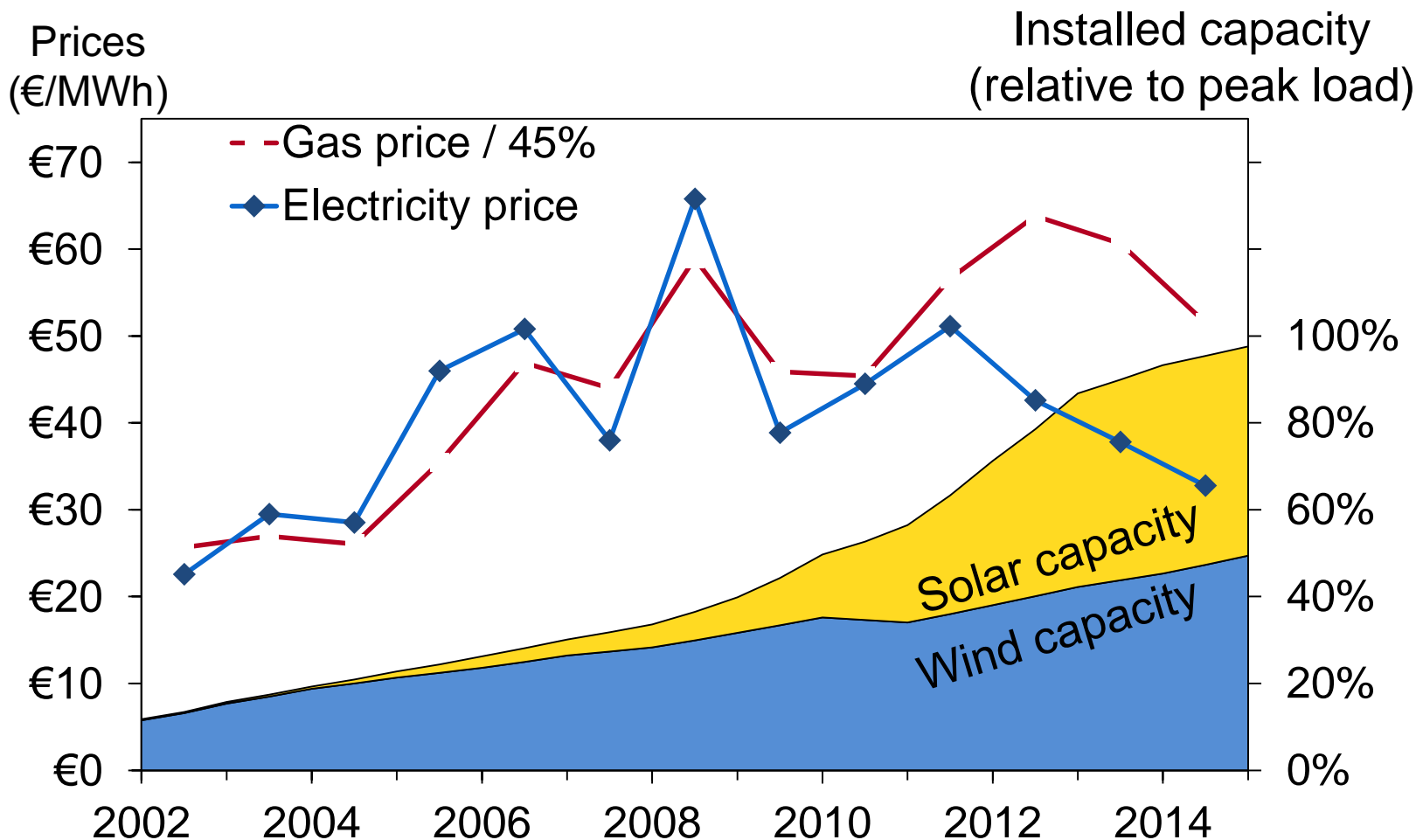
£/MWh



Austrian Energy Prices: a market working well



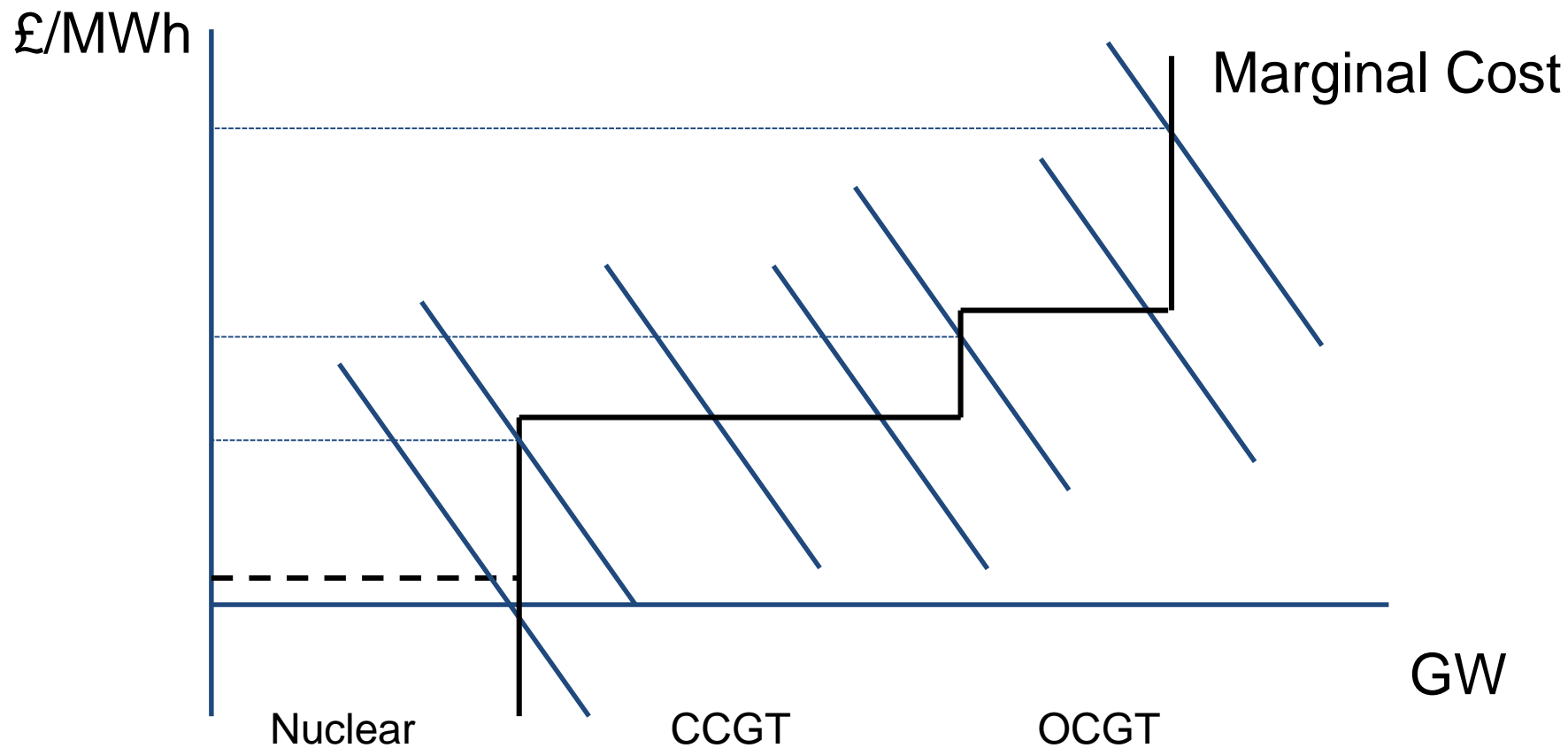
Austrian Energy Prices: The Merit Order Effect



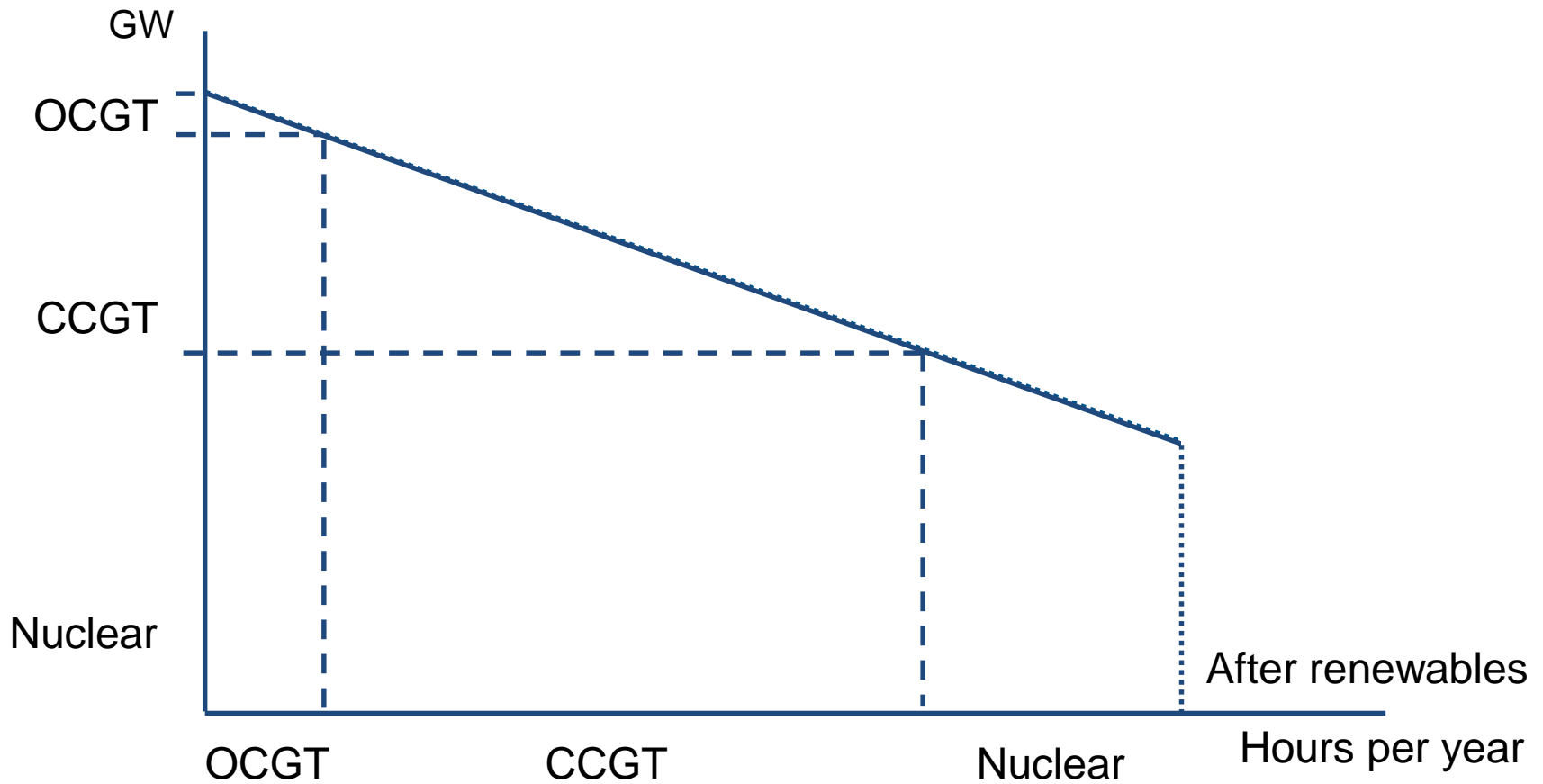
Renewables in a Power Market

Demand and Supply

The merit order effect

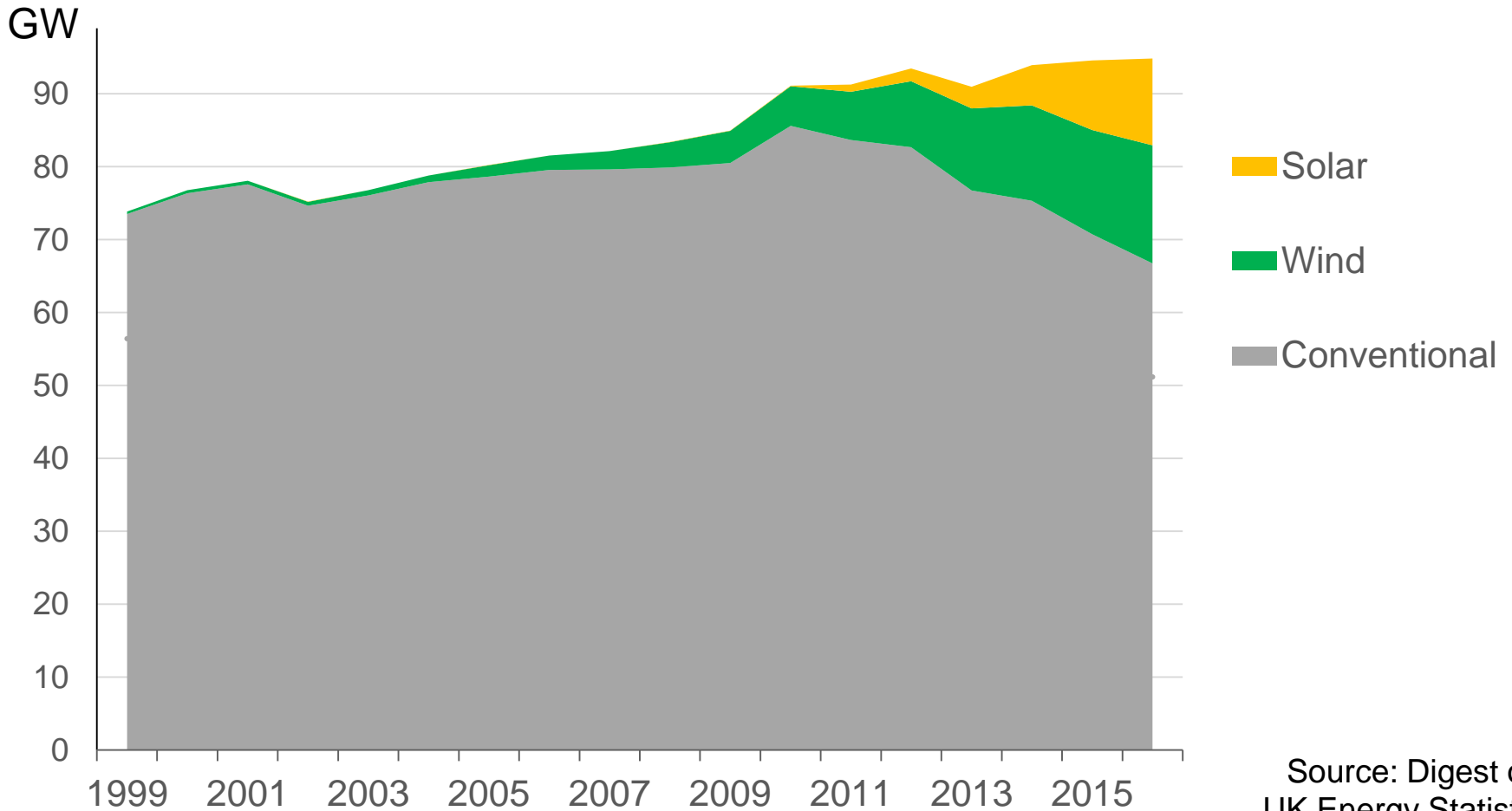


Capacity and Load



Generating Capacity

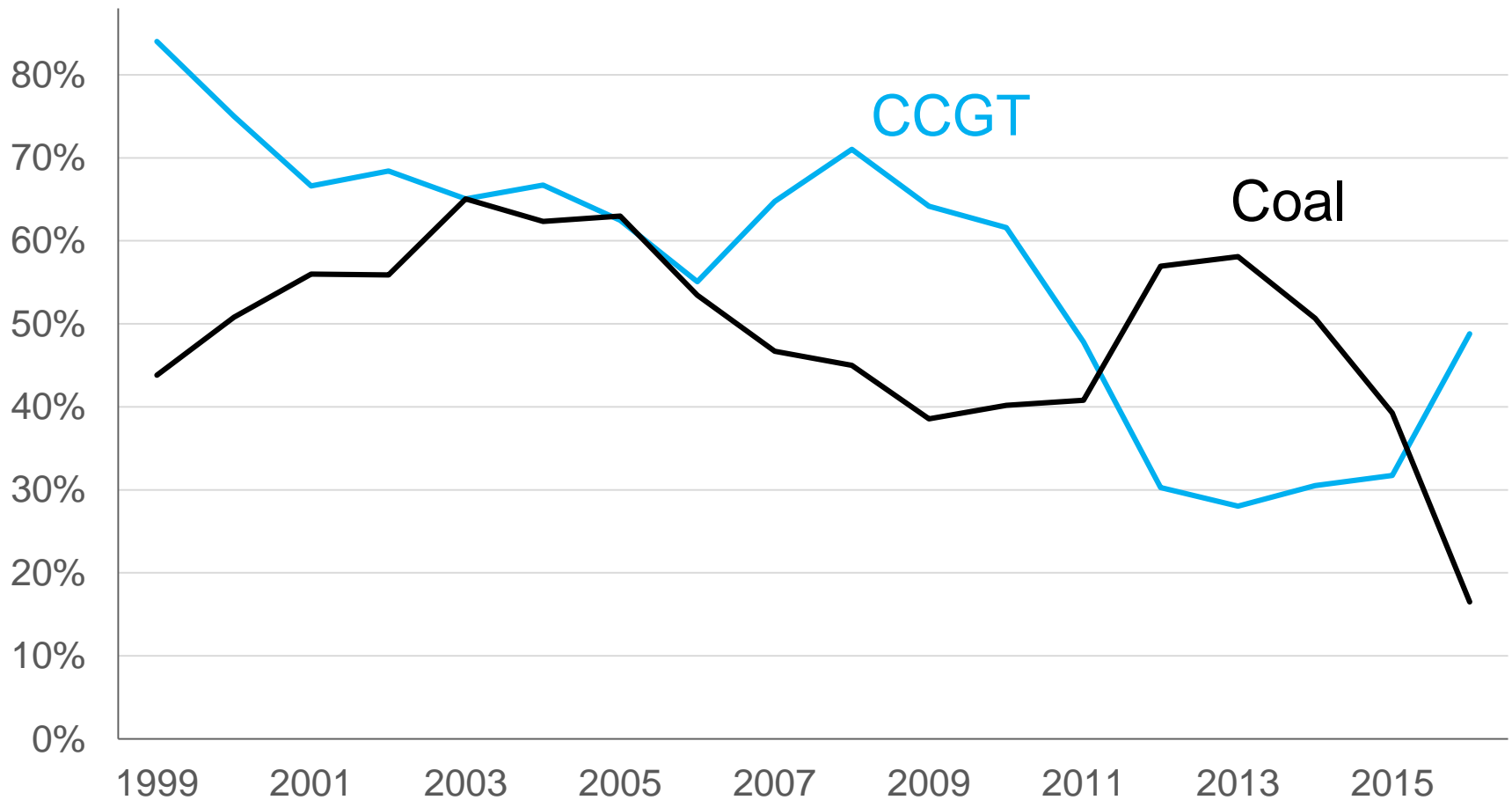
Great Britain



Source: Digest of
UK Energy Statistics

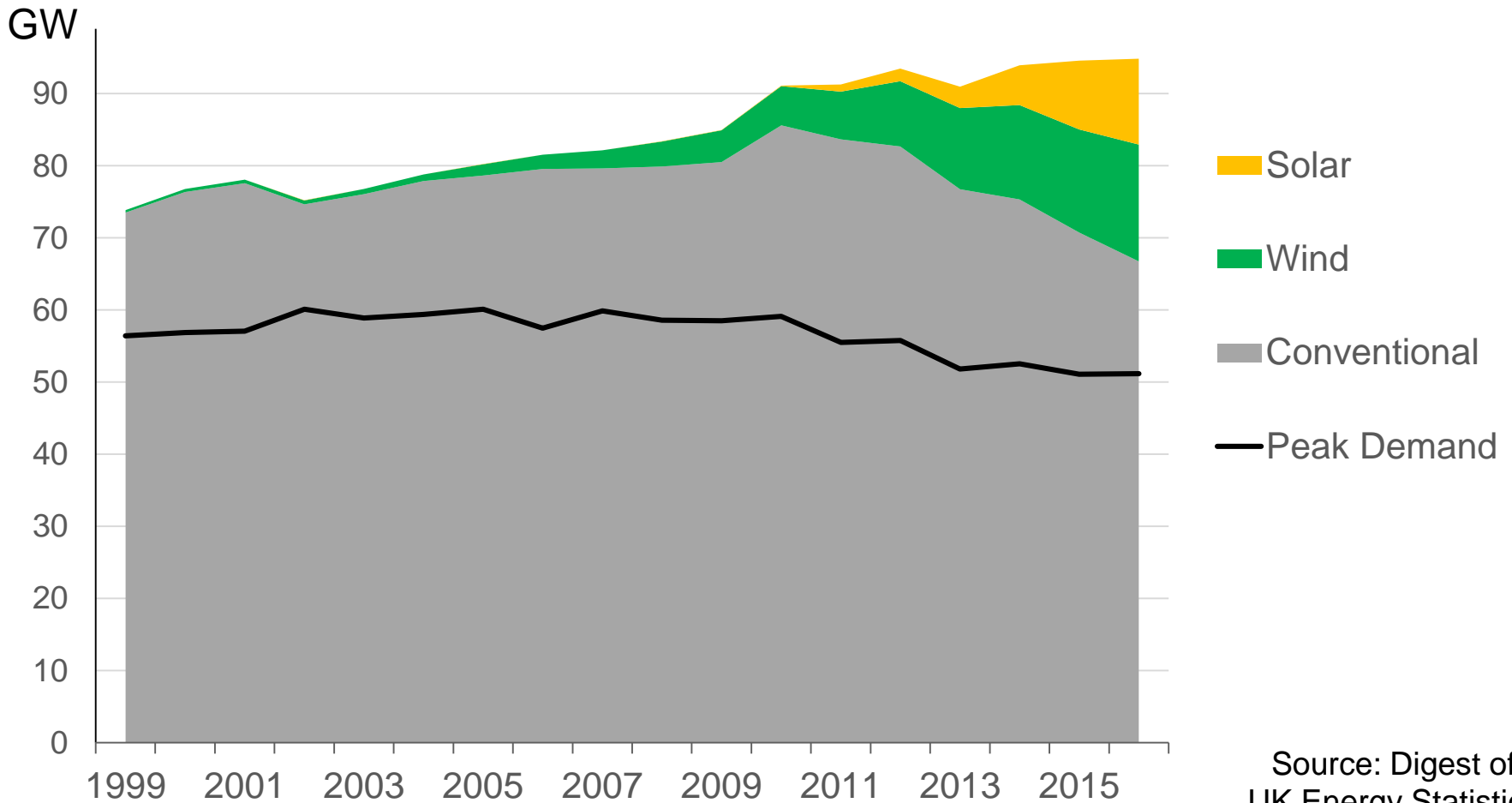
Generators' Load Factors

UK-wide, including Northern Ireland



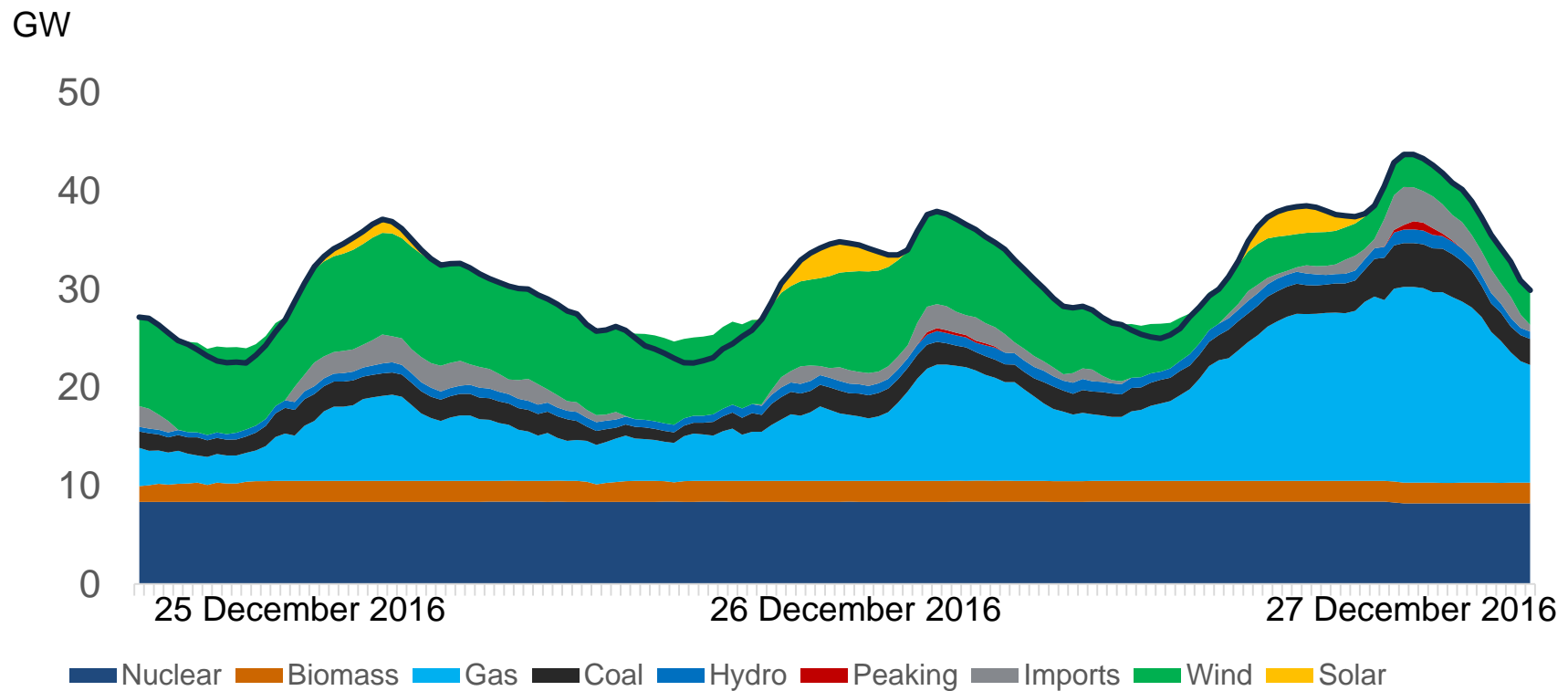
Capacity and Peak Demand

Great Britain

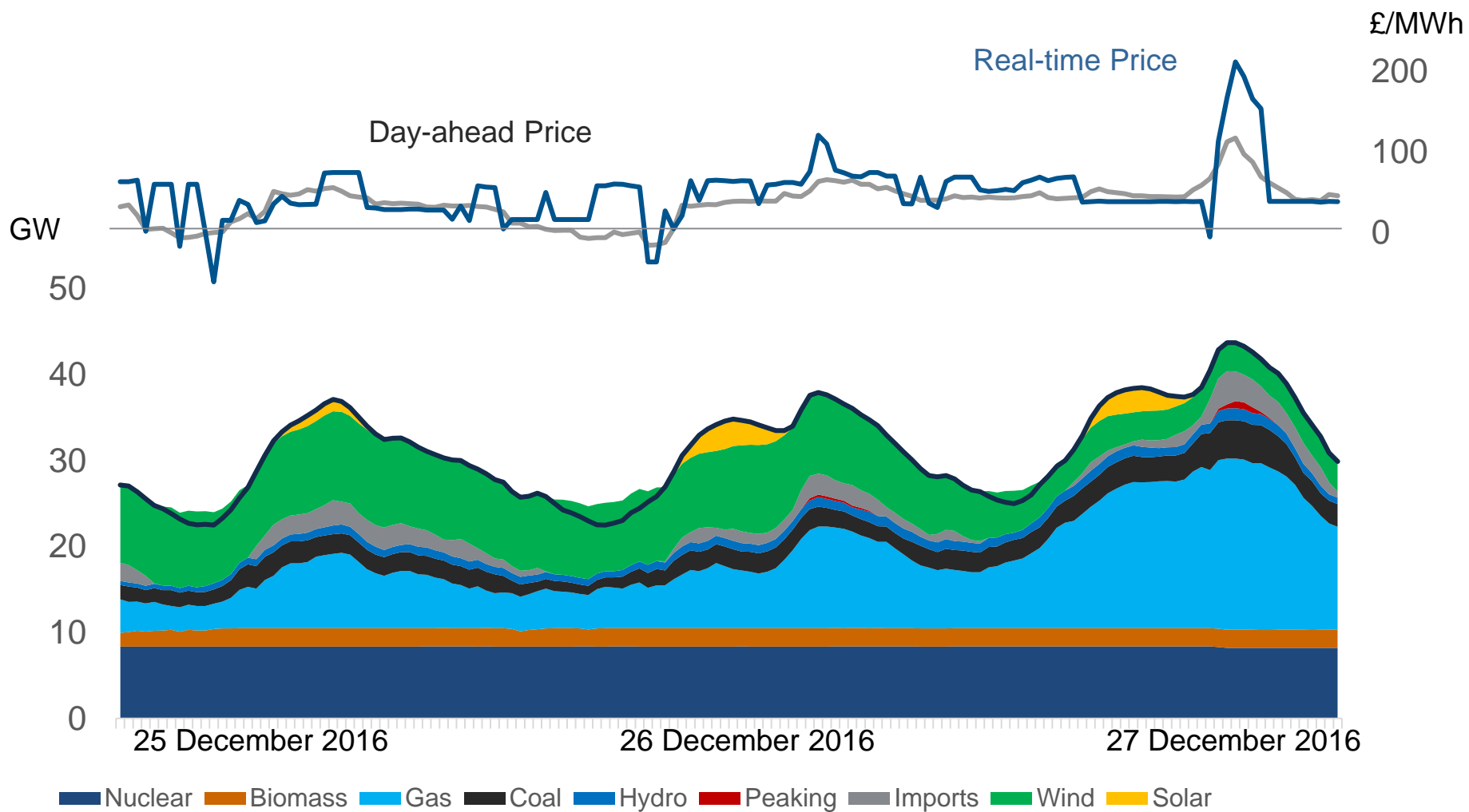


Source: Digest of
UK Energy Statistics

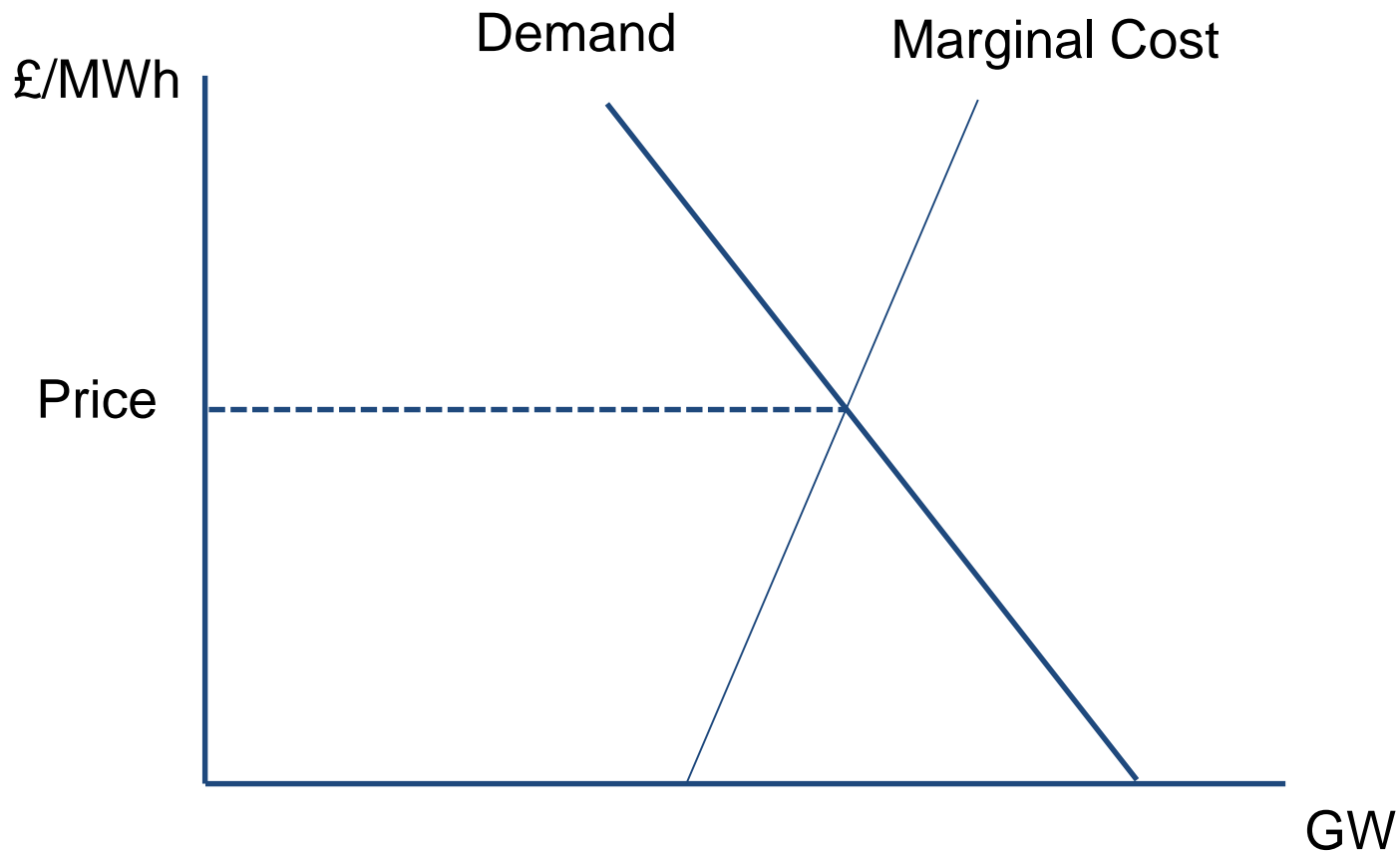
A Low-Carbon Christmas



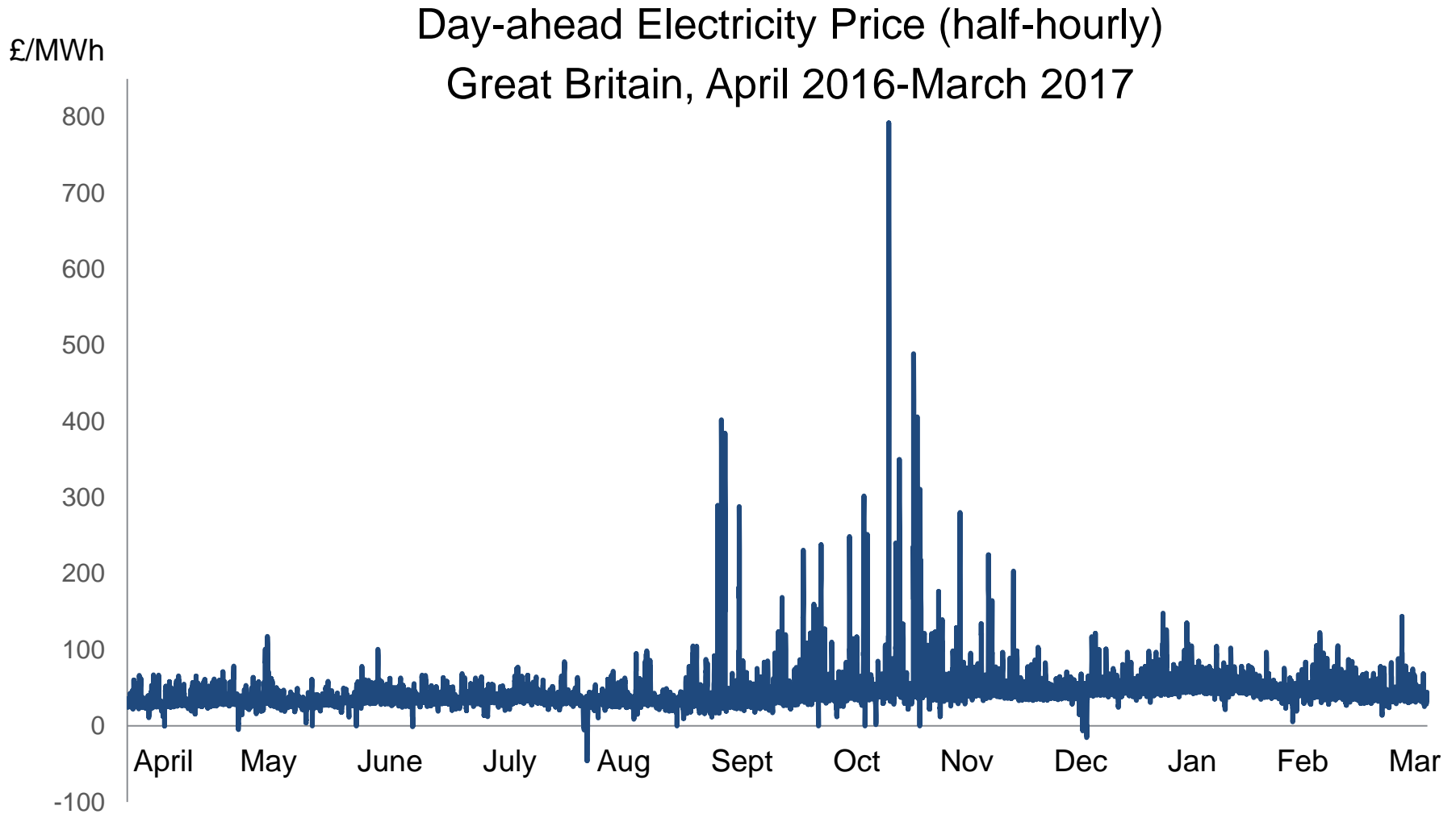
A Low-Carbon Christmas



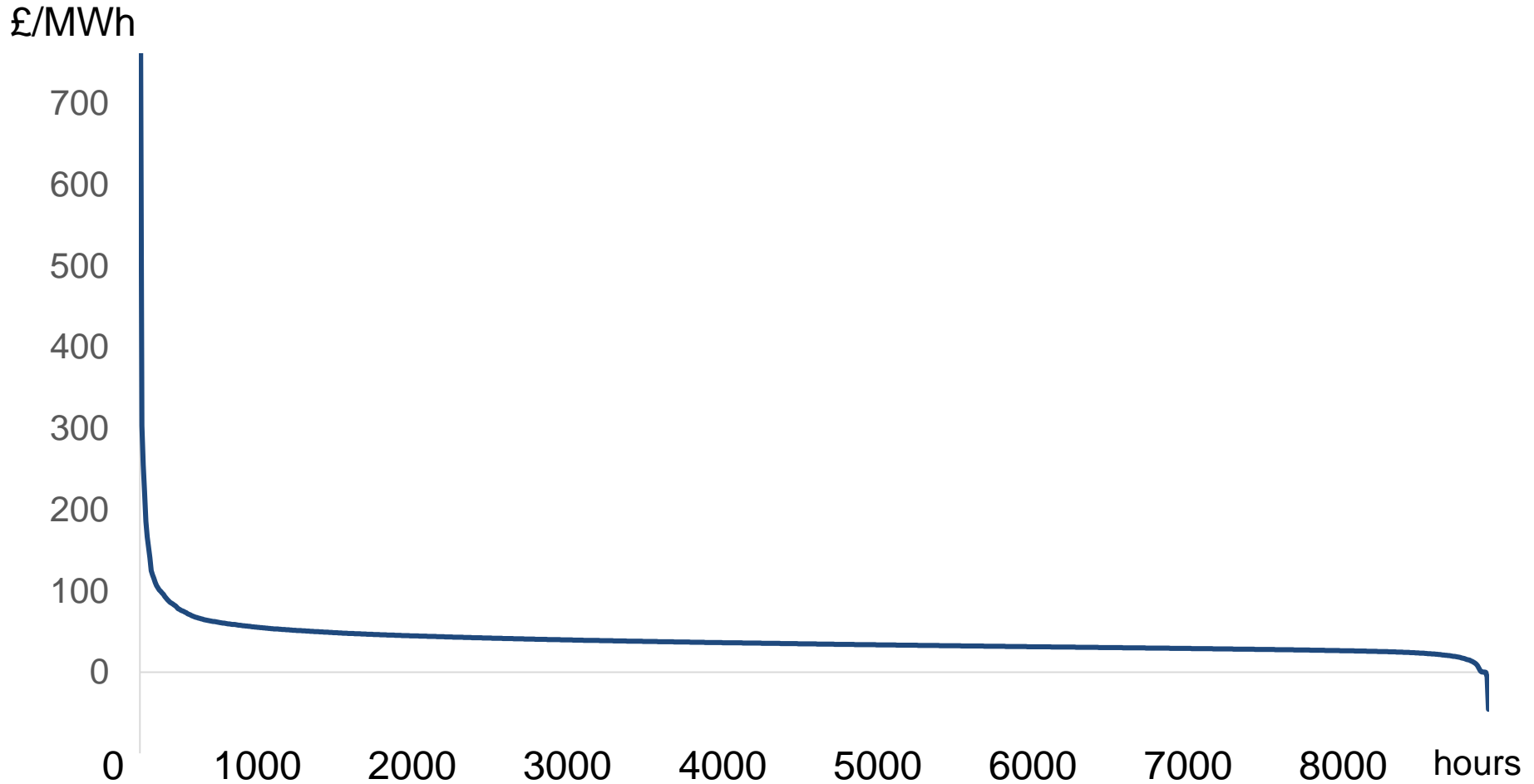
Supply and Demand



A volatile market

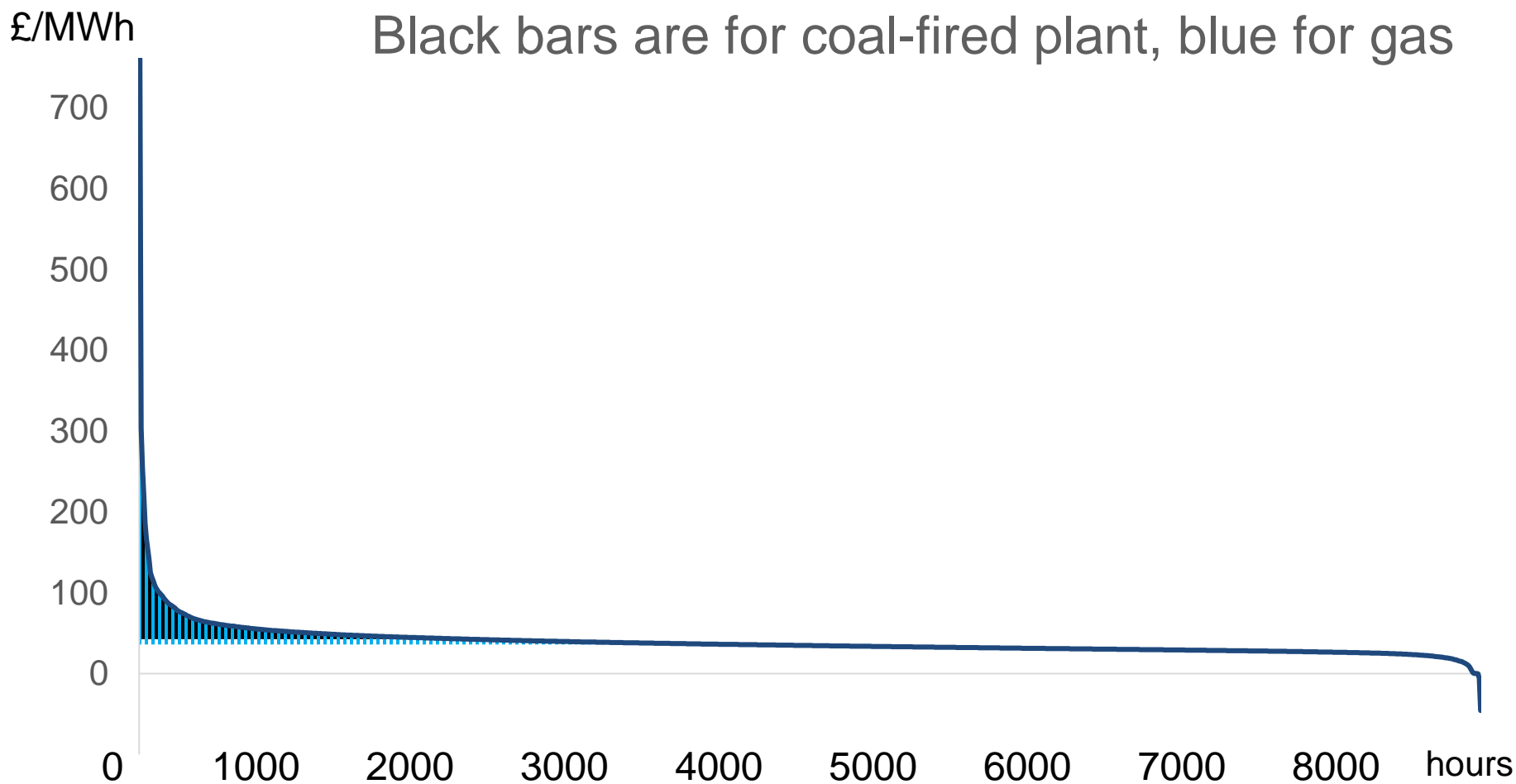


Day-ahead Prices in 2016



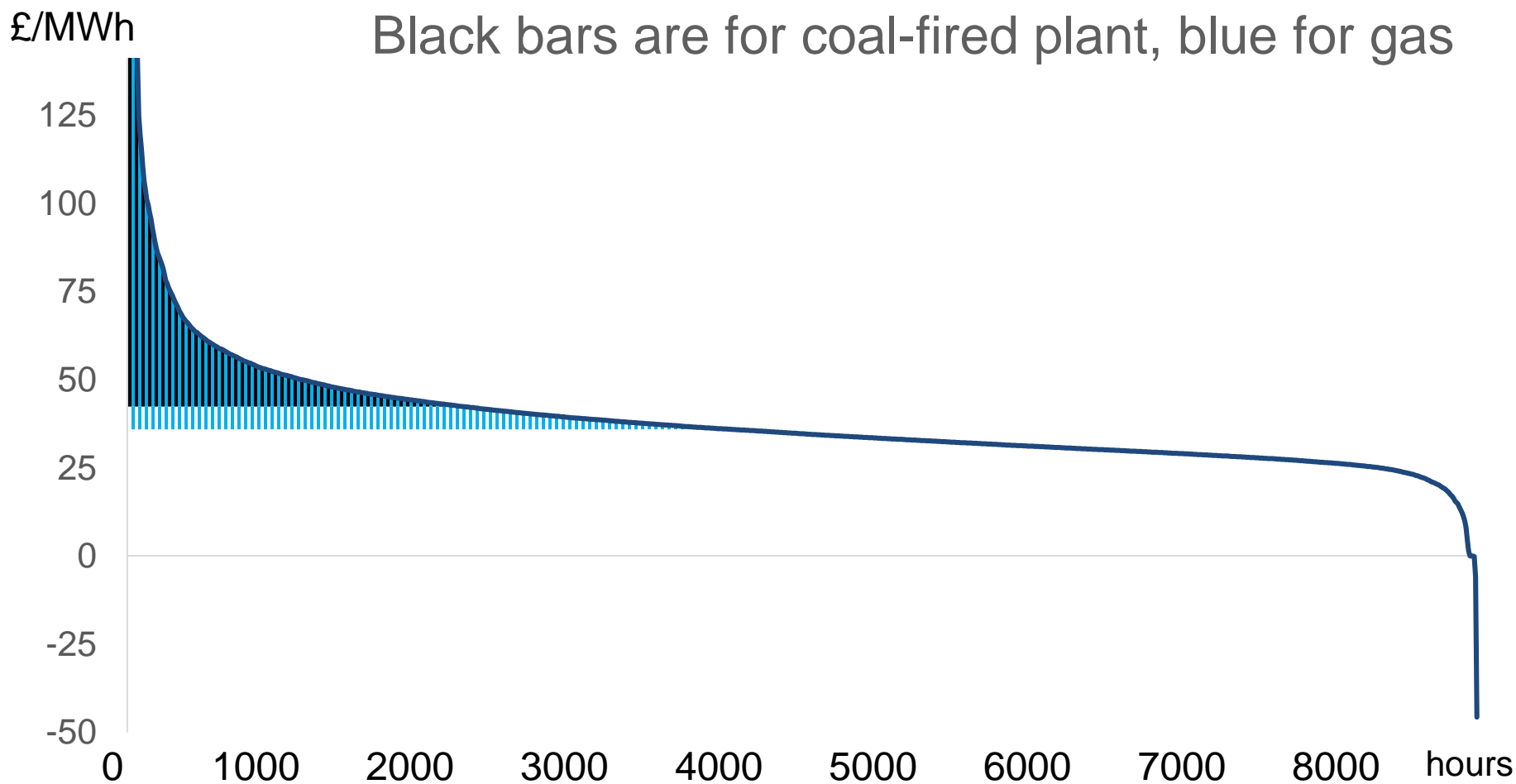
Day-ahead Prices in 2016

Surplus over annual average fuel cost



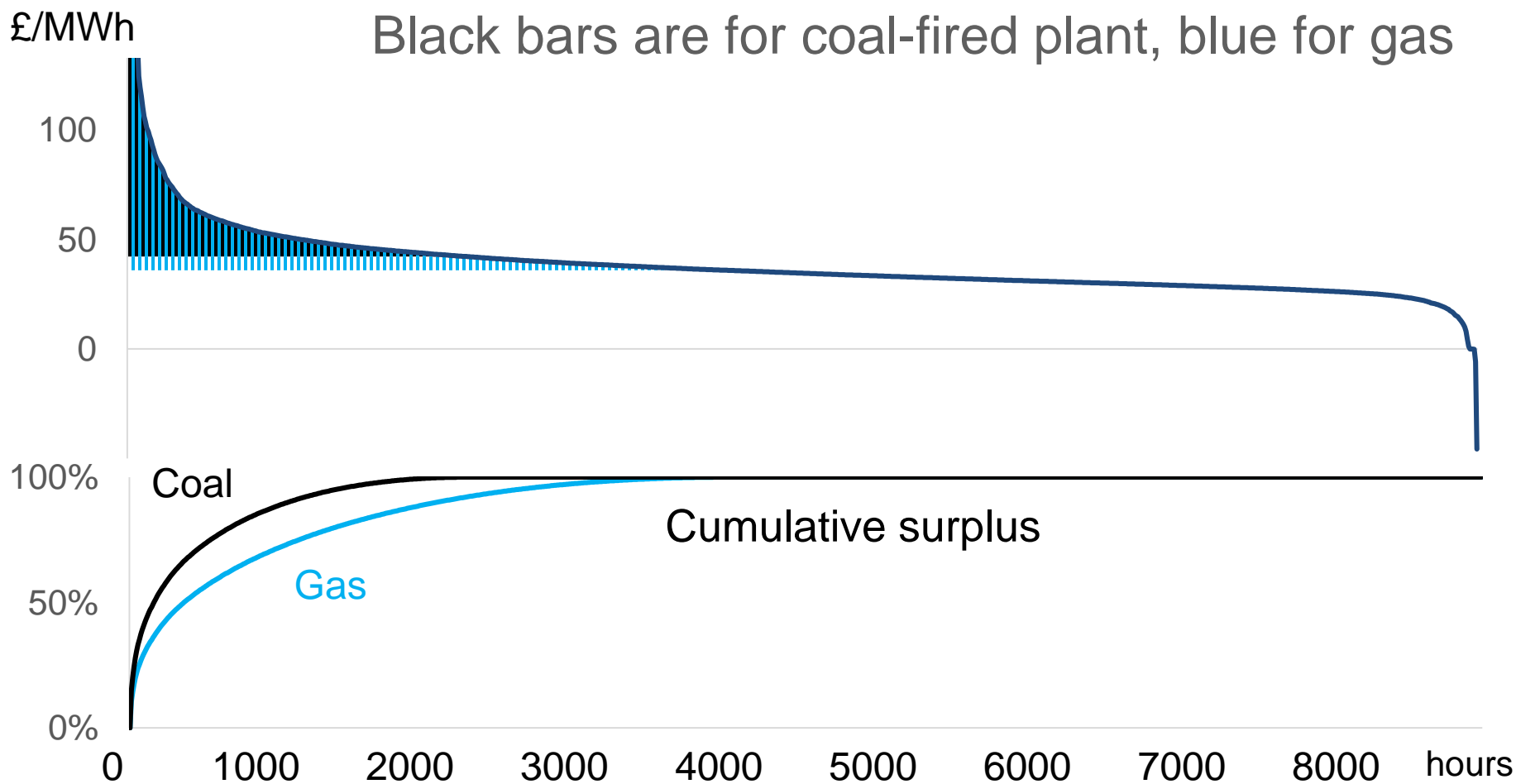
Day-ahead Prices in 2016

Surplus over annual average fuel cost



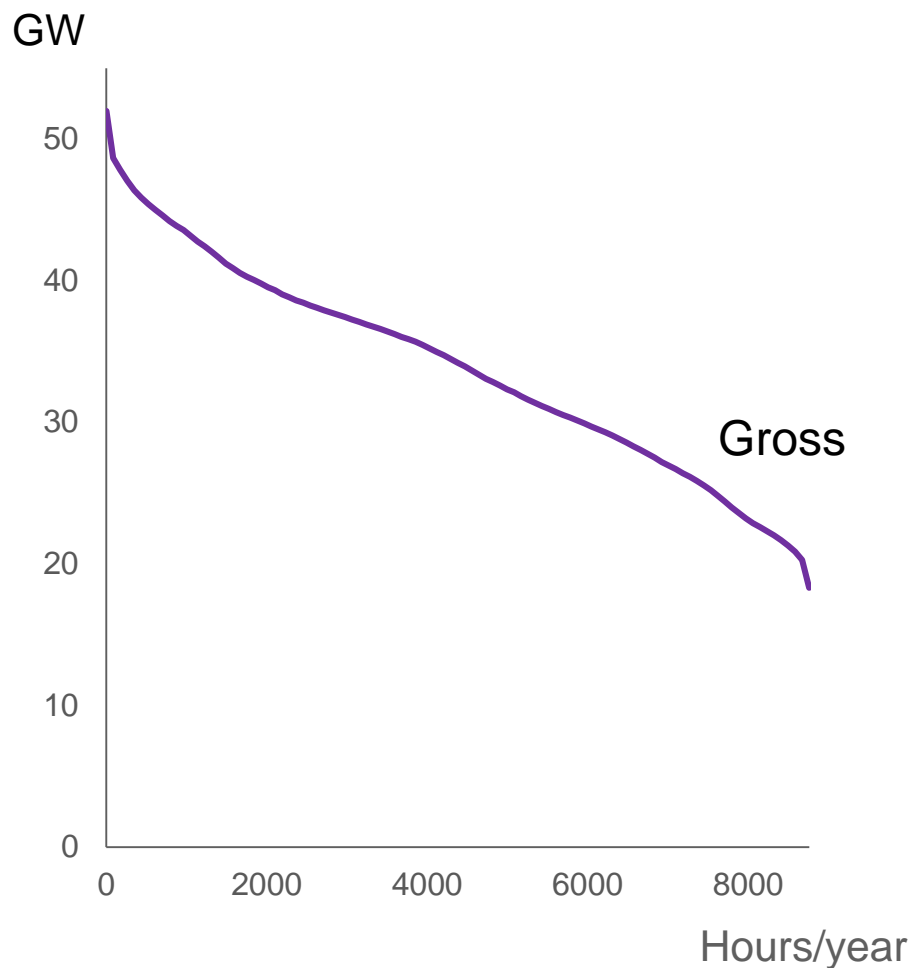
Day-ahead Prices in 2016

Surplus over annual average fuel cost



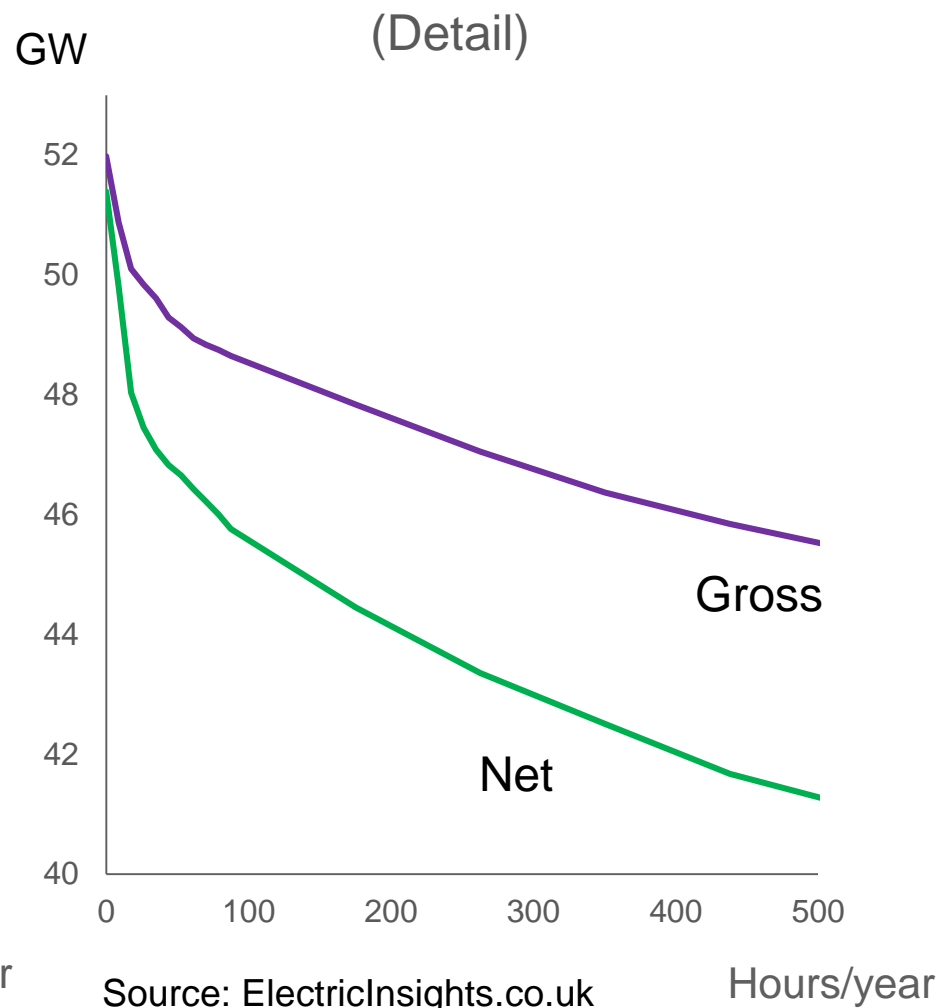
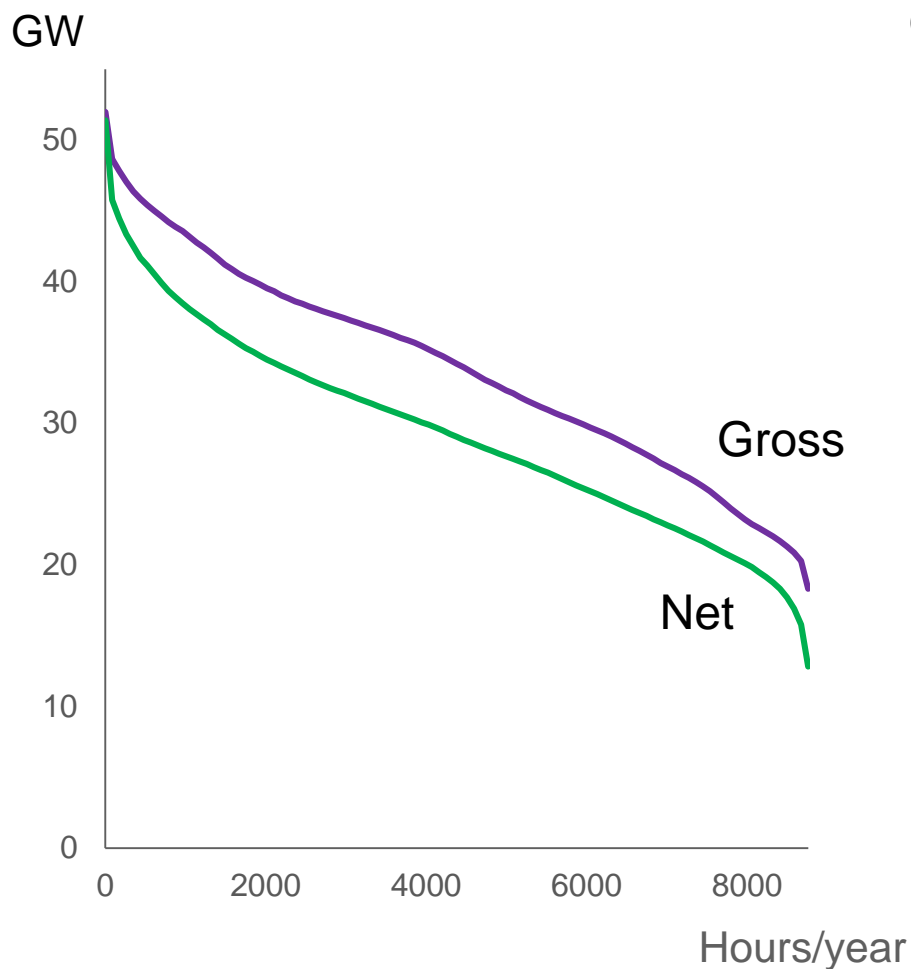
More need for peaking plant?

2016 Load-duration curves



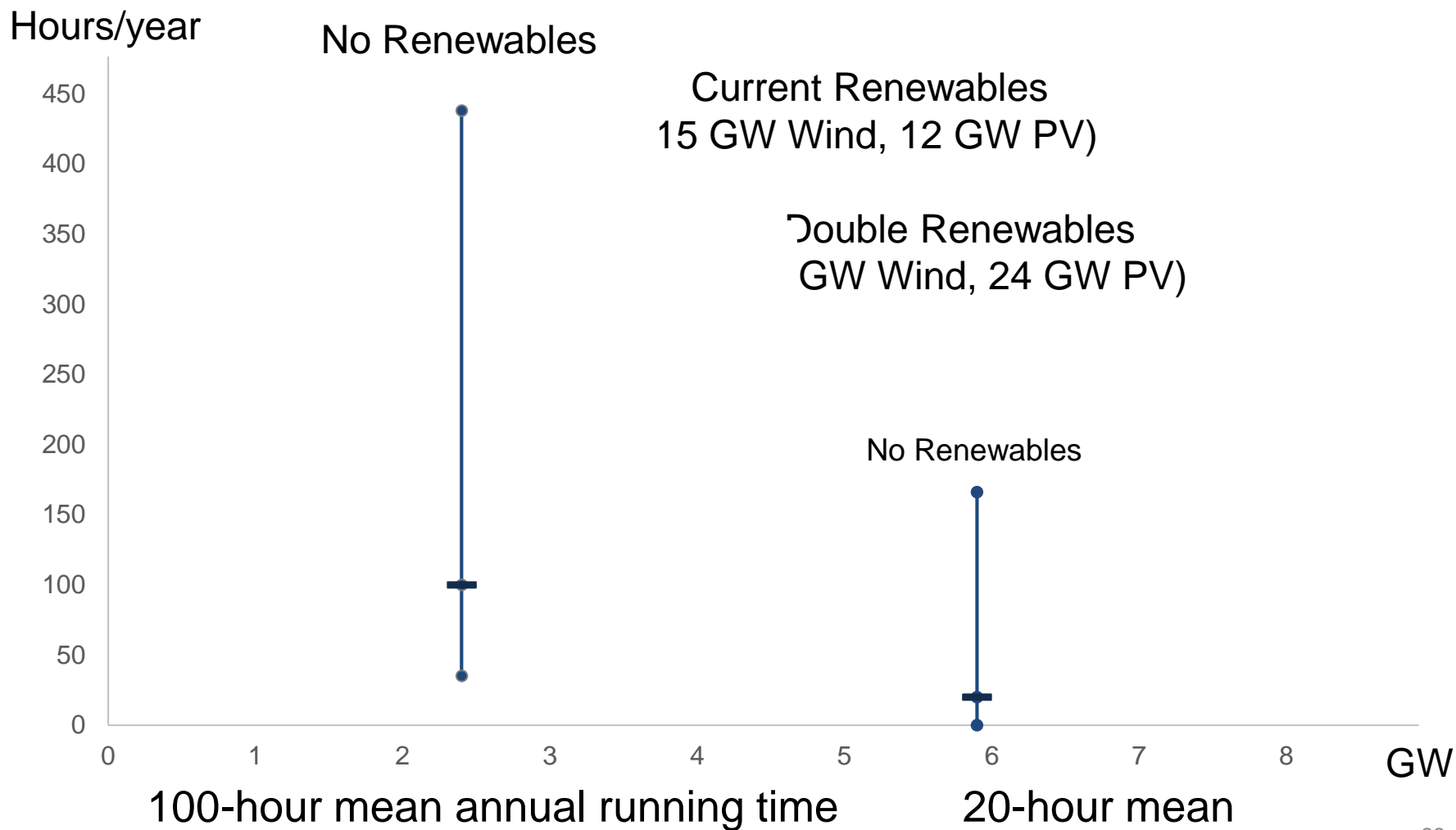
More need for peaking plant?

2016 Load-duration curves



More risk for peaking plants?

Usage over 17 years of demand and weather data



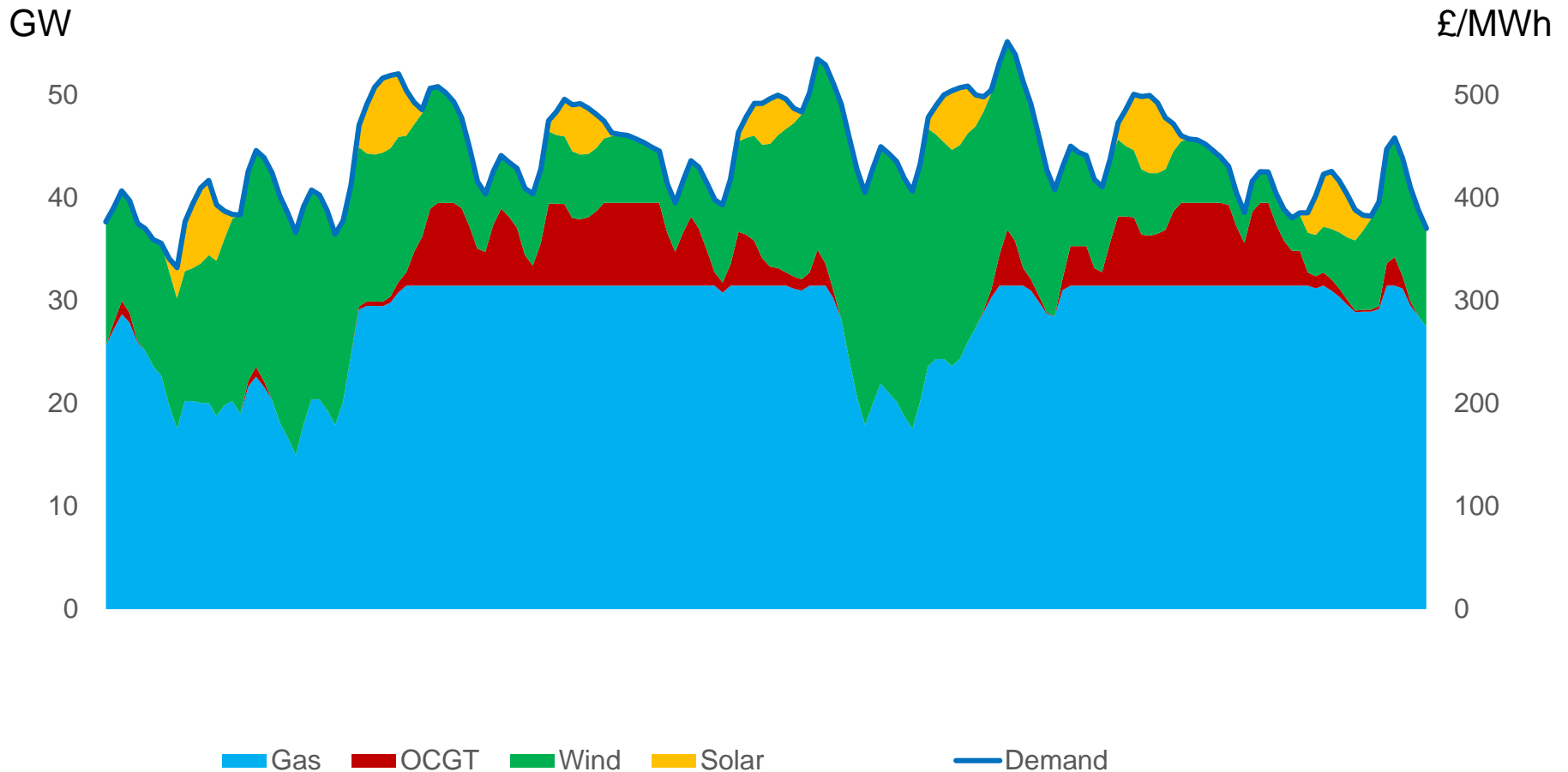
A market of the future...

The Model With No Name

- Scheduling model with start costs and no-load costs
 - Capacity assumed infinitely divisible
- Reserve requirement of 3GW in all periods
- Demands from GB load profiles, scaled to common base
- Demand reduction linear in price above £40/MWh
- Renewable profiles for wind and PV from Iain Staffell and Stefan Pfenninger: renewables.ninja
- Assume 15 GW onshore wind
50 GW offshore wind
15 GW Solar PV

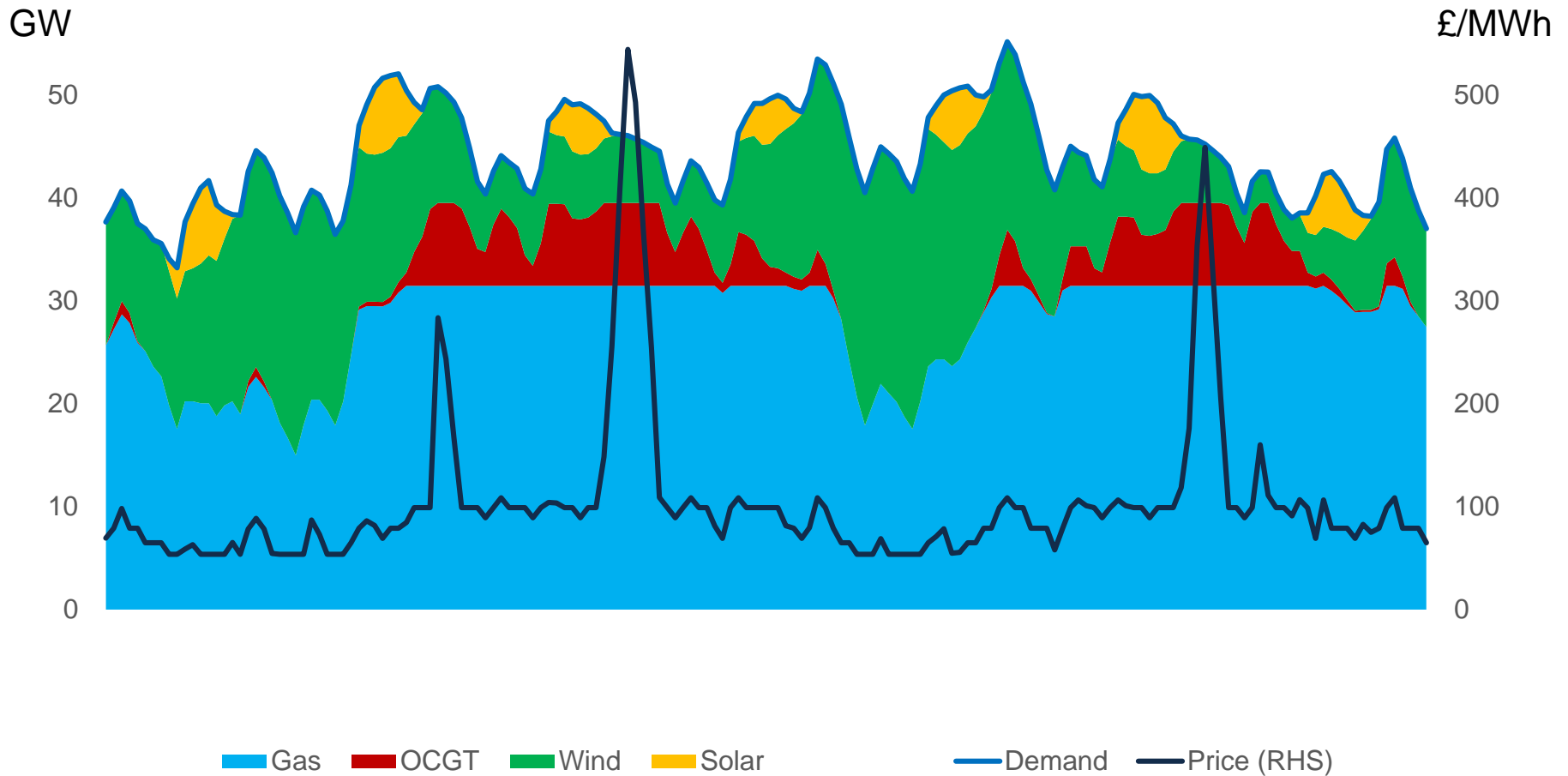
A simulated future

Week 7 of "2010"



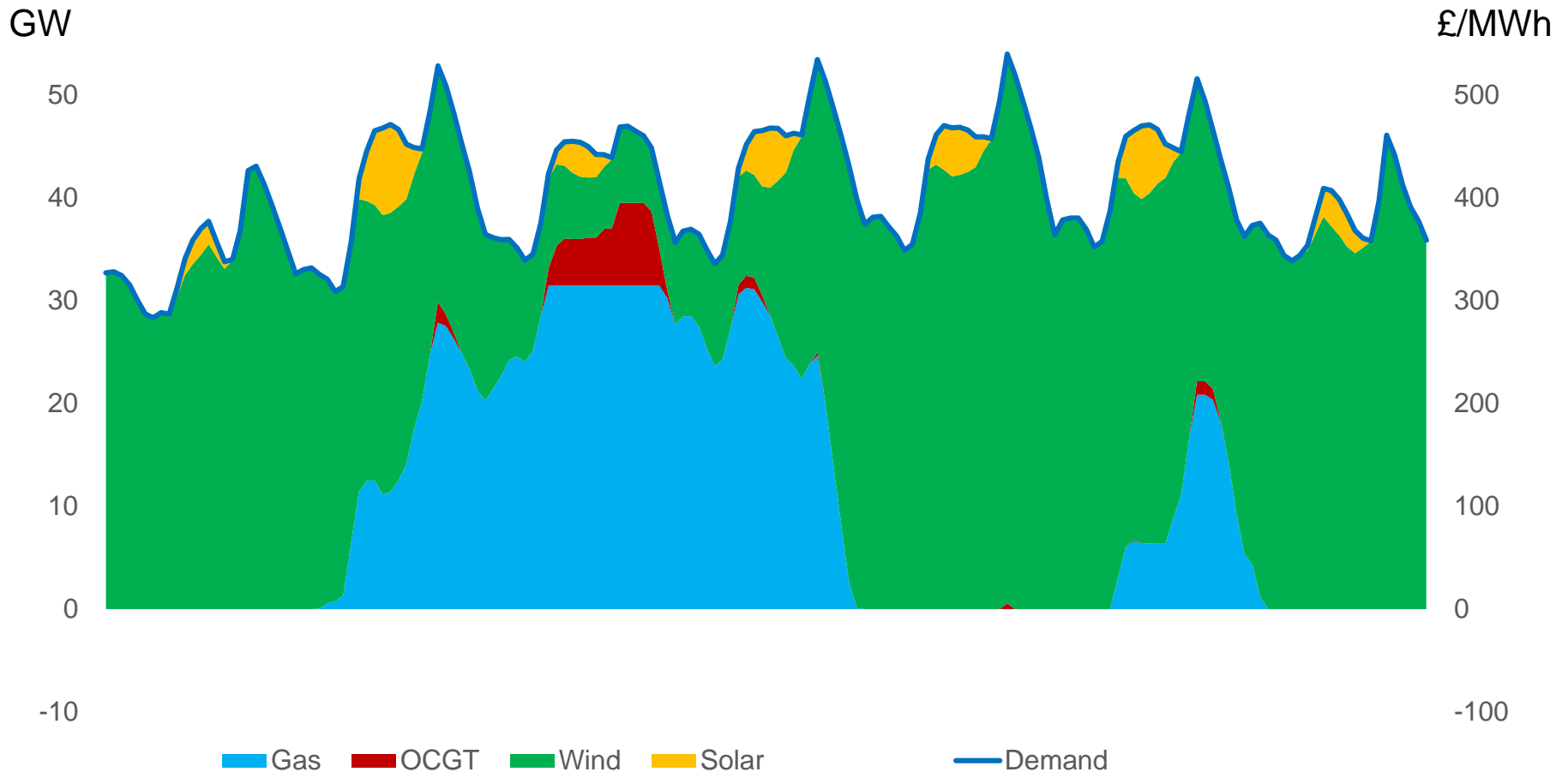
A simulated future

Week 7 of "2010"



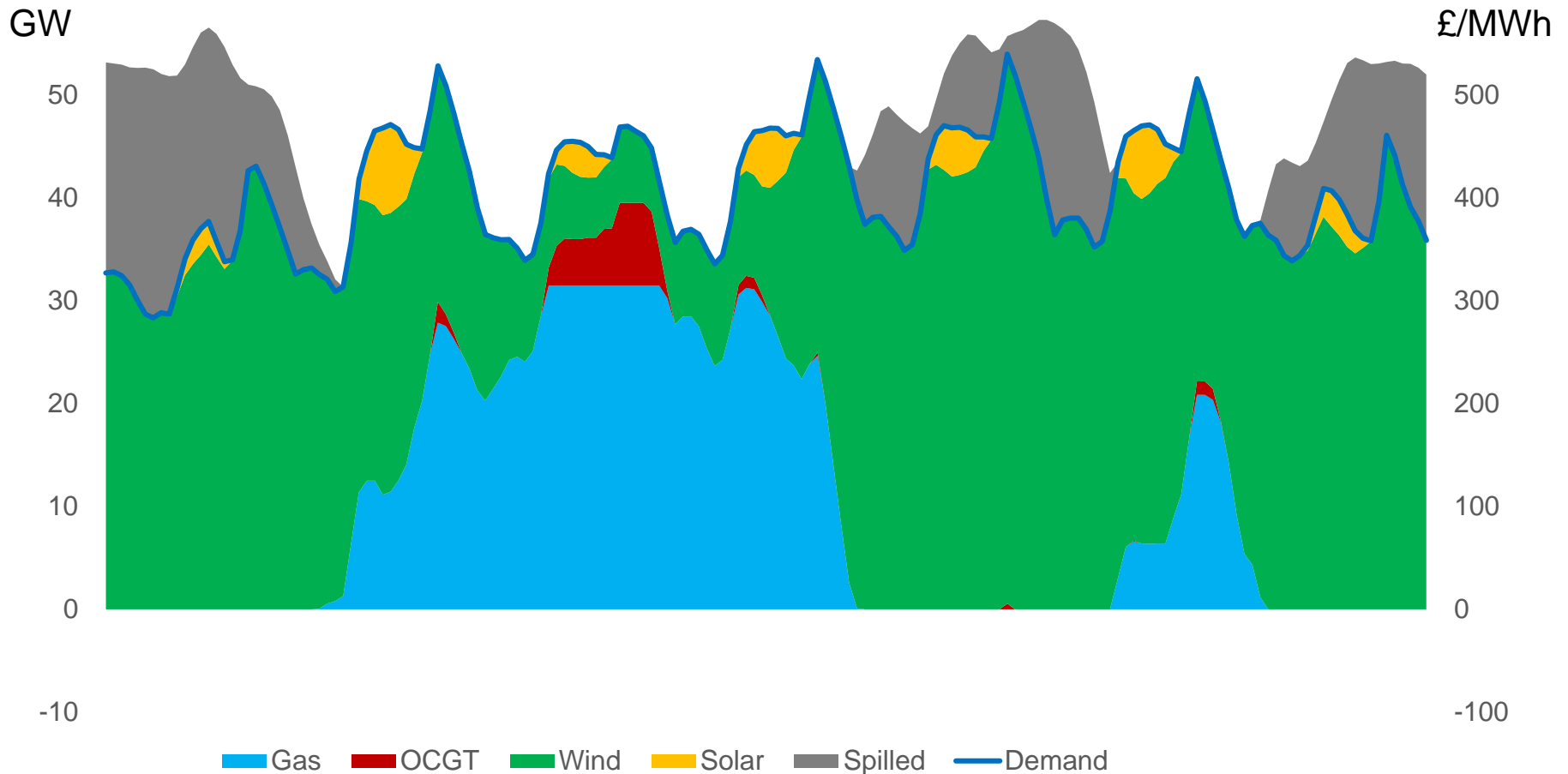
A simulated future

Week 44 of "2010"



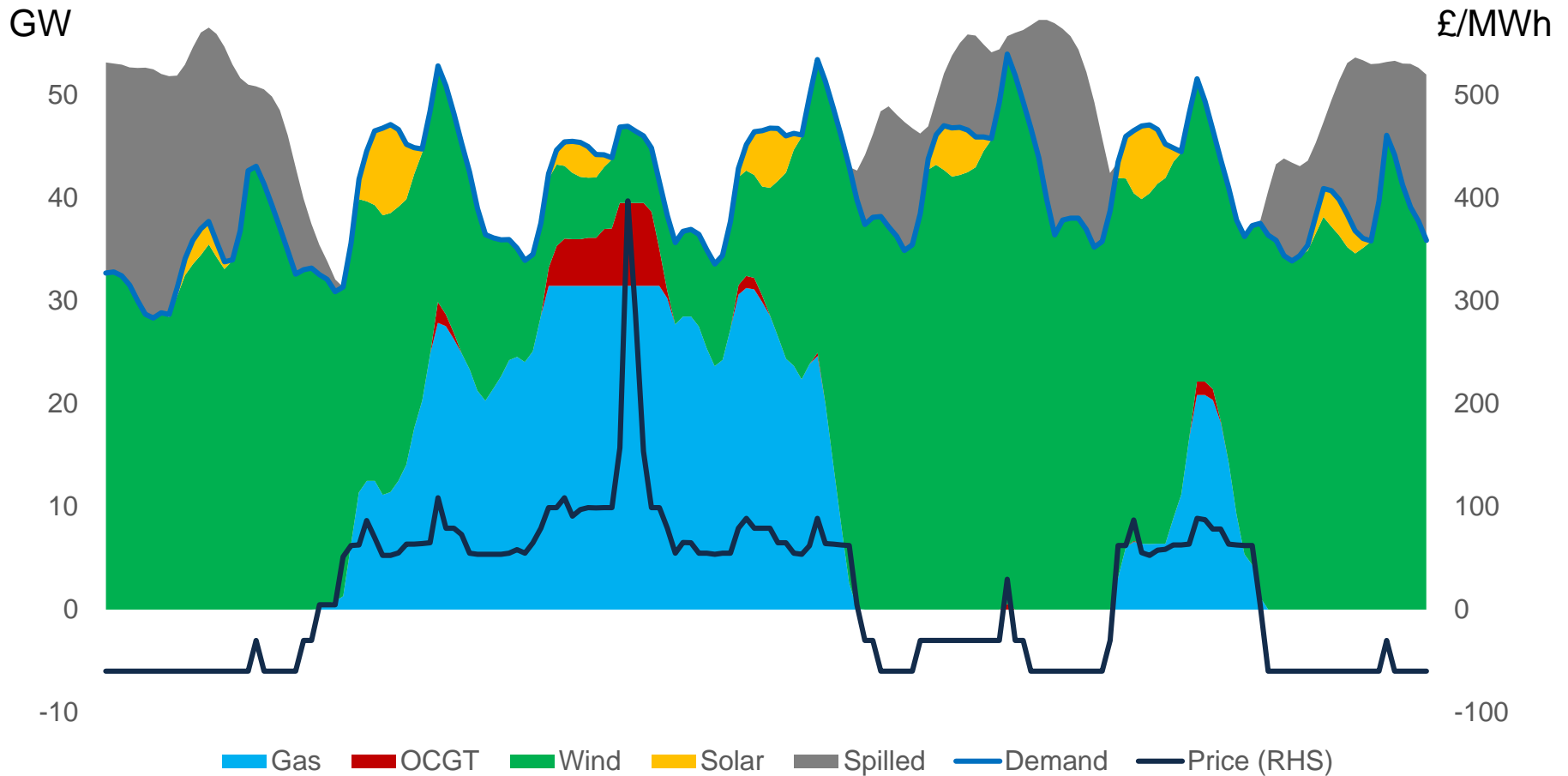
A simulated future

Week 44 of "2010"



A simulated future

Week 44 of "2010"



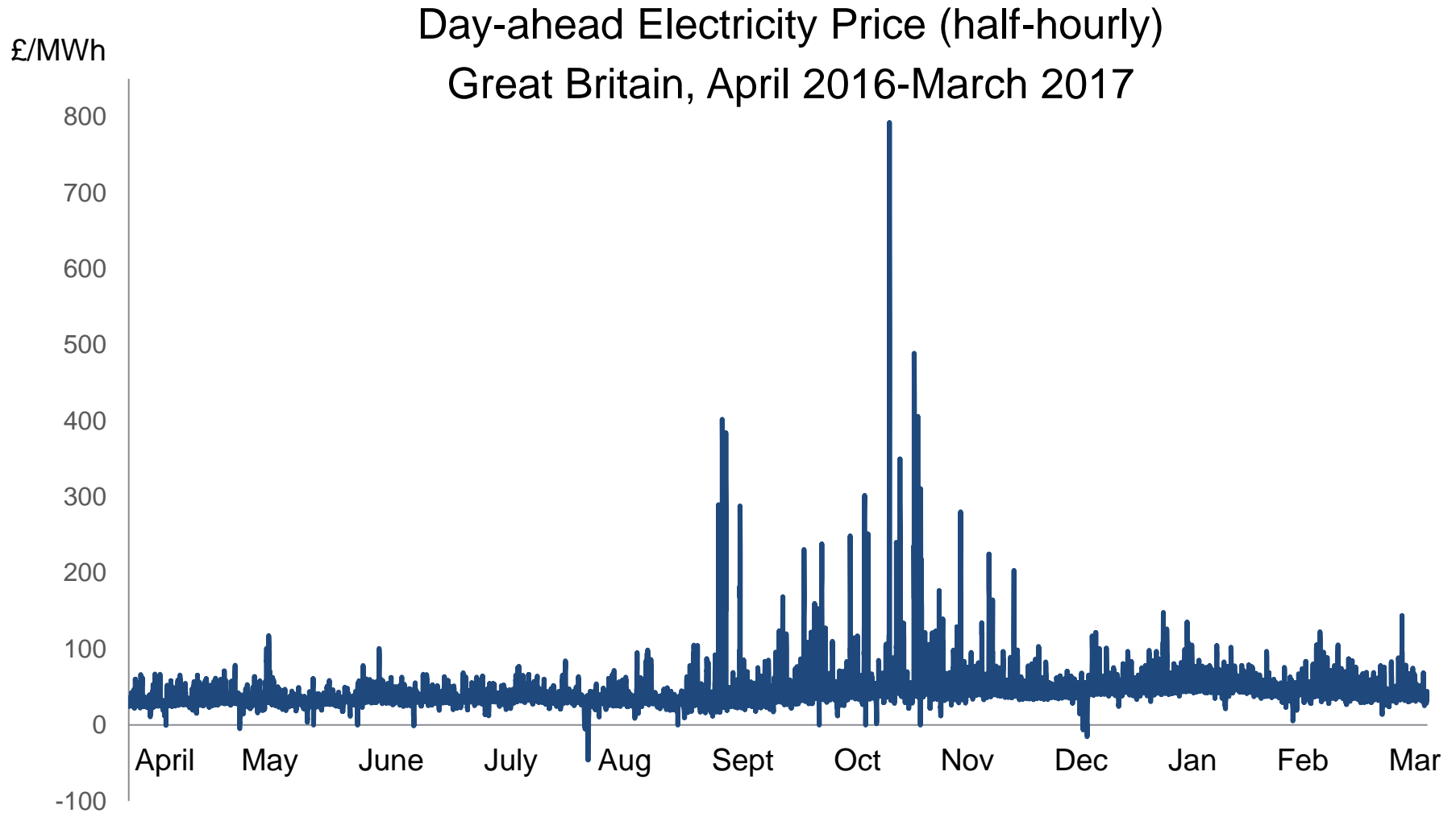
A barrier to renewables?

Relative revenues by type of plant

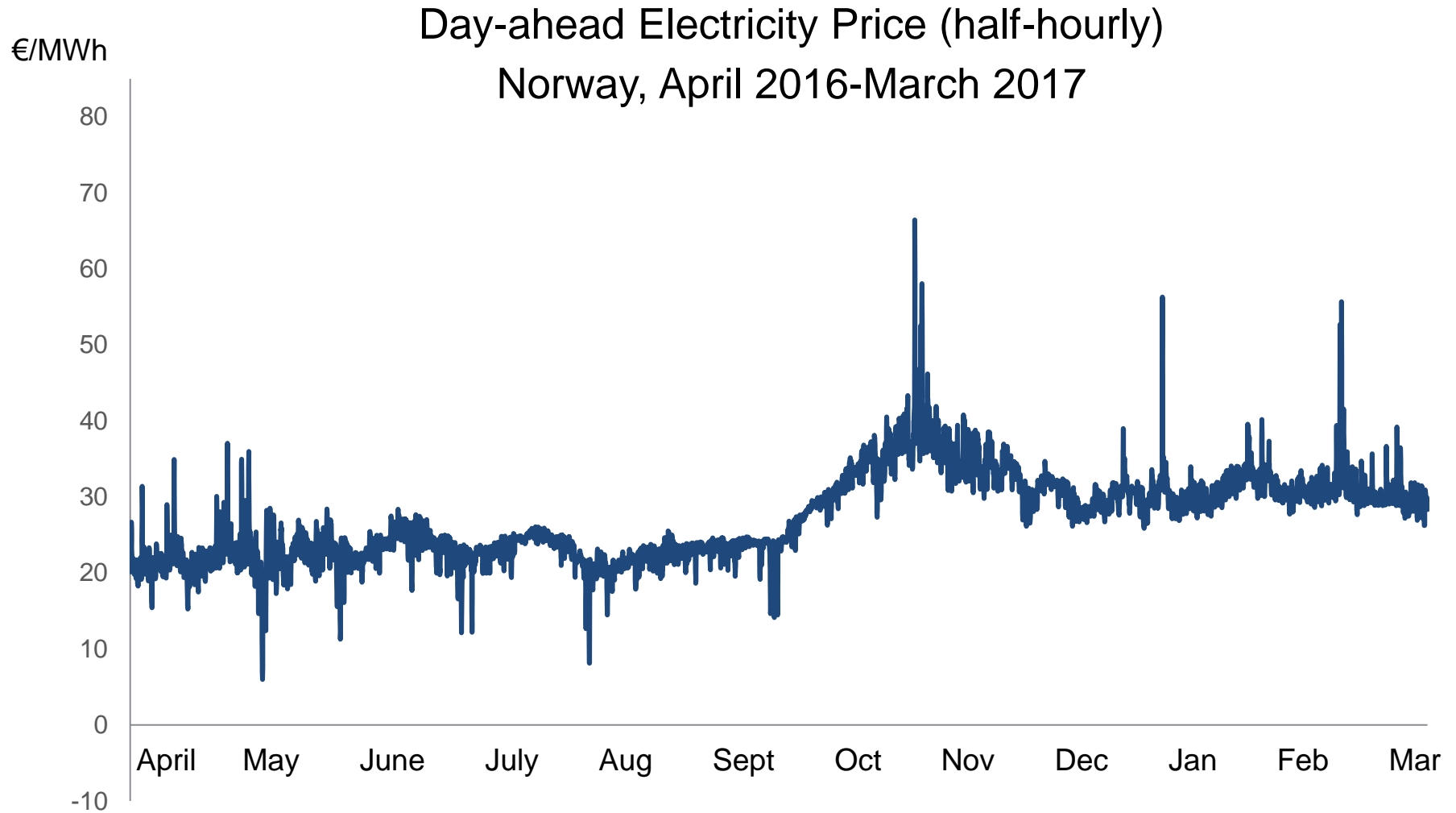


■ overall

A volatile market

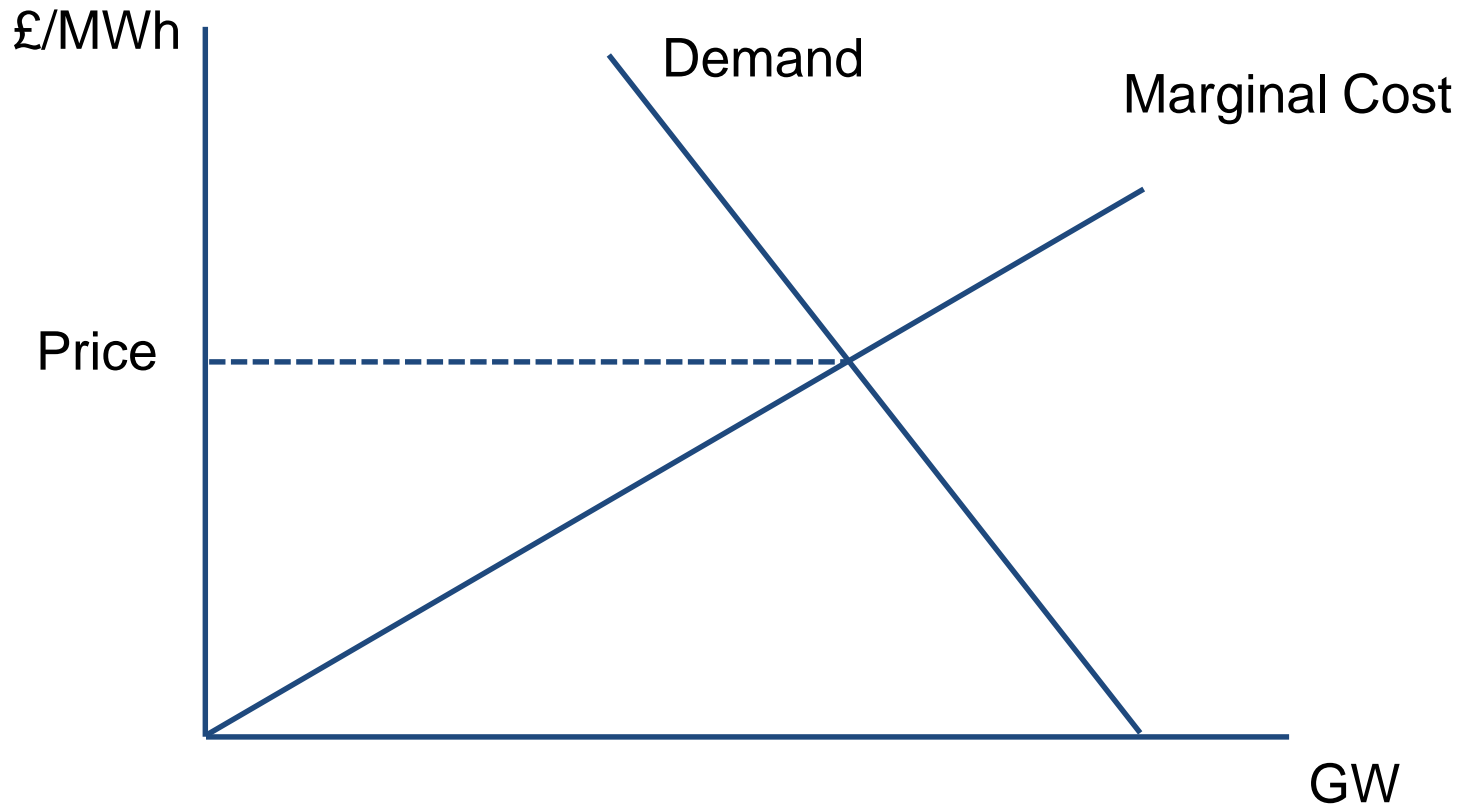


A less volatile market

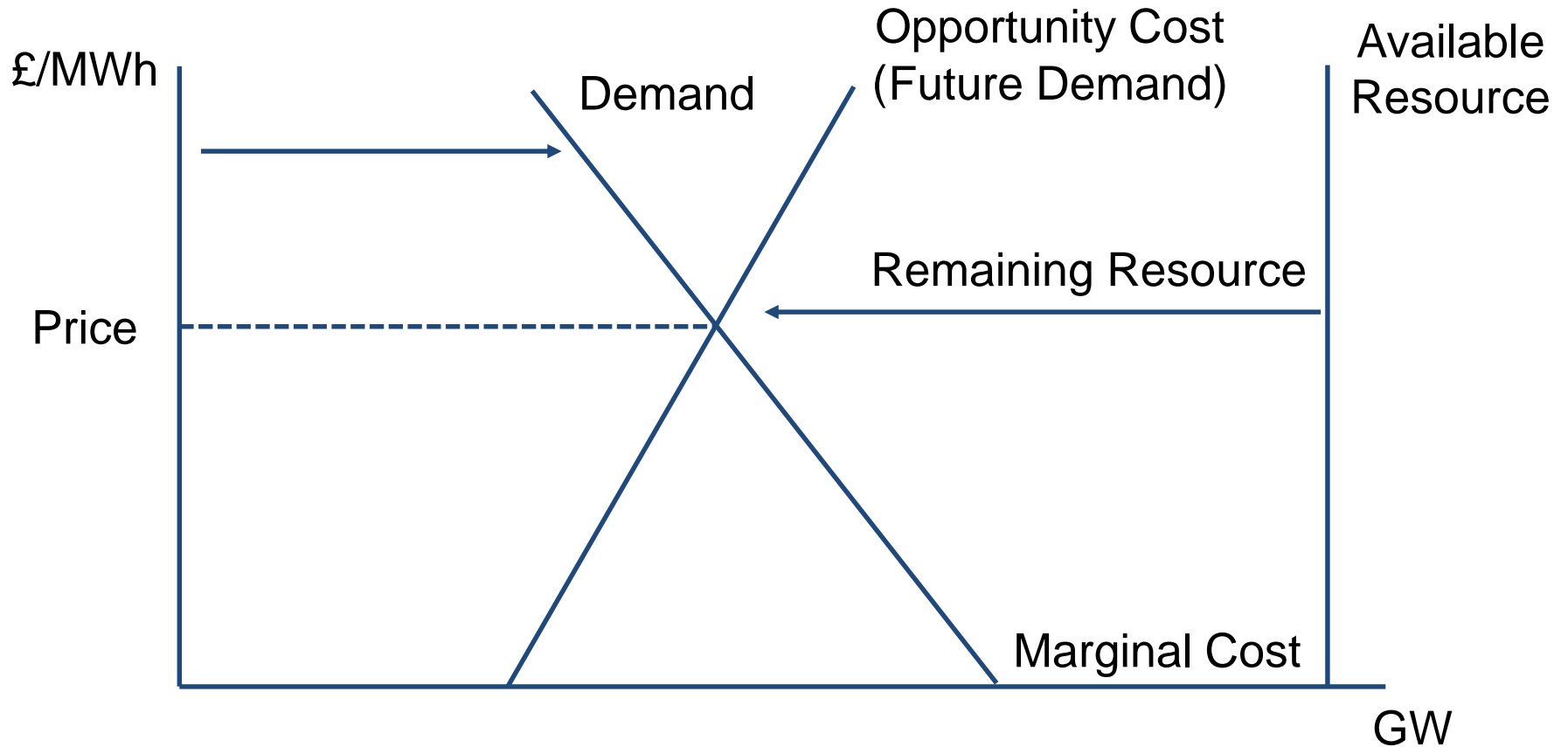


Renewables in an Energy Market

Supply and Demand

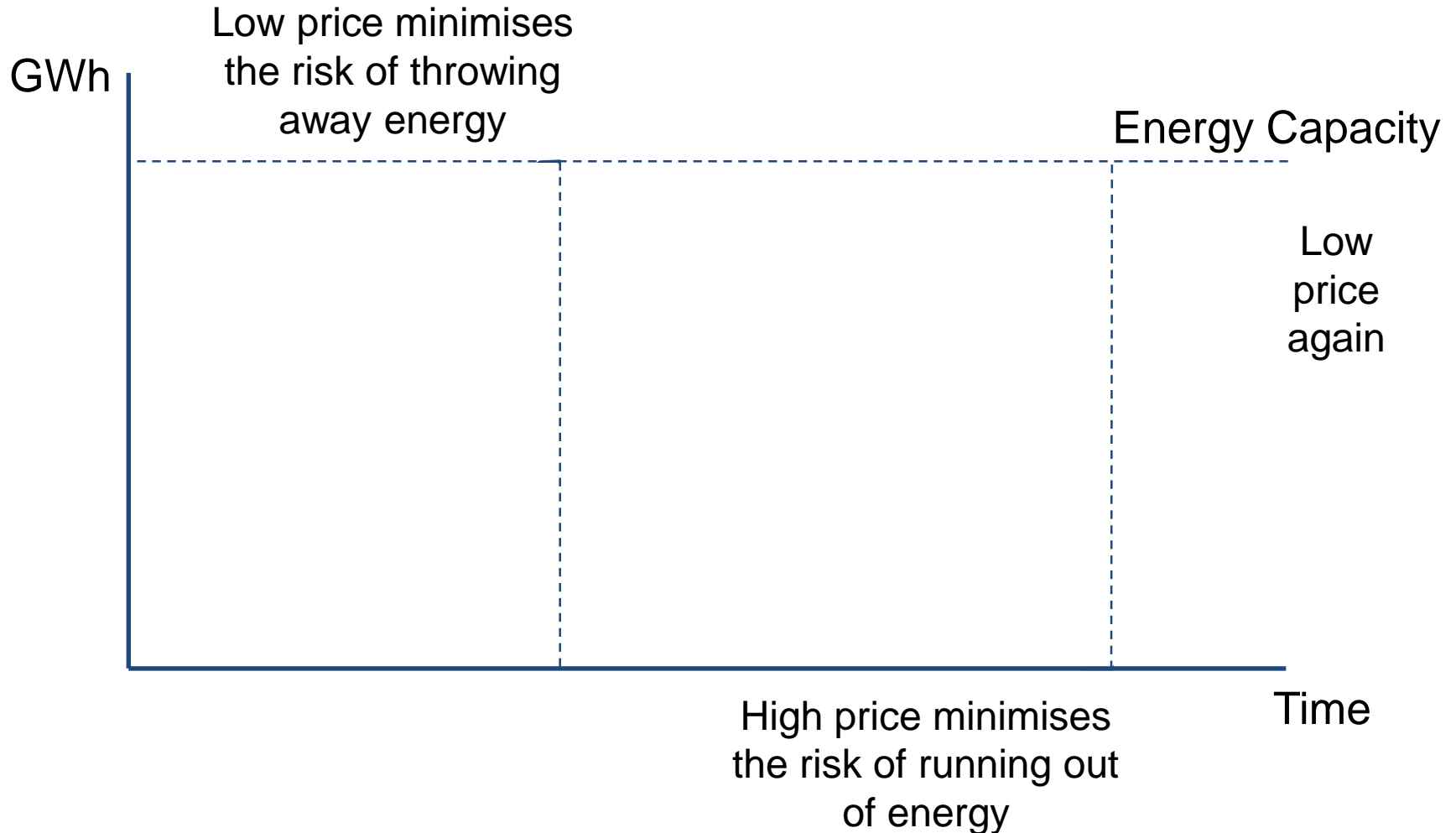


Supply and Demand



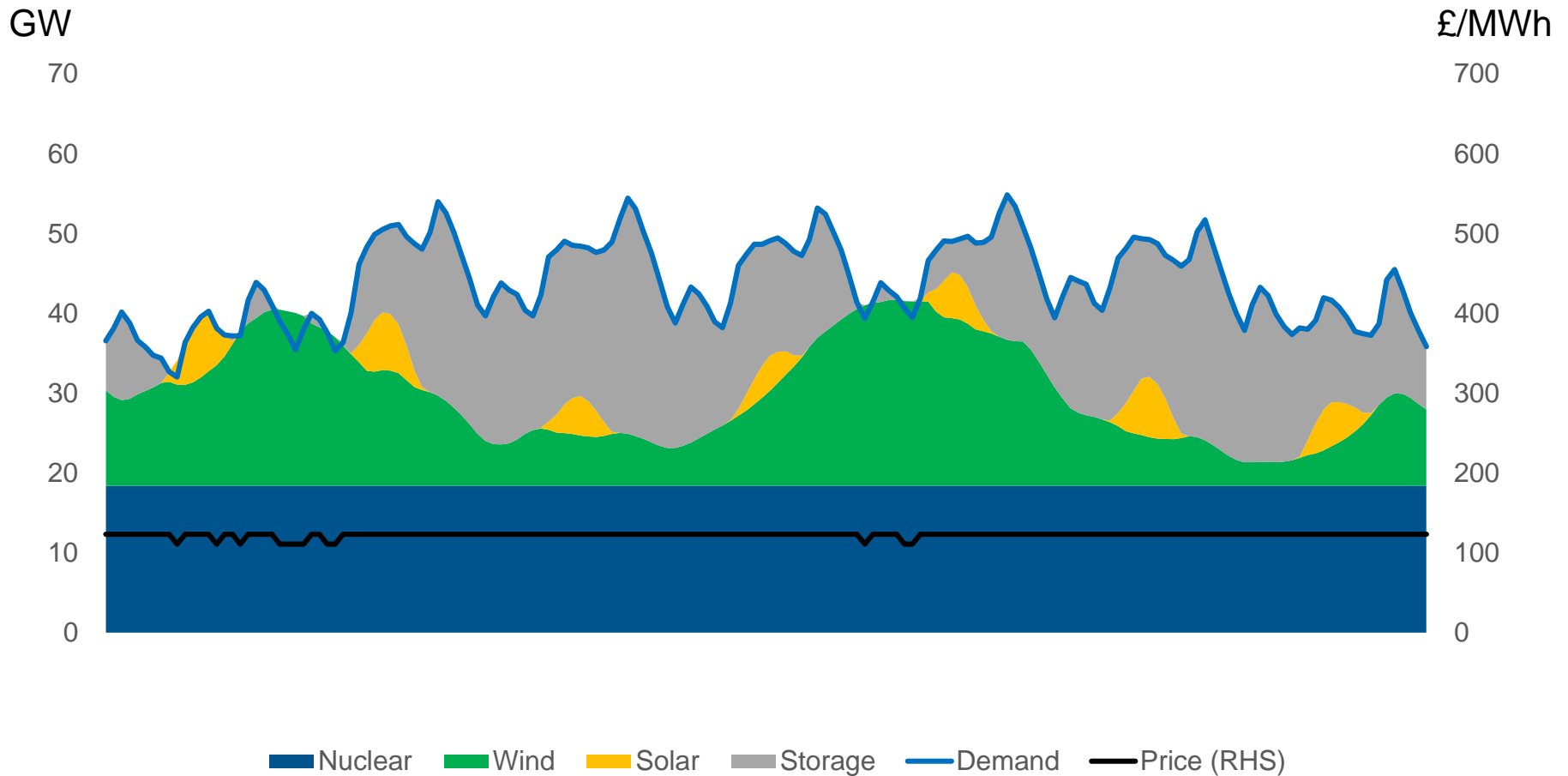
Finn's bathtub, from Forsund (2007) Hydropower Economics

Reservoir Levels



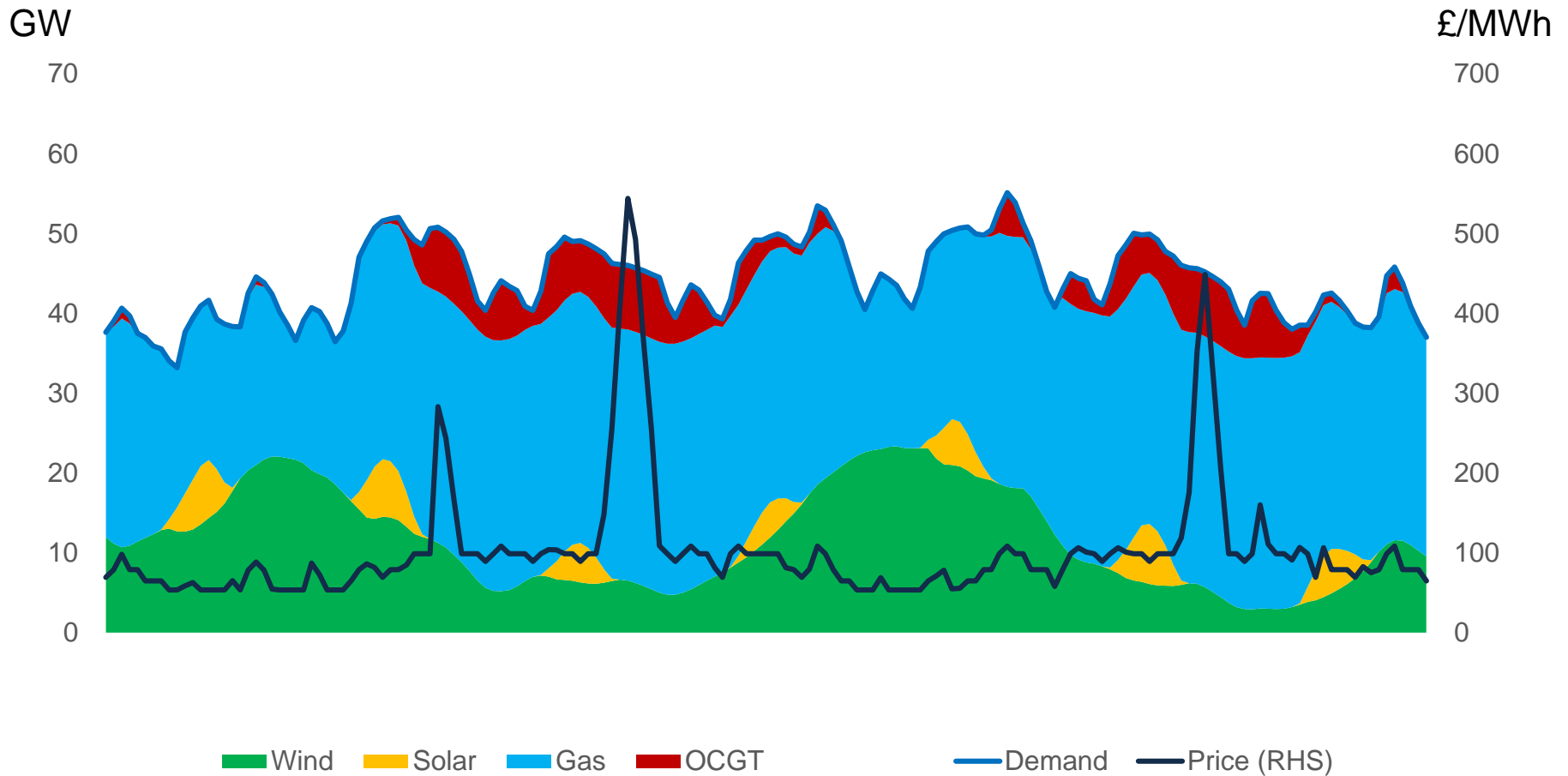
A simulated future

Week 7 of "2010"



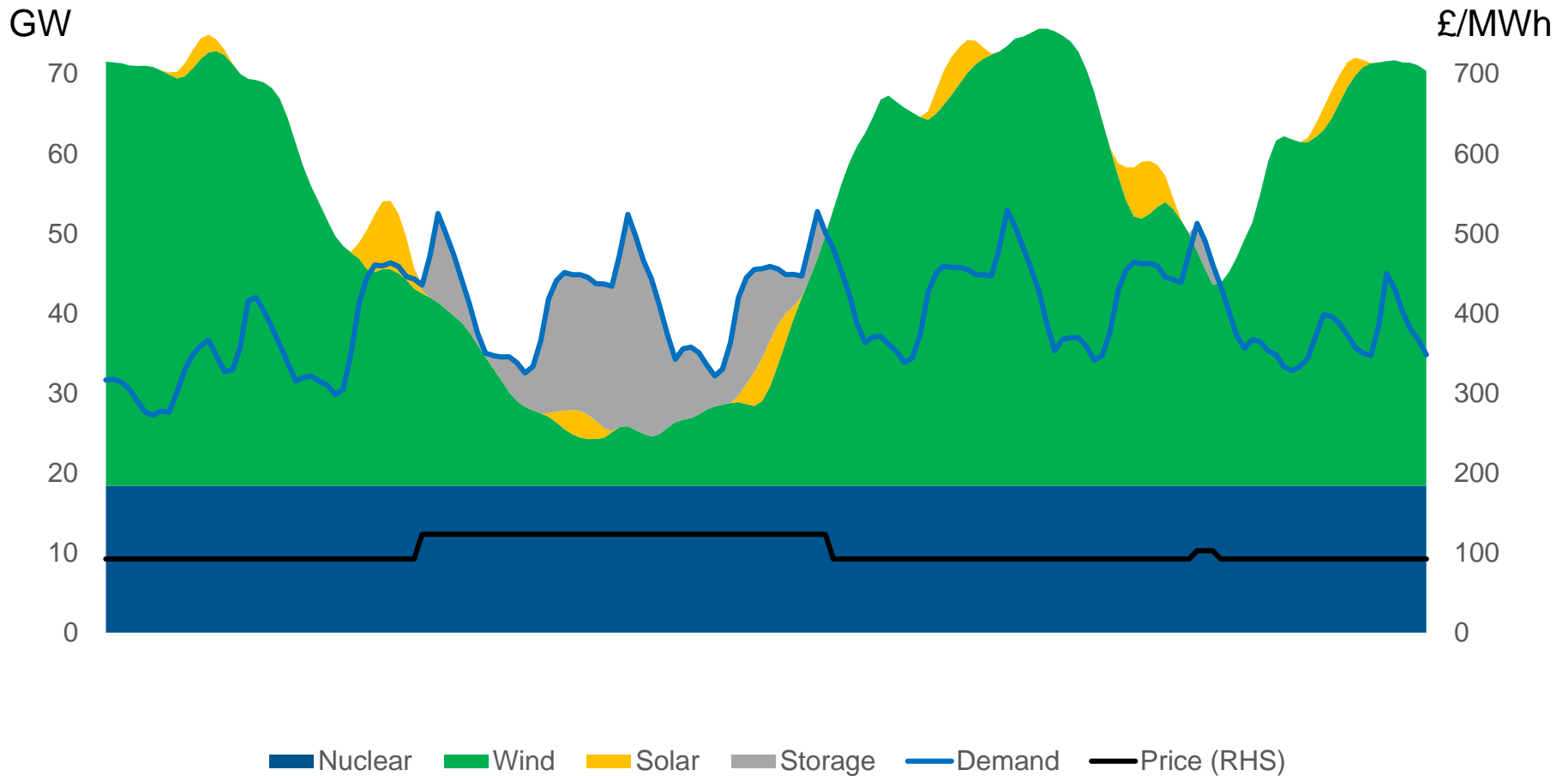
A simulated future

Week 7 of "2010"



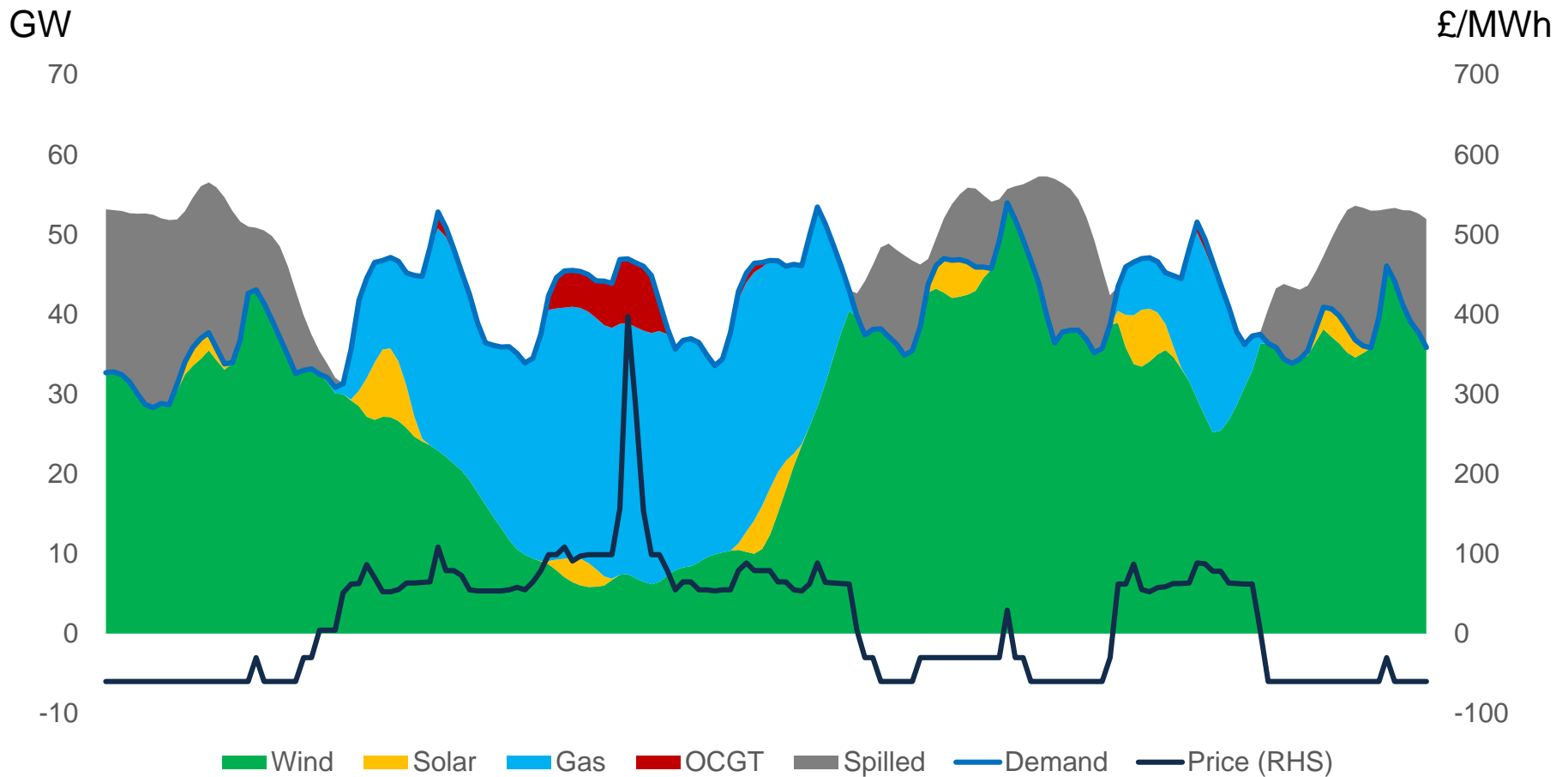
A simulated future

Week 44 of "2010"



A simulated future

Week 44 of "2010"



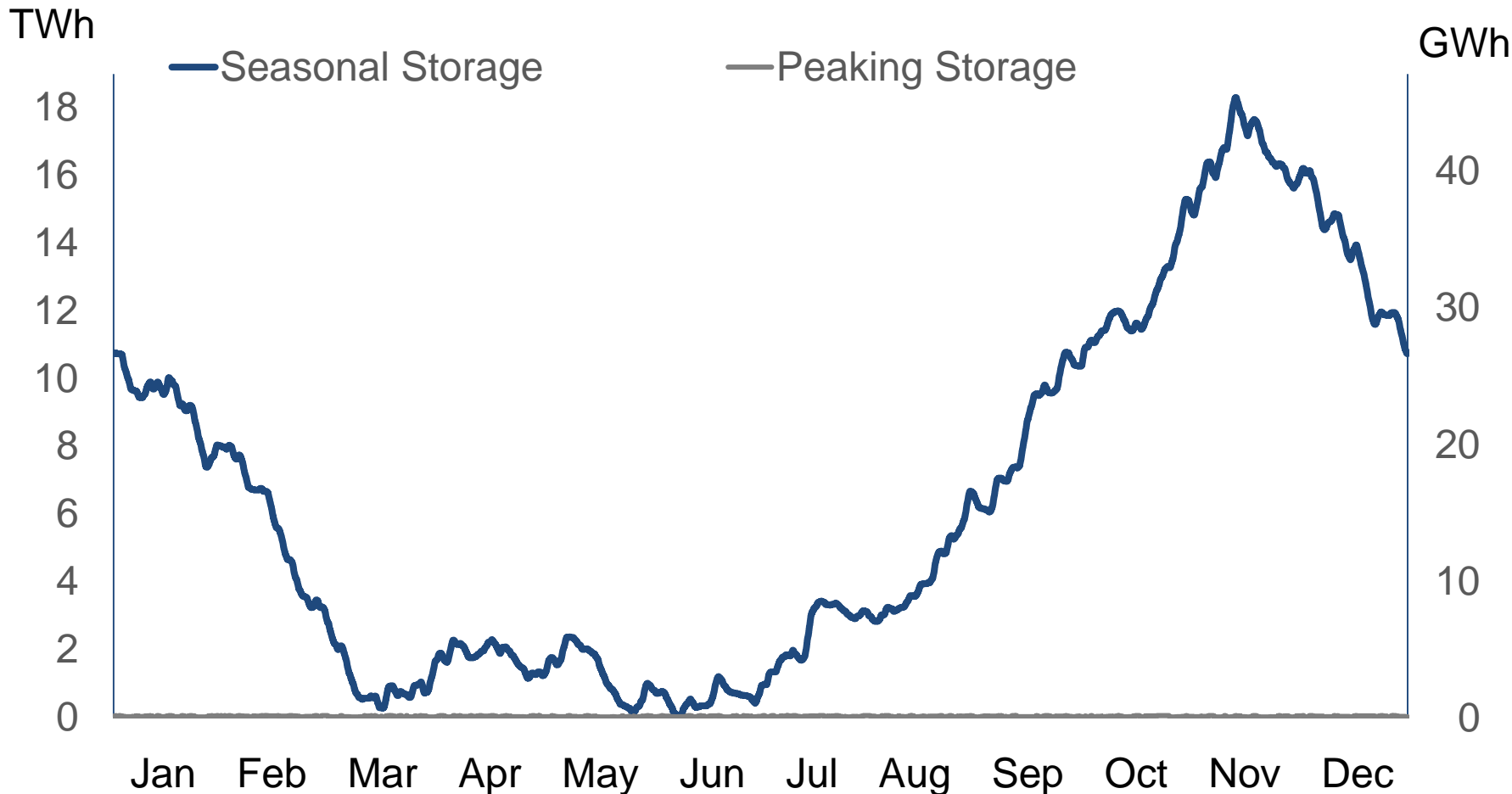
A more level playing field?

Revenues by type of plant



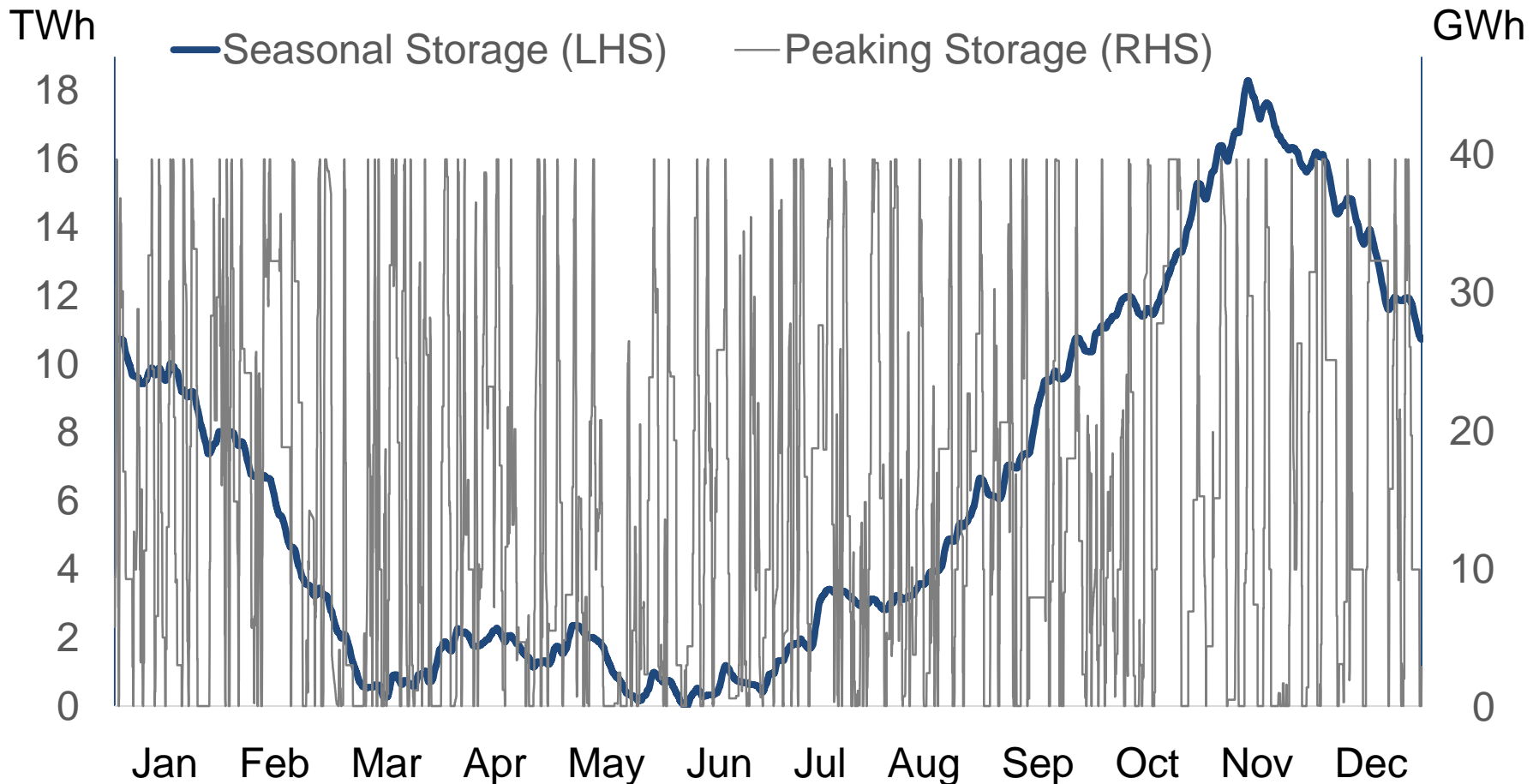
Stored Energy Levels

8760 hours of "2010"



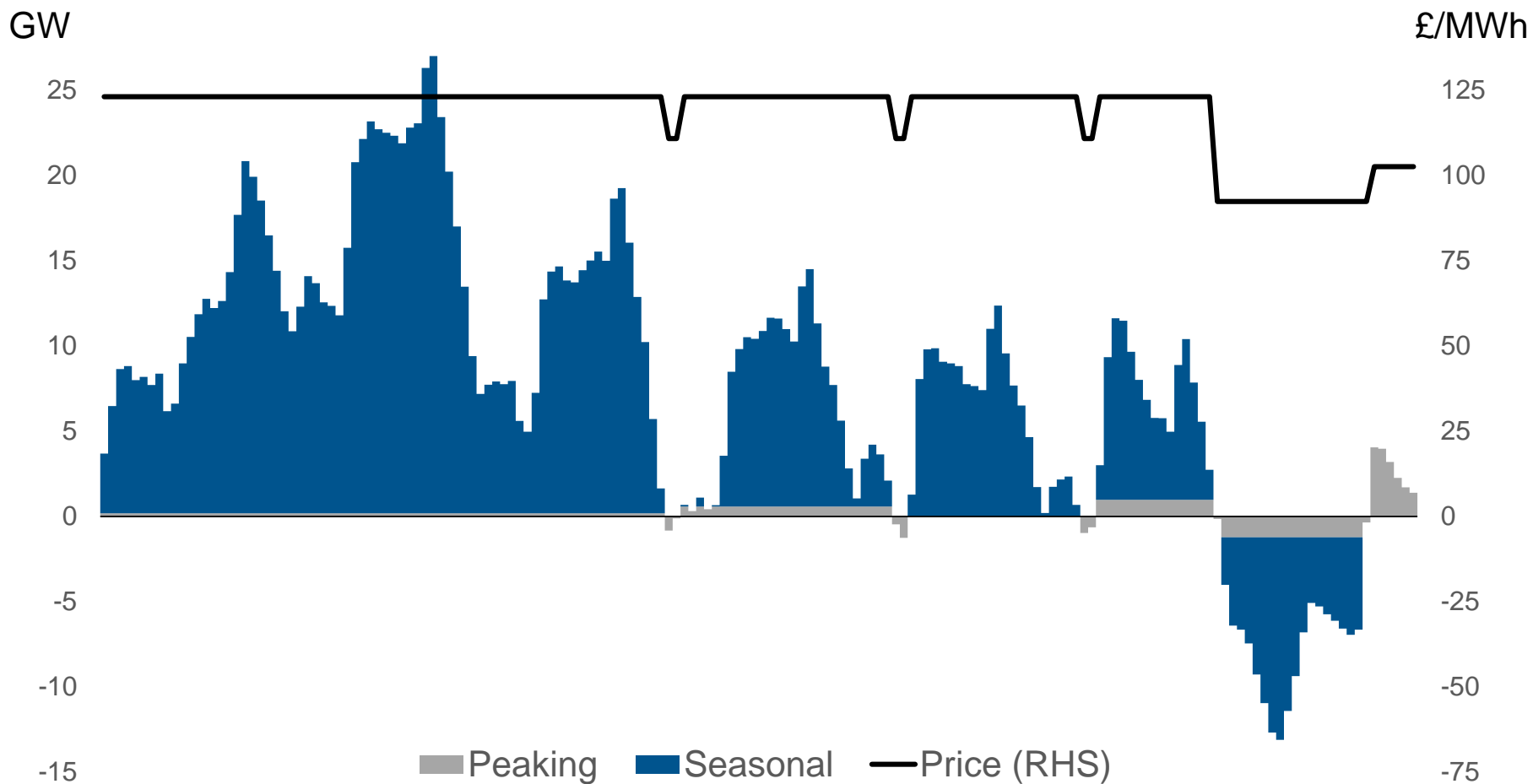
Stored Energy Levels

8760 hours of "2010"



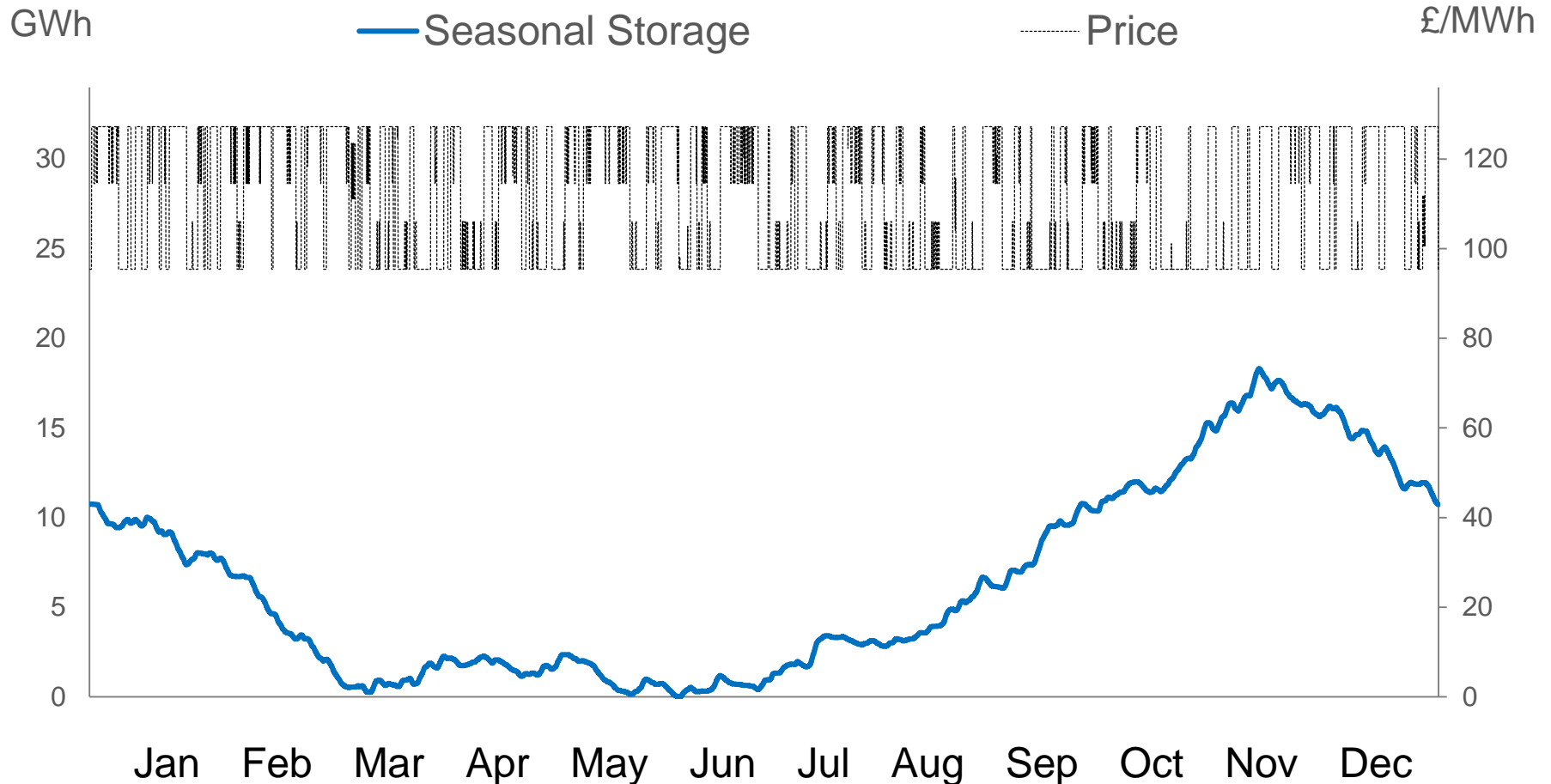
Storage flows and prices

Week 47 of "2010"



A storage-renewable market

8760 hours in "2010"



What have I left out?

- Balancing
 - Uncertainty
 - Transmission
 - Distribution
 - Inertia
-
- What happens with intermediate amounts of storage

- Markets based on power will have volatile prices in a high-renewable world
- Storage can smooth these prices, creating markets based on energy
- Prices would be set to meet the energy constraint over long periods of time
- Would we value generators on their expected energy output?

