

Renewable Policies: The Rollercoaster of the Energy Market

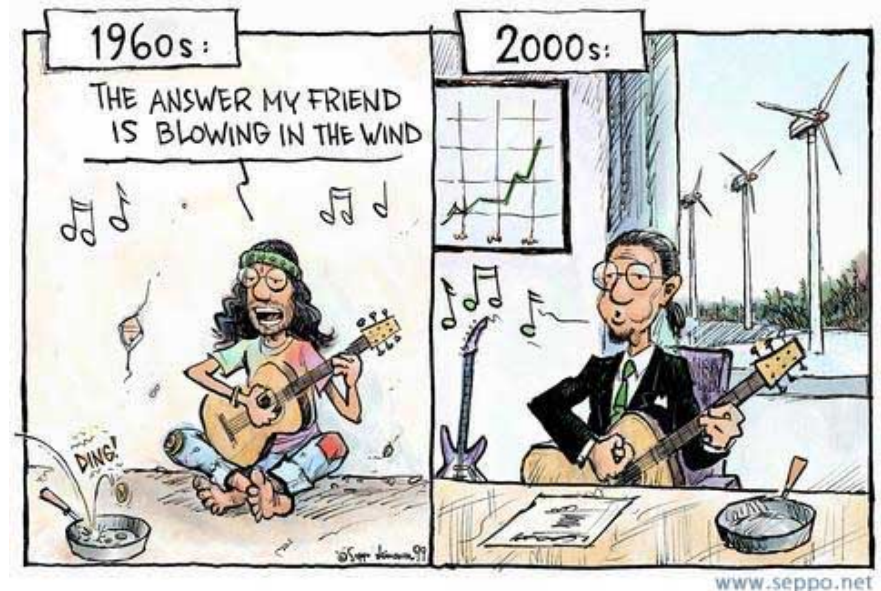
Risk Center Workshop, 26th March 2015

A wide-angle photograph of a wind farm. Numerous white wind turbines are scattered across a green, hilly landscape. In the background, there are blue mountains under a clear blue sky. The foreground shows some large, grey rocks.

Vlatka Komaric, Axpo Trading AG

Agenda

1. European Energy Target: The birth of the renewable bubble
2. An outline of changes and challenges of the conventional energy market caused by renewable energy deployment
3. What is the future?



The birth of the renewable bubble in the EU

20% GHG emissions

Green House Gas (GHG) emission reduction by 20% (Index 1990=100)

20% energy efficiency

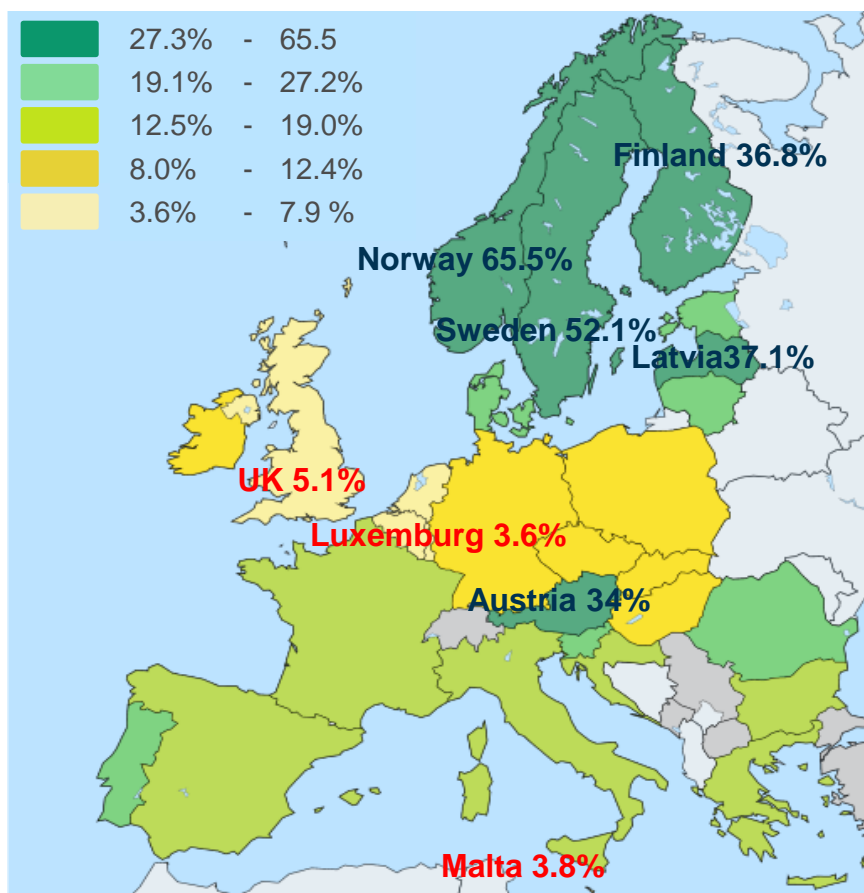
Moving towards a 20% increase in energy efficiency

20 % share from renewable sources

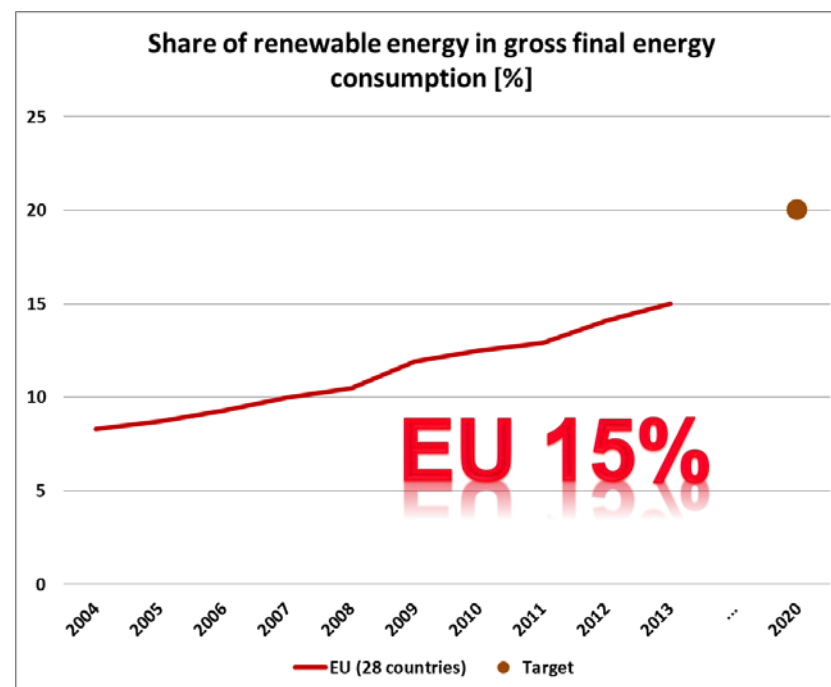
Increasing the share of renewables in final energy consumption to 20%



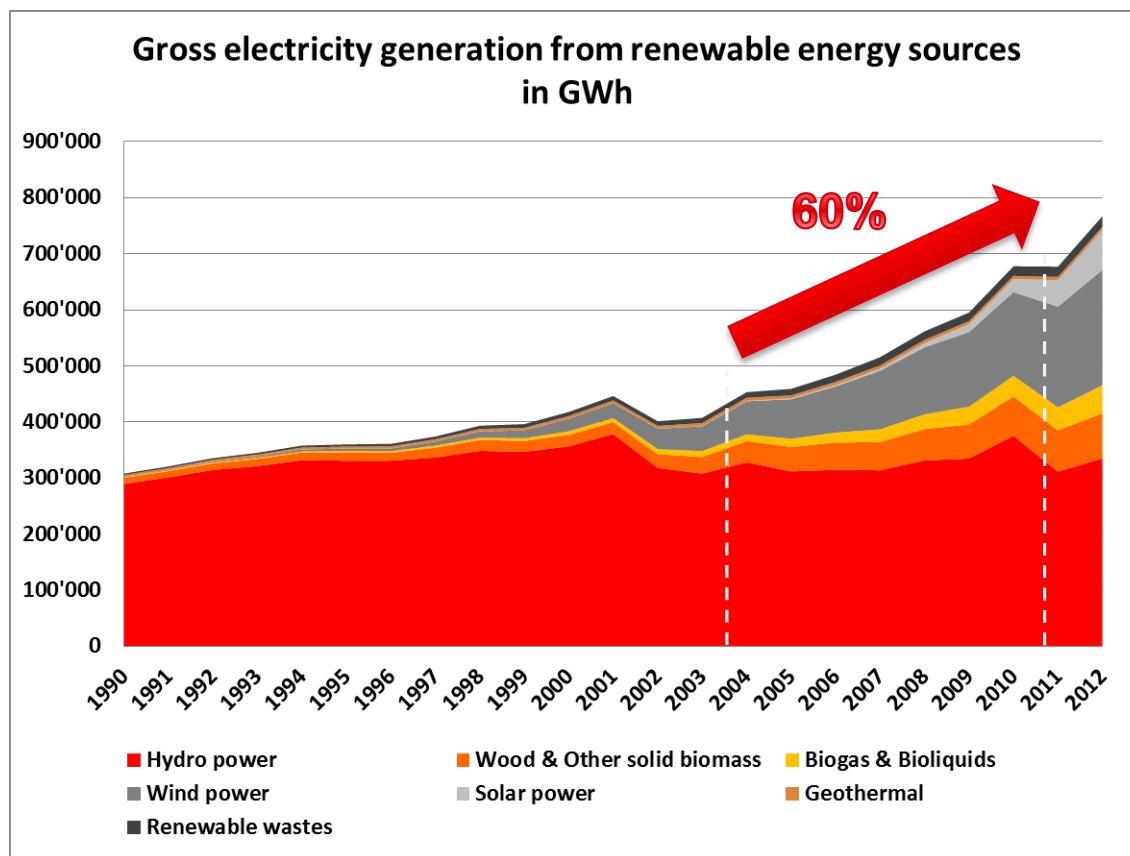
Is the target going to be reached and who are the winners?



Source: Eurostat, data from 2013



The root cause of the renewable bubble



Source: Eurostat, data from 2012

Shrinking investment costs
and
support schemes
for renewable energy



**Uncontrolled increase in
renewable production
regardless of demand or
connection to the grid**

Getting lost in the different support schemes across Europe

- Quota obligation
- Feed-in tariff
- Feed-in premium
- Other instruments



Feed-in-Tariffs (FIT)

based incentives that guarantee long-term tariffs
independent

Not market driven

Quota Obligation

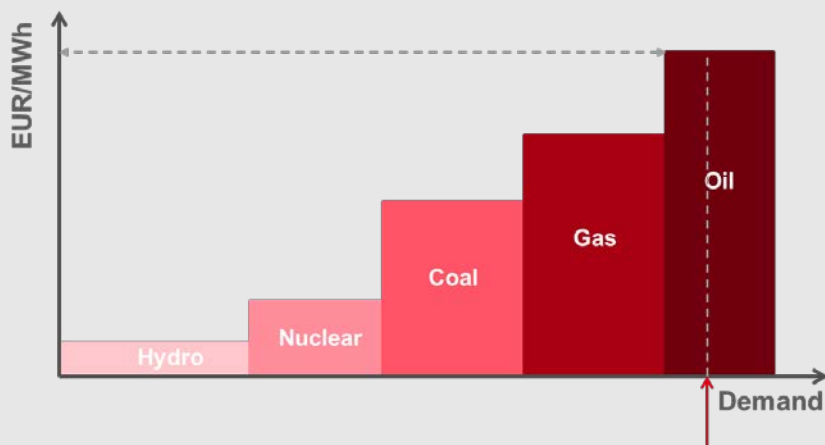
Quantity based incentives where all players have to produce/consume a specific amount of renewable power
The actual production/consumption of renewable energy is proven through certificates

Market driven

Source: Fraunhofer RE-Shaping

Renewables shifting the conventional power plants aside

Conventional Market

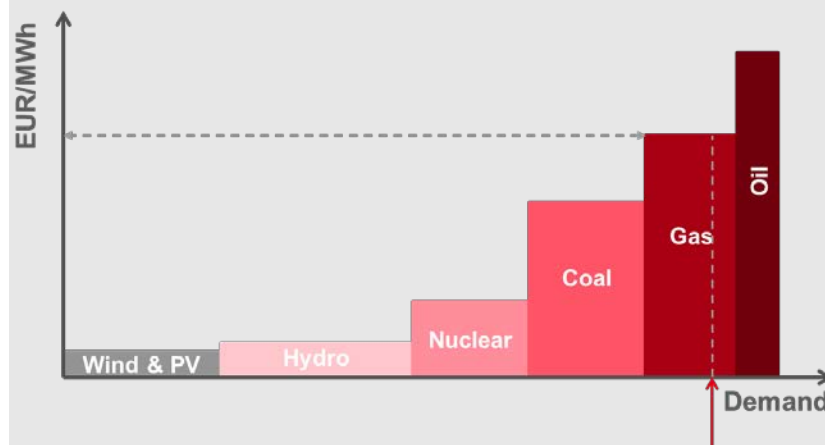


Price defined by market signals



What is going to happen with the conventional thermal plants?

Market Today

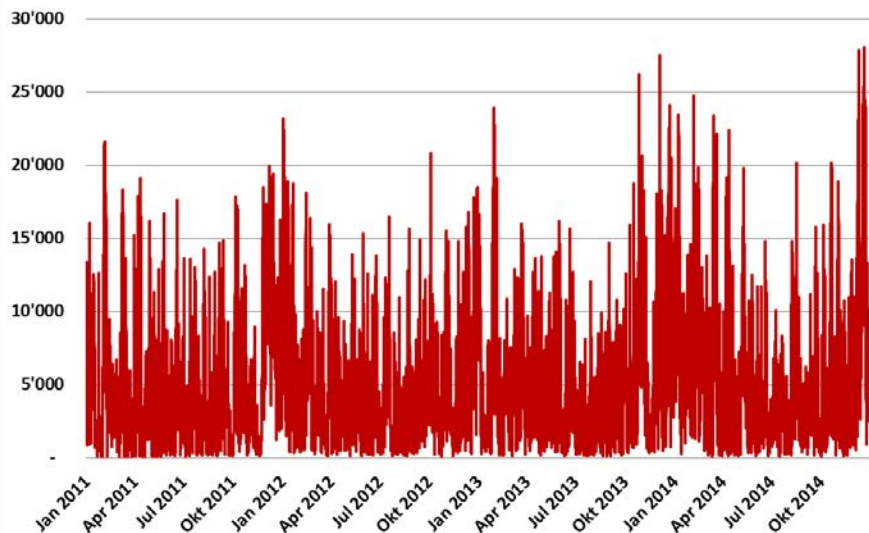


Price defined by policies

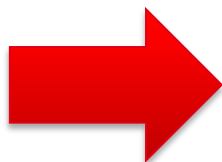
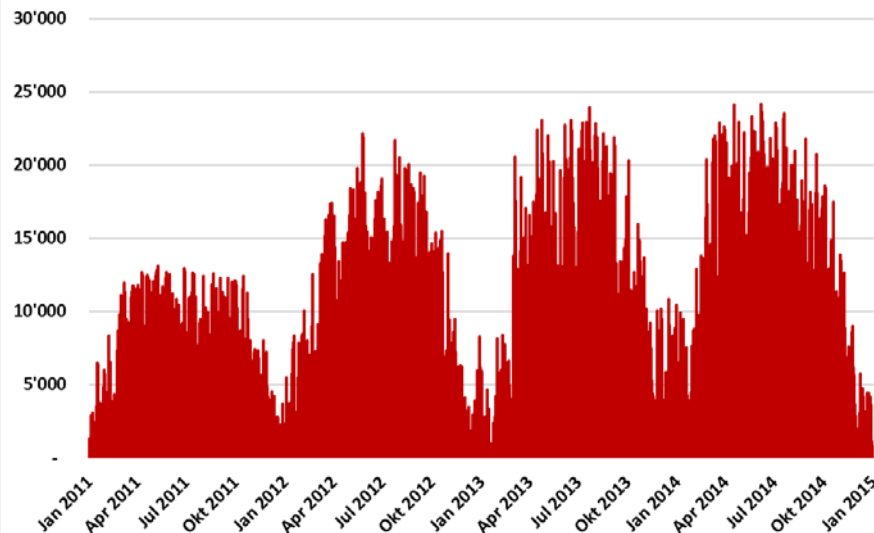
Source: fictive numbers for illustration

Why are conventional power plants still needed?

Wind Production in MW 2011-2014 Germany



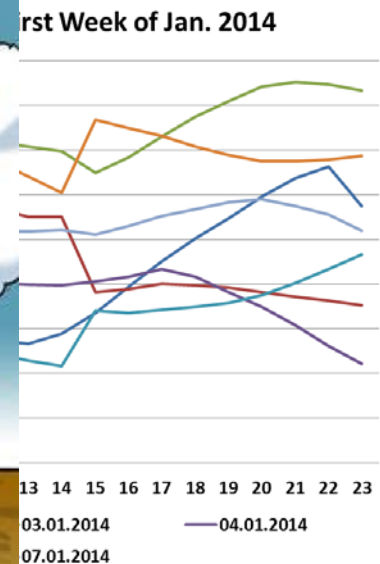
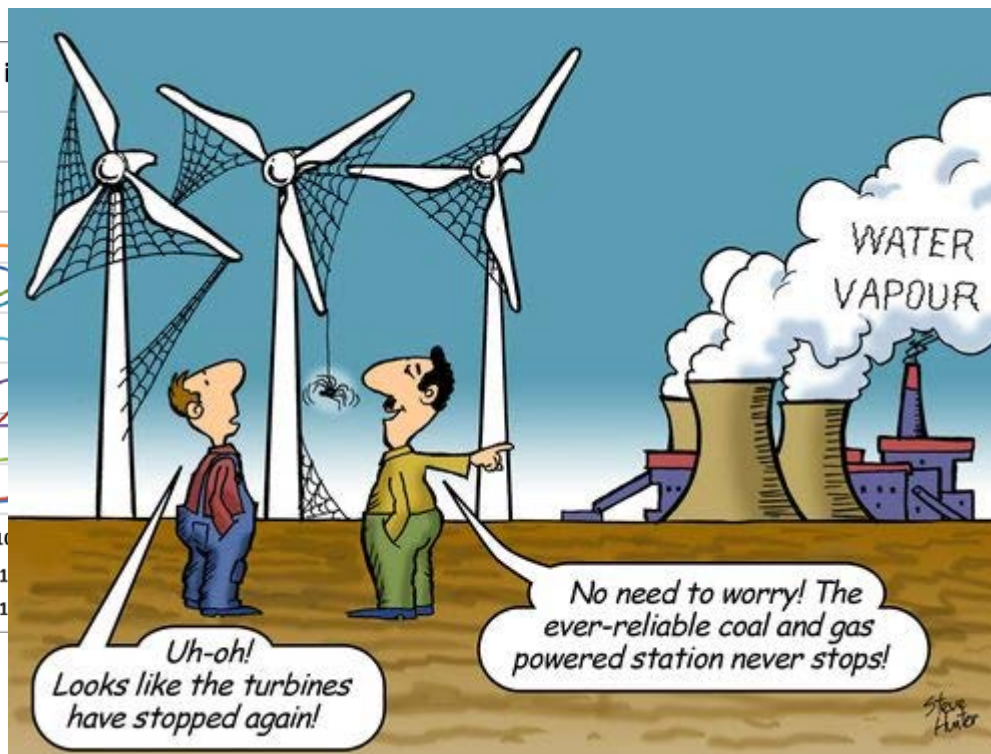
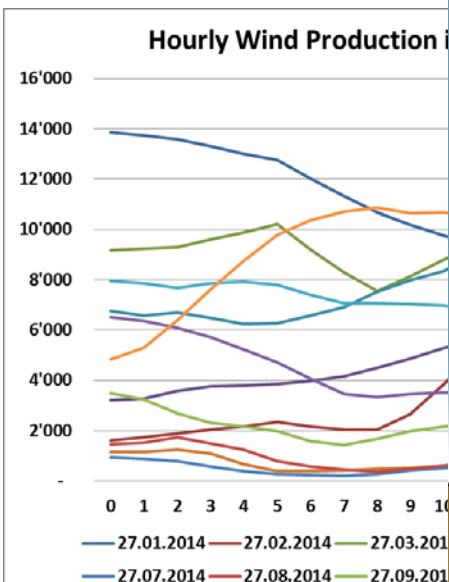
Solar Production in MW 2011-2014 Germany



Volume variability is hard to predict and balance !

Source: MeteoGroup, Axpo Trading

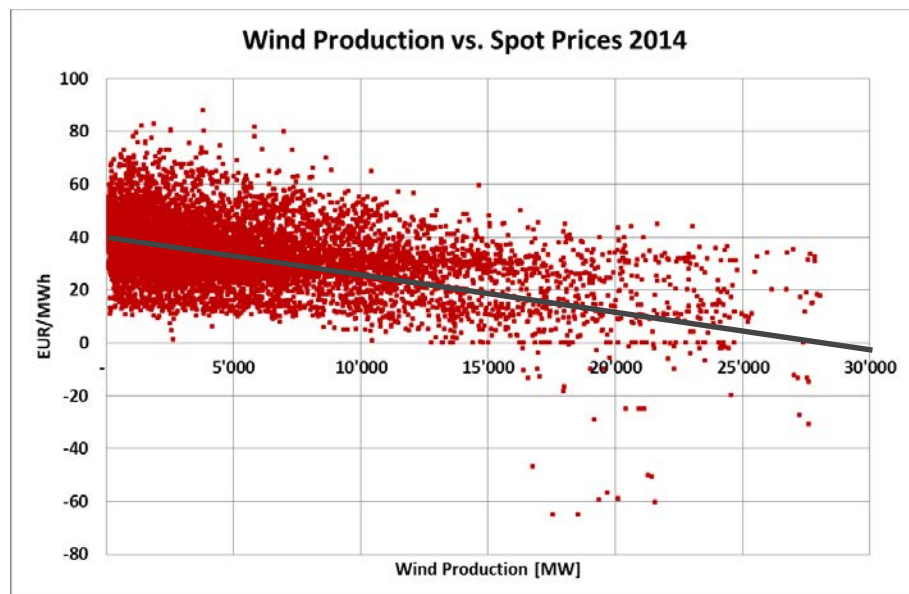
Oops ... the wind is not blowing



Variability in daily generation profiles is challenging the system operator to intervene and ensure security of supply !

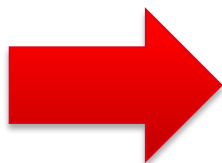
Source: MeteoGroup, Axpo trading

... now the wind comes and ... the prices drop...



$$WE = \frac{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n W_i} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i * P_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P_i}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P_i}$$

WE : Wind Effect
 n : number of hours for the period in question (year, quarter, month)
 Pi: Hourly power price
 Wi: Wind volume produced in hour i

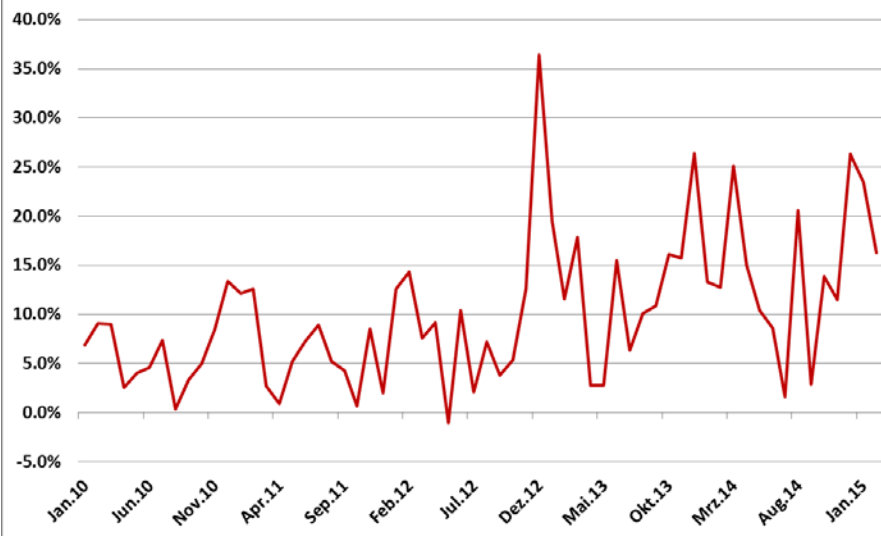


Wind Price-Cannibalization Effect

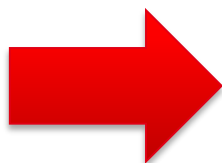
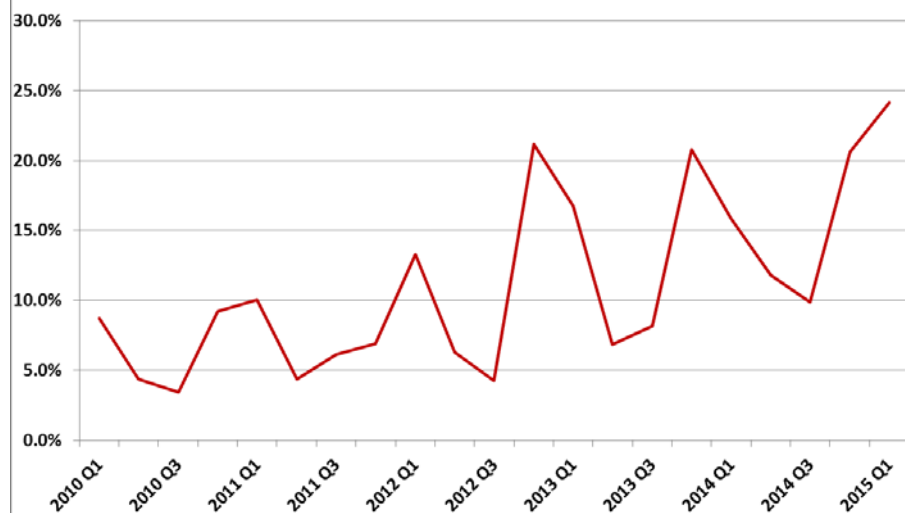
Source: MeteoGroup, Axpo Trading

... whereas the price effects are depending...

Monthly Wind Cannibalization Germany



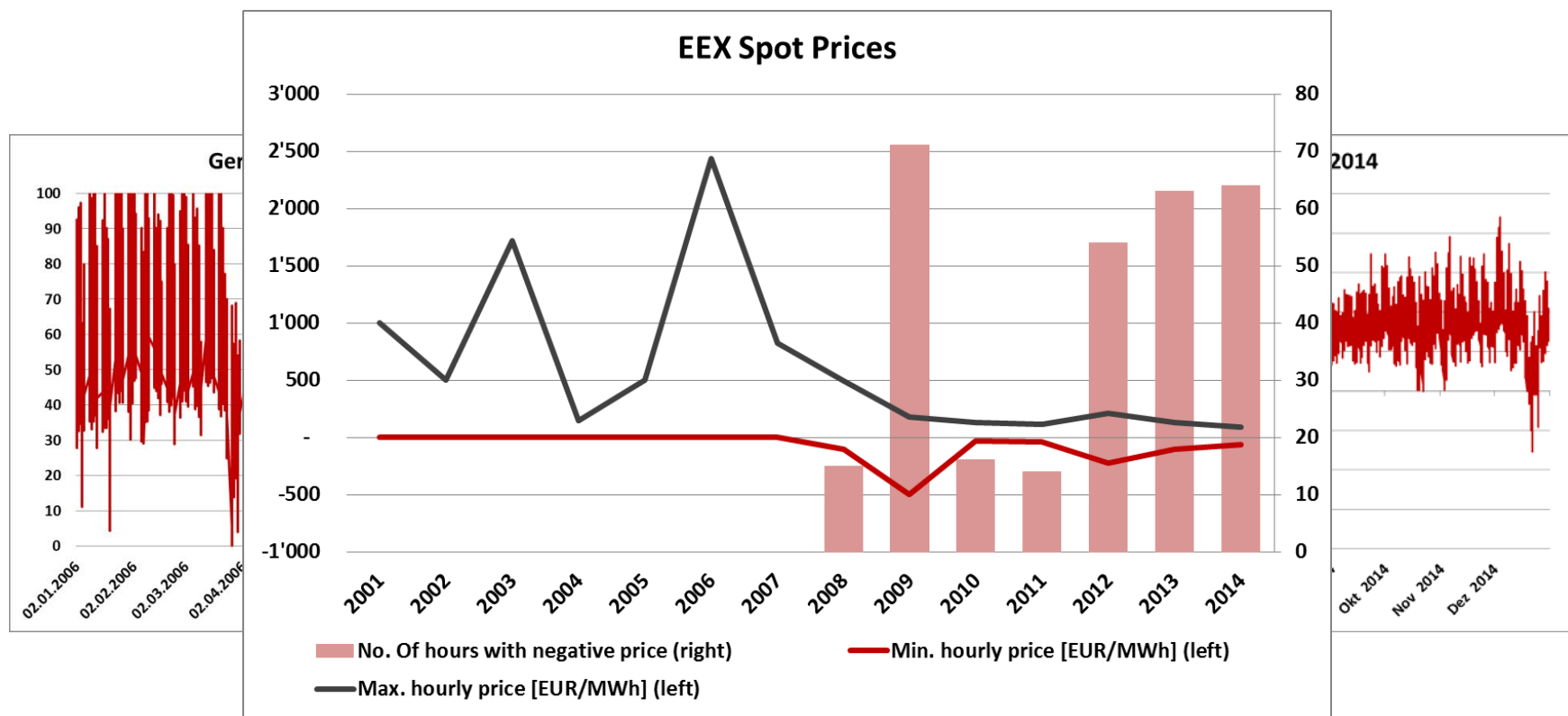
Quarterly Wind Cannibalization Germany



Different wind effect for different granularities

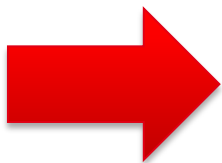
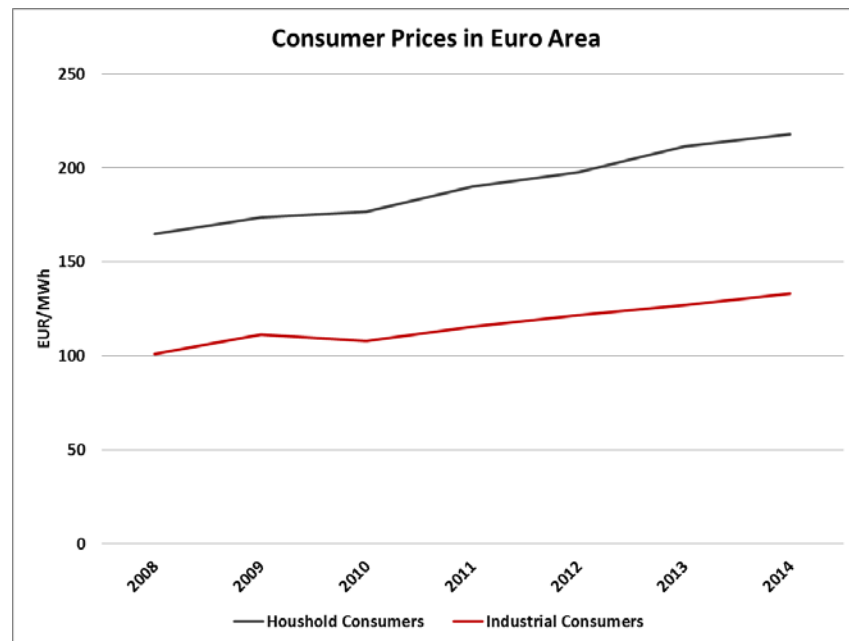
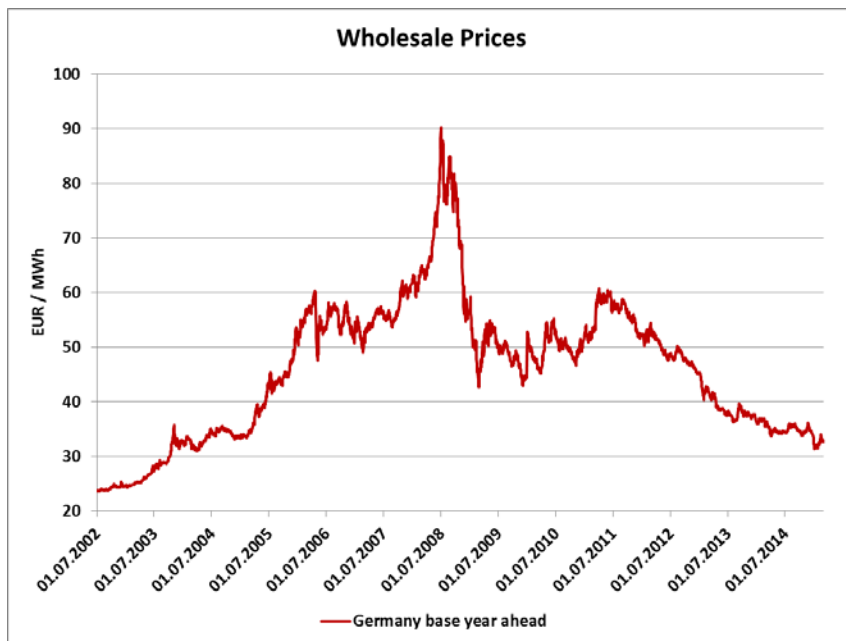
Source: MeteoGroup, Axpo Trading

Price shift in the intraday market



Source: EEX, Axpo Trading

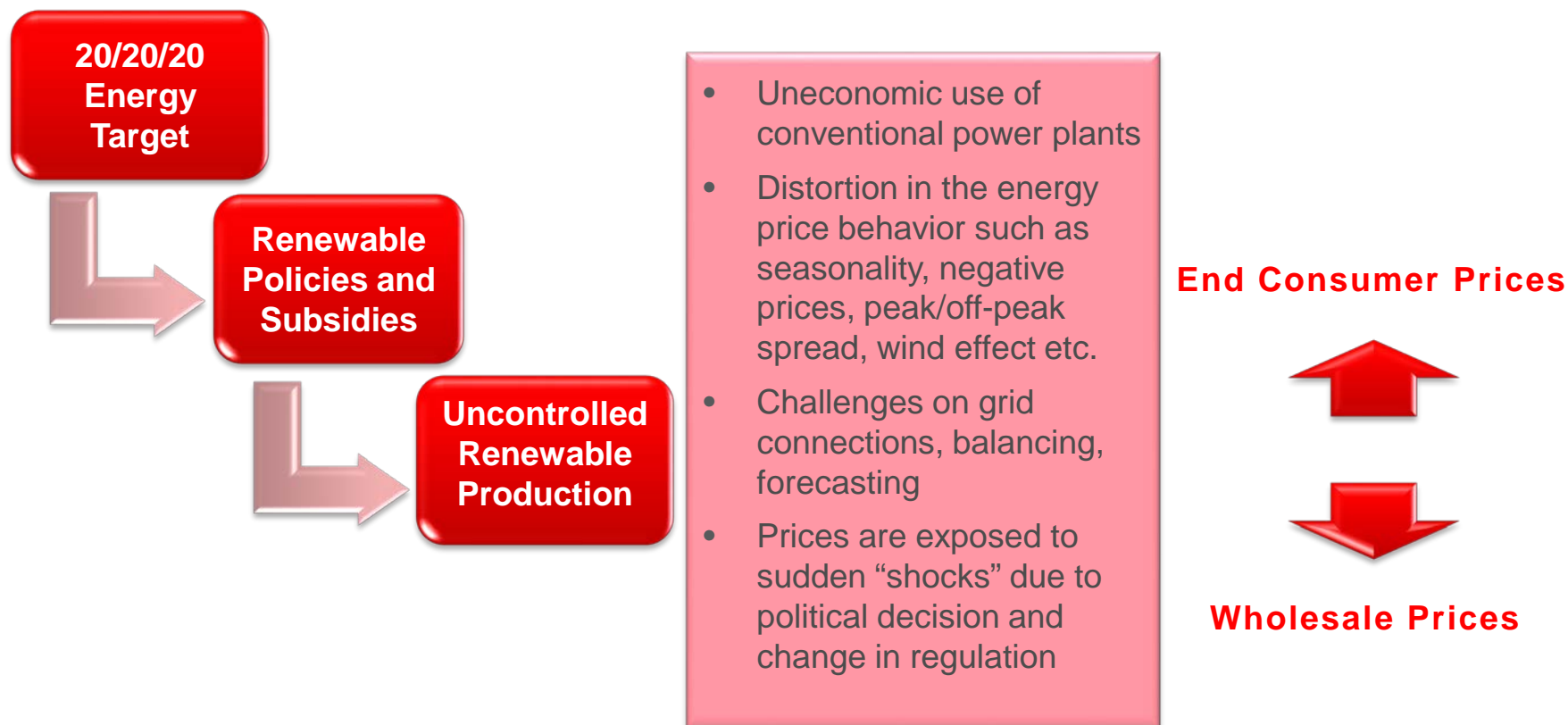
The price paradox



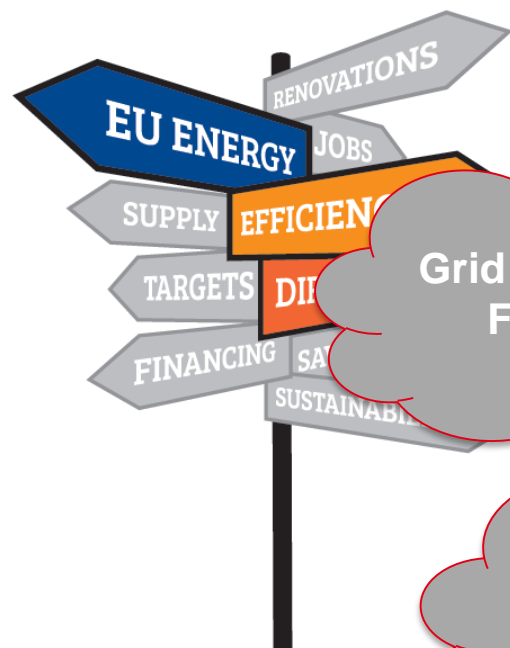
- Oversupply of non-dispatchable capacity has led to serious pricing distortions and depressed power prices in wholesale electricity markets.
- Low wholesale prices are not translating into low prices for the end consumer

Source: EEX, Eurostat

Wrap up



Where is the bubble going?



Is the “windmill mania” going to continue?

What support schemes? If any

EU 2050 target?

Grid connection?
Flexibility?

Where is the
end of the
rollercoaster?

Does the demand
curve really ask for
more capacity in the
market?



Many Thanks for your Attention

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Literature

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