

# The European market perspective: prices, profits and costs

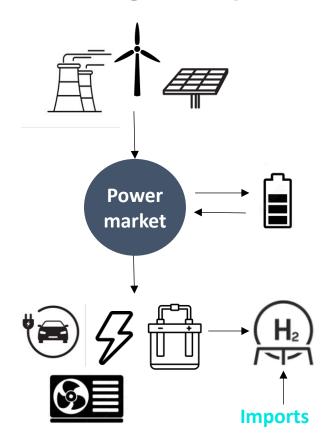
Silke Johanndeiter (EnBW) and Niina Helistö (VTT) 19<sup>th</sup> November 2024



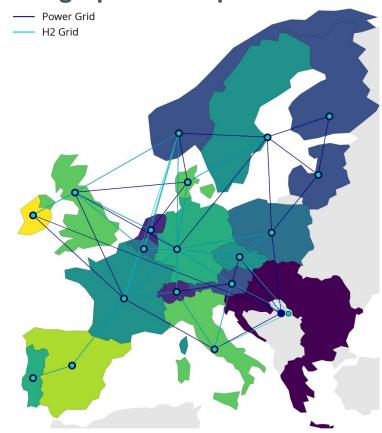


### Study on price formation, profits and costs Sector-coupled energy system optimisation model covers EU27+

#### **Technological scope**



#### Geographical scope

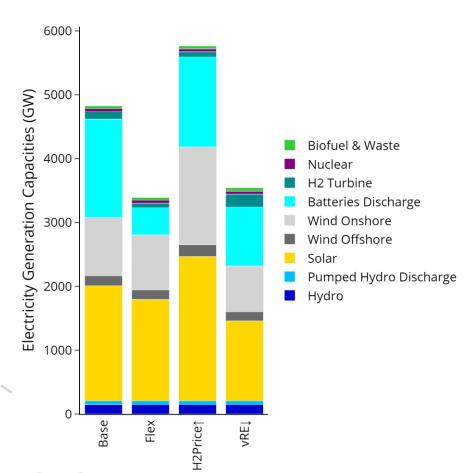


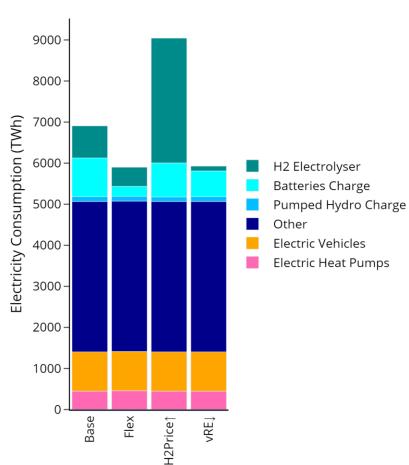
ESM Backbone: Helistö, N. et al. (2019), <a href="https://gitlab.vtt.fi/backbone/backbone/-/tree/TradeRES?ref\_type=heads">https://gitlab.vtt.fi/backbone/backbone/-/tree/TradeRES?ref\_type=heads</a>
Workflow Manager Spine Toolbox: Kiviluoma, J. et al. (2018), <a href="https://github.com/TradeRES/TradeRES-Backbone-demo">https://github.com/TradeRES/TradeRES-Backbone-demo</a>
TradeRES Dataset: Helistö, N., Johanndeiter, S. et al. (2024), <a href="https://zenodo.org/records/10692698">https://zenodo.org/records/10692698</a>





### Study on price formation, profits and costs Capacities largely driven by H2 import price and flexibility





### Base (~S3) scenario characterised by

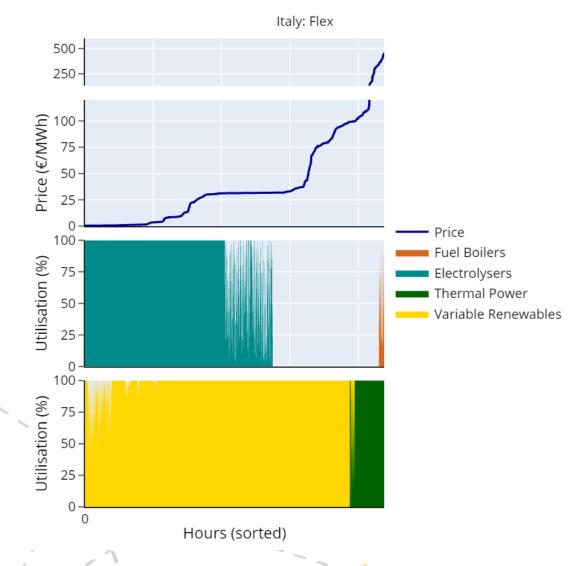
- vRE-share ≥ 95%
- Almost no demand-side flexibility
- H<sub>2</sub> price of 45 €/MWh

#### Scenario variations:

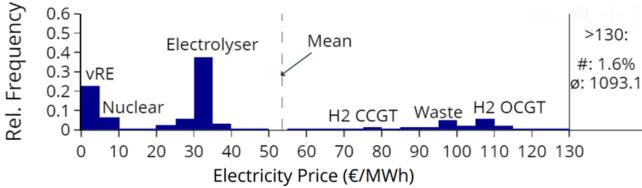
- Flex: fully flexible EVs and HPs
- H2Price↑: H₂ price of 117
   €/MWh
- *vRE*↓: vRE share ≈ 85%



### Study on price formation, profits and costs Cross-sectoral demand becomes price-setting in future markets

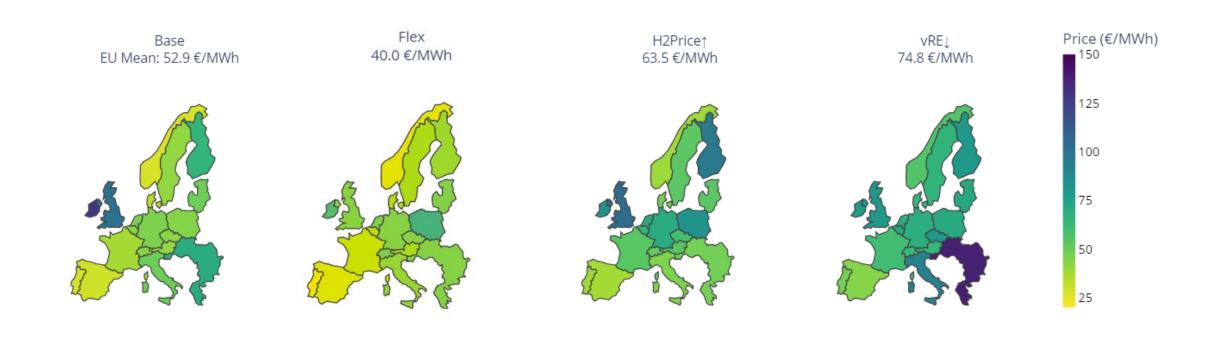


Distribution of electricity prices in Base scenario



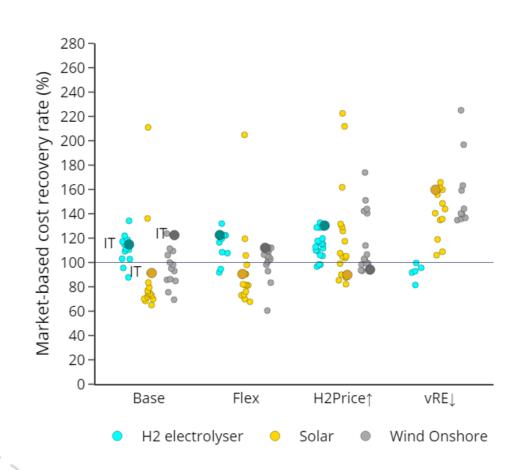


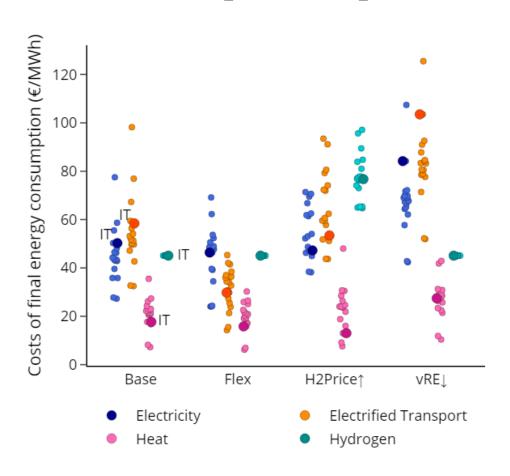
# Study on price formation, profits and costs Volume-weighted average prices highly vary with assumptions





### Study on price formation, profits and costs Solar, wind & inflexible electricity consumers exposed to price risks

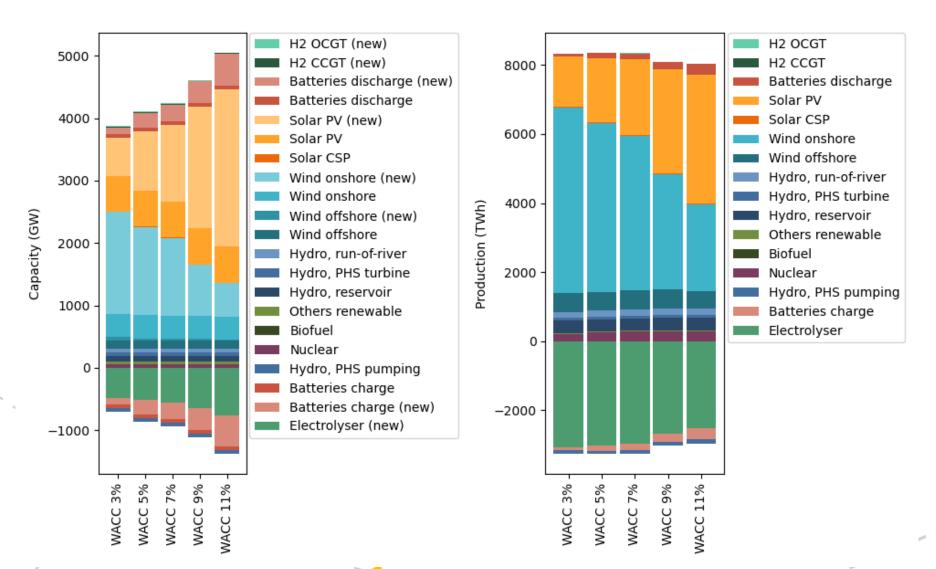




VRE can be profitable in future markets, yet they are exposed to high revenue risks. Risk can be addressed by instruments such as CfDs that also address consumer price risk.



# Study on the impacts of wind power WACC Lower WACC increased wind power and hydrogen production



### Wind power WACC was varied from 3% to 11%

Decreasing the WACC of wind power:

- Increased wind power investments, while decreasing solar PV, battery and electrolyser investments
- Increased electricity
  production and domestic
  hydrogen production

WACC: weighted average cost of capital



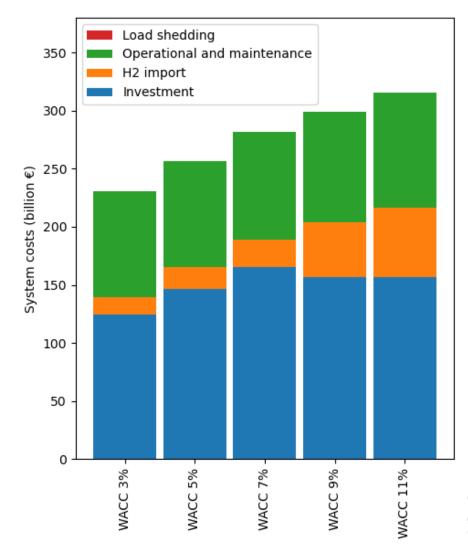


# Study on the impacts of wind power WACC Lower WACC had a huge impact on system costs and fuel imports

Decreasing the WACC of wind power from 11% to 3%:

- Decreased the annual system costs by 27% (84 billion euros)
- Decreased hydrogen import costs by 75% (45 billion euros)

Society has much to gain by keeping financing costs low through risk management mechanisms.







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### **Questions or Comments?**

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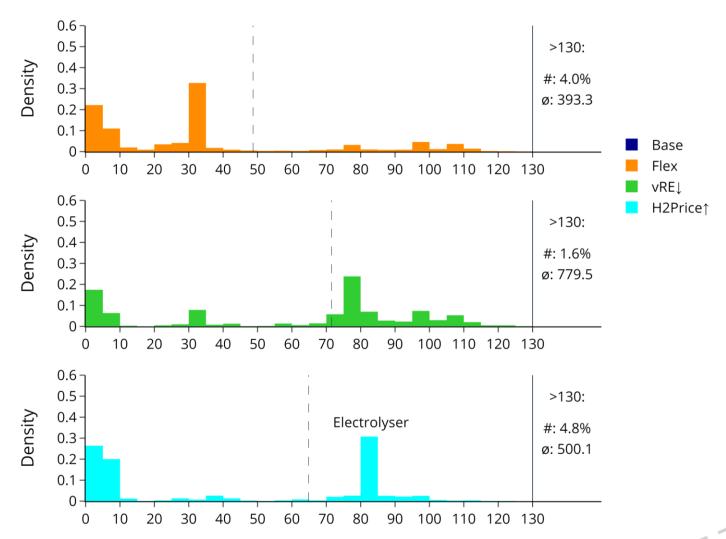
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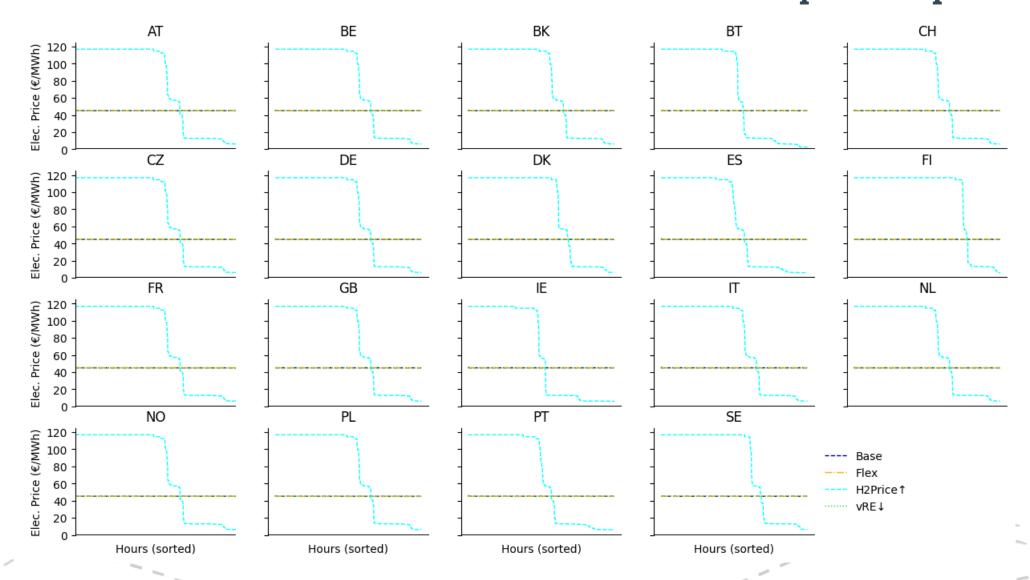


### Study on price formation, profits and costs Price-setting technology depends on vRE share and H2 price





### Study on price formation, profits and costs European H2 prices





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