

New Markets Design & Models for 100% Renewable Power Systems

TradeRES Outcomes & Recommendations

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System's adequacy and security of supply.

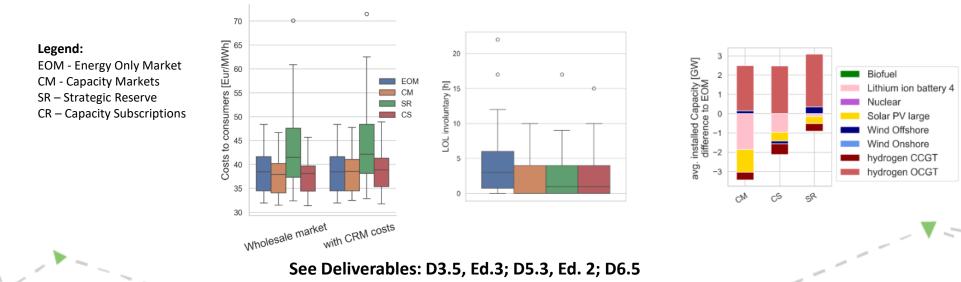
vRES derisking and support mechanisms.



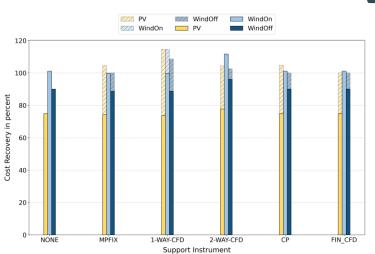


Can an energy only market enable adequacy in a decarbonized power system?

- Capacity remuneration mechanisms (CRM) are needed during and after the energy transition.
- CRM increase investment in dispatchable technologies while promoting the robustness of the power system. In overall CRM have a small impact on system's costs;
 - Strategic reserve can incentivize more flexibility but at the cost of more volatile prices;
 - Capacity subscription allows consumers to reflect willingness to pay for reliability, enabling more DSM;
 - Capacity market reduce wholesale market prices, adding CRM payments results in similar costs to consumers as an EOM;
- Lower wholesale market costs, and similar costs to consumers as an EOM;
- CRM application to (hydrogen and/or) long-term energy storage technologies should also be investigated.







vRES de-risking & support schemes

- Design of effective support schemes to de-risk vRES Investments is needed.
 - Trade-offs detected between securing stable revenues for investors, avoiding dispatch distortions, and minimising support costs for end consumers

However, CfDs must be carefully designed. TradeRES outcomes indicate:

- Production-dependent CfD schemes (1 & 2 way CfDs) affect vRES curtailment and can lead to over-support due to the anticipation of clawback periods (in profitable investments);
- Financial CfD can be an alternative...
- ... but investor risk associated should be further investigated;
- Results are *highly sensitive* with regard to scenario assumptions;
 - Especially regarding the hydrogen price & electrolysis dispatch suggesting a clear (and marketcompetitive) description of energy storage in subsequent research.

See Deliverables: D3.5, Ed.3; D5.3, Ed. 2; D5.4; D6.5



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Market Design Components:

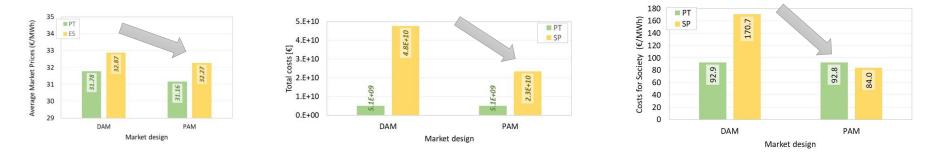
Wholesale markets

Retail markets & ancillary system services





Wholesale market: DAM vs PAM towards real-time



- All TradeRES scenarios achieve high annual RES shares, resulting in zero CO2 emissions in 2050.
- Closer to real-time trading (PAM Period-ahead market) was implemented with good results;
- A more vRES-friendly clearing mechanism in the continuous intraday market (IDM) is recommended and should be implemented;
- Active & strategic participation of vRES in different markets, should be incentivized;
- Future **Power Systems ~100% RES will be fully weather-depended**;
 - Conditions to **improve the accuracy of vRES power forecast systems** need to be enhanced;
 - Electricity markets "timings" need being synchronized with meteorologic data refreshment.



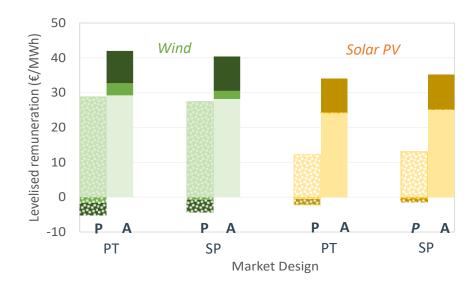
Retail Markets & Ancillary system services

Retail market design

 Implement fully indexed tariffs for real-time local price signals

Ancillary system services

- Dispatch costs significantly decrease from 2030 to 2050;
- **Expand participation** to aggregated smaller players;
- Adapt ancillary services for enabling the full participation of vRES players
 - it leads to a reduction in vRES imbalances (and system costs) and increases their market value.
- Procurement of secondary reserve should be dynamic & associated to vRES forecasts
- An imbalance settlement mechanisms that fairly reflects true costs of these services should be implemented.



Bars: P - Passive participation

A - Active participation

	DAM
	IDM
	BM





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Other Market Design *Components*:

Transmission networks & cross-border trading; Distribution Networks & Sector coupling;





Other market *components*



- **Cross-border trade & Transmission networks:**
 - Grid enhanced technologies (GET) should be implemented: E.g. dynamic line rating (DLR) was used for MIBEL leading to a strong reduction in market splitting and convergence or prices;
- Sector coupling:
 - Coordinated market design for different energy vectors and regulation across coupled infrastructures
- **Distribution networks & Local Markets:**
 - **DSOs and Local Energy Communities** (LECs) will **play a critical role** with increasing decentralized vRES generation and electrification;
 - **LECs promote local energy balance enhancing efficiency** and resilience;
 - Advanced trading mechanisms optimise LEC's benefits. E.g. peer-to-peer trading and innovative models like ٠ reinforcement learning further minimise costs and improve system flexibility.



- The European perspective
 - Emergence of "demand-side merit order ";
 - Investors in vRES and inflexible consumers are (the more) exposed to price risks;

See Deliverables: D3.5, Ed.3; D5.2, Ed. 2; D5.3, Ed. 2; D5.4; D6.5



Synthesis of TradeRES Recommendations (1/2)

Wholesale market

Shorter lead times; Implementation of a **rolling time-horizon market clearing** process. Addition of high-resolution, near-term forward markets as a product to facilitate time arbitrage by storage units and flexible demand;

• Retail market design

Real-time pricing to be implemented in the entire market, also for small consumers and prosumers; Option contracts for controllable, affordable power to protect consumers against price spikes;

• Ancillary services

need to be (fully) reformed to allow **new resources such as vRES, storage and demand response to replace dispatchable plants**. Reform should be shaped to take the physical properties of vRES into account.



Synthesis of TradeRES Recommendations (2/2)

• De-risking vRES. The need for support schemes:

Contracts for differences are needed during and after the transition. Their design **needs to be carefully researched**.

• System adequacy:

CRMs are needed, both during and after the energy transition for energy generation and H2/storage capacity.

- Sector coupling, transmission networks& Cross-border trade:
 - All energy vectors should be treated equally with respect to CO₂ emissions and other externalities
 - ⁻ GET, e.g. DLR Dynamic Line Rating should be applied to maximize trading capabilities
 - Intra-day and balancing markets should be coupled across borders.
 - Capacity mechanisms should allow resources from neighboring markets to provide capacity.



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