IEA Electricity Security Advisory Panel Scarcity and Flexibility pricing, Price spikes: the traders perspectives



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Paris, 02/07/2014 Nicolas Barbannaud

Are we facing more price spikes?



- Simple question but complex answer(s) -> see following slides
- Medium / Long Term market dynamics play an important role,

No evidence of immediate increase in Europe <u>as of today</u> (photo)





In order to detect potential trends, let's trace potential <u>causes</u>...:

- System Adequacy issues due to insufficient <u>reliable</u> generation?
- Insufficient <u>flexibility</u> in the system? (either supply or demand side)
- Higher <u>correlation</u> factors between high demand / low generation?
- Inefficient" price spikes caused by inadequate market design / reduced coupling or operational constraints? (including negative spikes)
- Correlated or systemic <u>failures</u> in a complex environment?
- Price spikes = useful signals on potential trends or inefficiencies
- Price spikes = ex-post indicators on already developed situations

Common answers to multiple situations



In order to mitigate price spikes, a variety of measures are possible:

- In a liberalised market, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders should be well defined, with a key role on TSOs (see next slides)
- Transparency plays a key role in market developments and in price formation / market reactivity / reduction of risk premiums
- Open and flexible markets needed: ensure that market design and operational rules do not exclude assets / resources from relieving system & network tensions





- TSOs to define the largest possible "<u>security perimeter</u>" in which markets can safely operate: coordinated capacity calculation and common grid models with neighbouring TSOs
- TSOs to run security analysis, including for extreme scenarii and to publish the results, as useful <u>ex-ante</u> signals
- TSOs operational coordination centres providing value added visibility / operational tools for <u>coordinated system / network</u> management (taking the most of existing network infrastructures + risk management)
- If necessary, implementation of Capacity Mechanisms as complementary "<u>insurance</u>" on reliability standards



- NRAs market monitoring to ensure well functioning markets
- NRAs requesting improvements of market Rules, larger coupling flexible access to network infrastructures in all timeframes
- Supranational regulator in charge of cross border analysis and compatibility / overall efficiency of different markets
- Market participants setting up efficient processes for optimising all available assets and pricing their value, even under tight market situations, i.e. when facing scarcity risk & potential imbalance risks
- Incentives on Market participants to balance their positions



- Consistent facilitation of trading by TSOs and Power Exchanges (including across borders) and grid access in intraday timeframe
- Further harmonisation of national balancing regimes across borders and of reserve products procurement terms & timetables
- Review of dispatch / grid access privileges of RES-E generators
- Expose RES-E generators to balancing regime & intraday market
- Wider participation of consumers & aggregators in markets
- Greater tolerance of regulators & policymakers for volatility in wholesale power prices to allow development of flexibility market (i.e. complementary revenue stream for peaking plants)

Thanks for your attention





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