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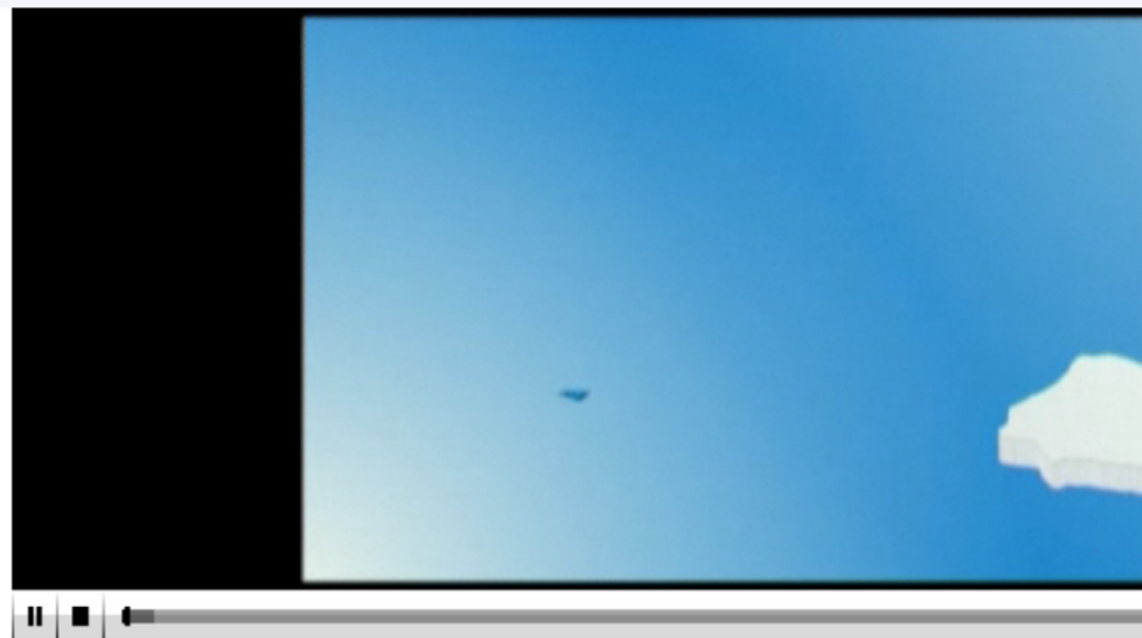
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On the market value of wind power

How much money flows when the wind blows?

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Outline

1. Introduction

- *Motivation*
- *Parameters influencing the market value of wind power*

2. Methodology

- *Approach*
- *Modelling wind power price interactions*

3. Model results

- *Sensitivities of market value on analysed parameters*
- *Country analyses*

4. Future Trends in the CEPMP

5. Conclusions, Outlook

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Motivation

- Wind power affects power markets (prices) already today
- **Literature:** *De Miera et al. (2008), Sensfuß et al. (2008), Munksgaard and Morthorst (2008)*

Findings

- (1) *Wind power replaces more expensive generation → lowers power price*
- (2) *High wind generation coincides with low power prices and vice versa*

Question:

- What are the implications of (2) on the market value of wind power?

Literature

Lamont (2008) 'Assessing the long-term system value of intermittent electric generation technologies'

- Key analytical finding: market value of wind power can be split up in two components

$$mv = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^H (p_{PX,h} \cdot P_{Wind,h})}{\sum_{h=1}^H (P_{Wind,h})} \quad \longrightarrow \quad mv = \boxed{\overline{p_{PX}}} + \boxed{\frac{\text{cov}(p_{PX}, P_{Wind})}{\overline{P_{Wind}}}}$$

with

mv	market value of wind power
$p_{PX,h}$	hourly power price at power exchange
$P_{Wind,h}$	hourly wind power generation
p_{PX}	power price vector
P_{Wind}	wind power generation vector
$\overline{p_{PX}}$	base load price
$\overline{P_{Wind}}$	mean wind power

Literature

Lamont A. D. (2008) 'Assessing the long-term system value of intermittent electric generation technologies'

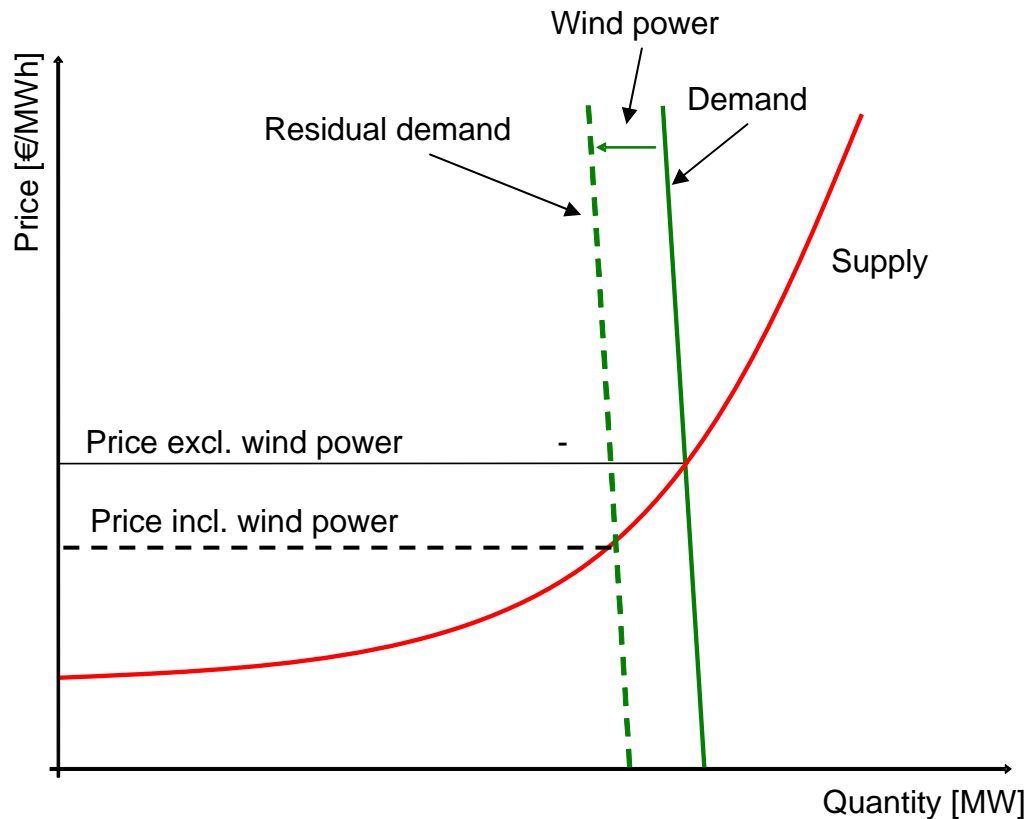
Further findings related to market value:

- **Market value decreases with increasing wind share relative to base load price**
- **Explanation: Decreasing wind power - price covariance**

Questions:

1. Which parameters are affecting the covariance between wind power and power price?
2. Relevance of effect for Central European Power Market (CEPM)?

Key influencing parameters



System immanent correlation

- Wind power share
- Supply characteristics
- Wind power-demand, -supply correlation
- Variance of wind power and demand

Further parameters

- SRMC of price setting technologies (gas, coal, CO₂-certificate price)
- Abuse of market power (mark up on SRMC, withhold capacity)
- *no long term correlation with wind power generation*

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Approach

- **Model based analysis**
- **Focus on difference between market value and baseload price**

- i. Sensitivity on parameter changes for CEPV**
 - wind share
 - wind demand correlation
 - wind variability
 - supply characteristics

- ii. Country analysis for future wind deployment scenarios**

- iii. Qualitative assessment of impact of future trends**

Modelling wind power - price interactions

Representation of the power market

$$\pi_h = s(Q_{D,res,h})$$

with

π_h	hourly power price
$Q_{D,res,h}$	Hourly residual demand (= demand – wind power)
s	Supply function

Assumptions

- Static consideration
- Isolated power market
- Perfect competition
- No power plant operation constraints
- No internal congestions

Market value

Baseload technology: $mv_{base} = \overline{\pi_h}$

Wind power: $mv_{Wind} = \overline{\pi_h} + \frac{\text{cov}(\pi, P_{Wind})}{P_{Wind}}$

Framework, Data

System borders

- Central European Power Market (CEPM)

Reference year

- 2006

Wind power generation (per country)

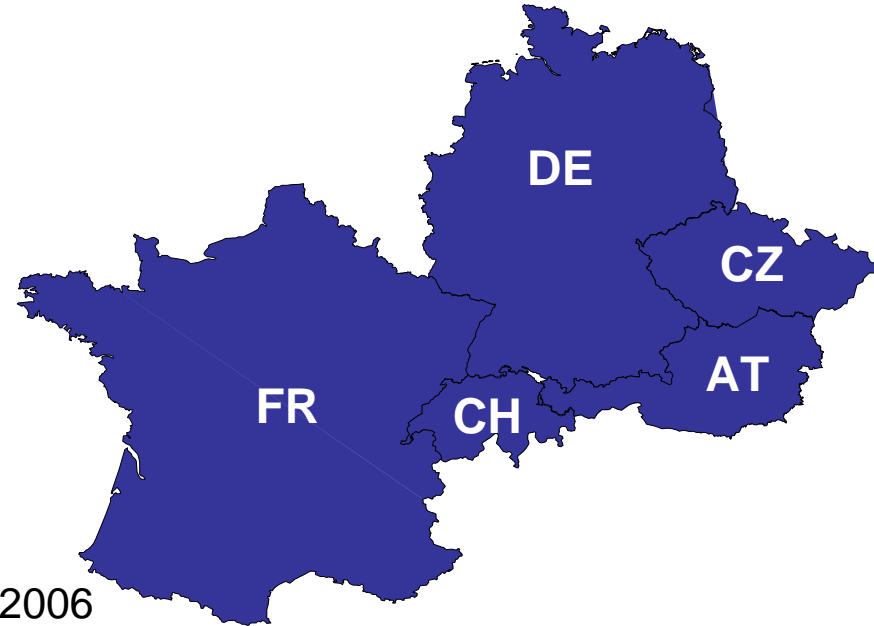
- Measured/simulated hourly time series for 2006

Demand (per country)

- Hourly time series from UCTE

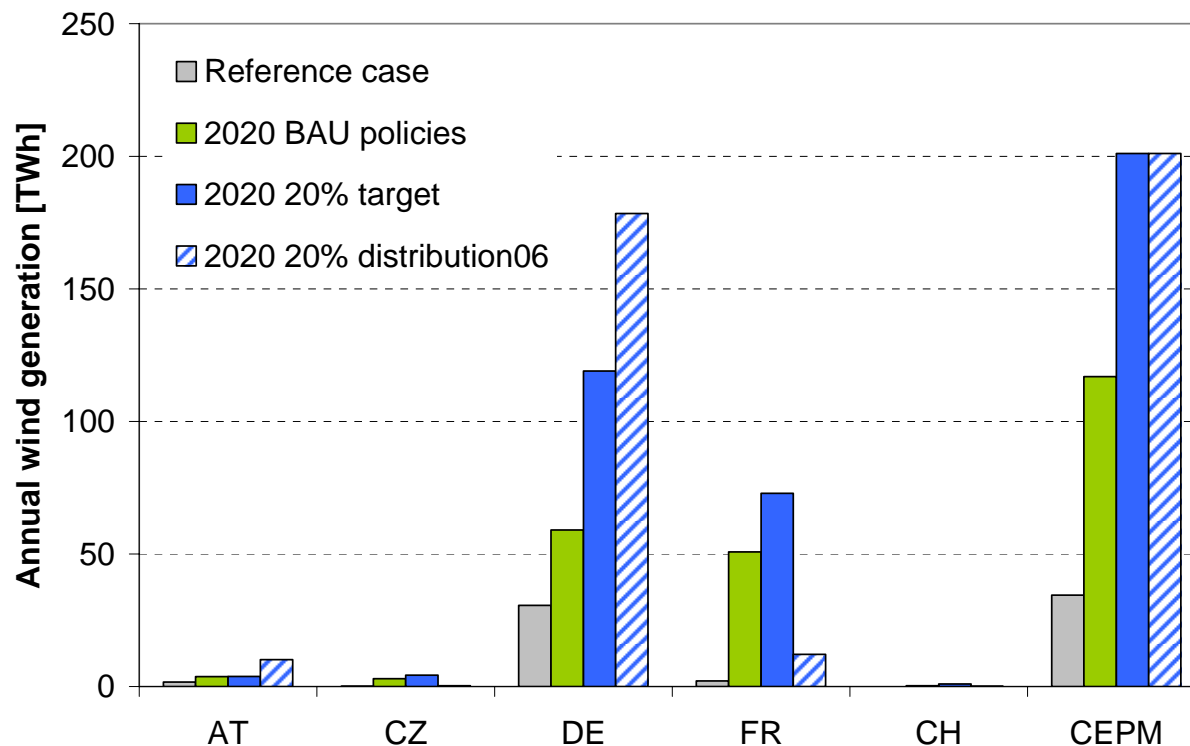
Supply (for CEPM)

- Average available capacity
- SRMC
 - Efficiencies per fuel type and decade of commissioning
 - Average prices for fuel, CO2-certificates



Investigated wind scenarios

- i. Reference case: 2006 data
- ii. 2020 BAU: Current support policies retained until 2020
- iii. 2020 20% target: Support policies in line with 20% RE target
- iv. 2020 20% distribution06: deployment as for iii) but distribution according to i)



Source:
own scenarios
based on *Green-X* model
(cf. Resch et al., 2008)

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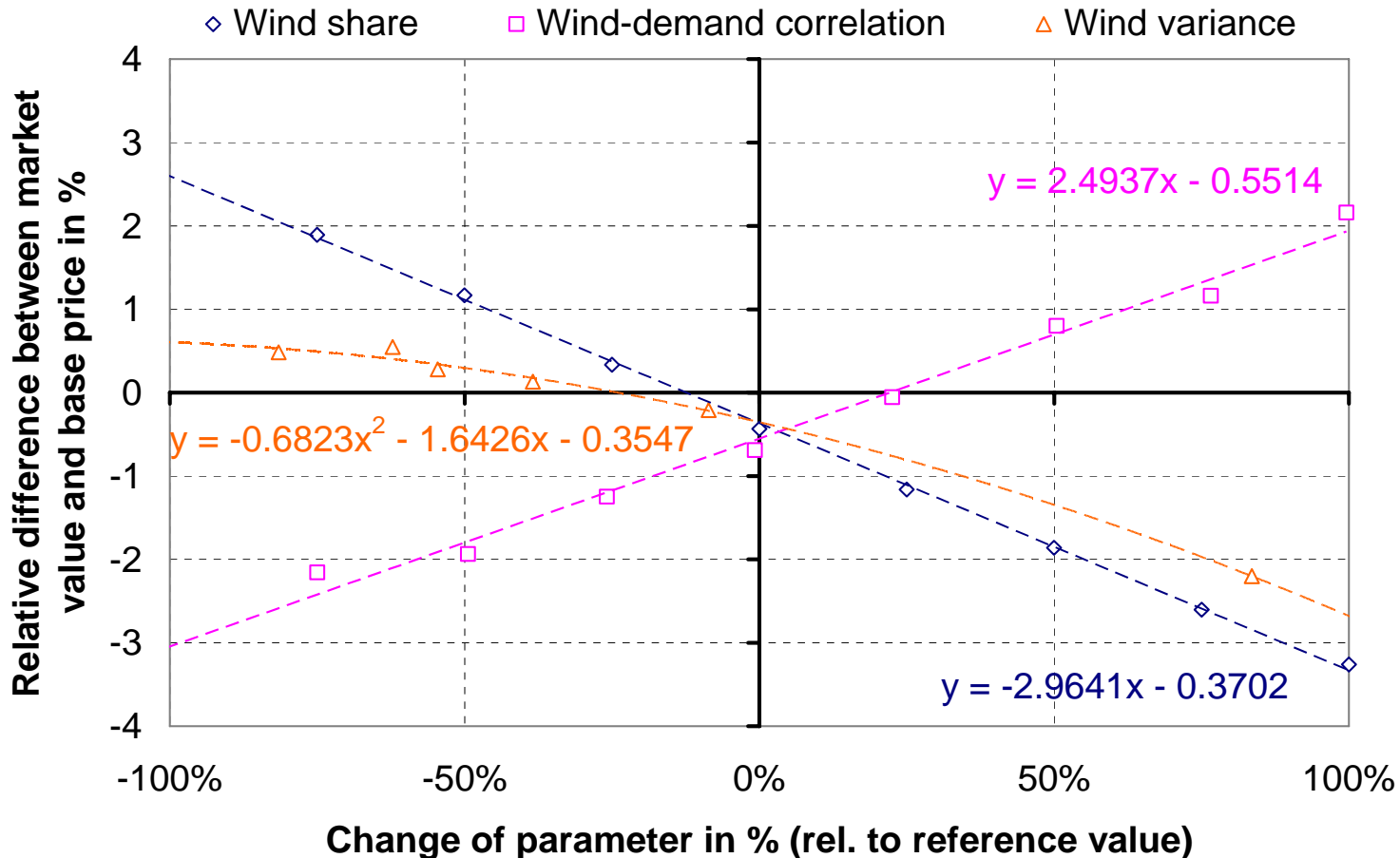
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Sensitivity analysis for CEPM (1)

Reference case (2006)

Sensitivity of relative price difference on parameter variations



Sensitivity analysis for CEPM (3)

Fuel and CO2-certificate price

<i>Investigated scenarios</i>	Gas [€/MWh]	Oil [€/MWh]	CO2 [€/tCO2]
2006 prices	21.4	32.5	17
High fuel	27.9	41.3	17
High CO2	21.4	32.5	50
High fuel&CO2	27.9	41.3	50

Sources: EEX, BAFA, DG TREN

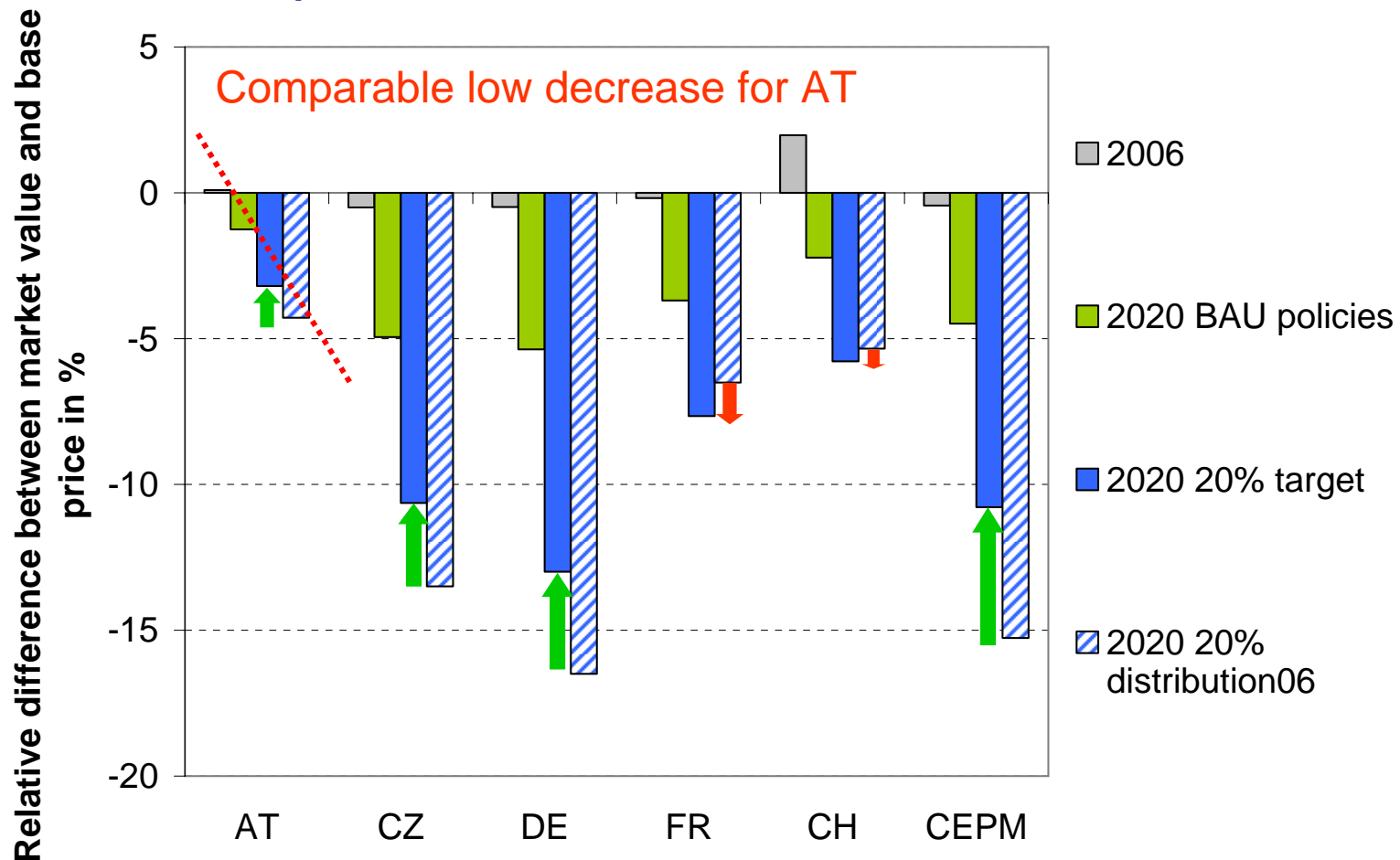
Results

- **2006:** no significant sensitivity
- **2020 20% target:** relative price difference increases from 10.6 to 12.3% for all high price scenarios

Country analysis (1)

Wind scenarios on country level

Relative price difference for different wind scenarios



Country analysis (2)

1. Low decrease for Austria
2. Impact of increased dominance of French wind power (and lower dominance of German wind power)

Wind scenario 2020 20% target

Linear correlation between wind generation

	AT	CZ	DE	FR	CH	CEPM
AT	1.00	0.44	0.20	0.12	0.18	0.23
CZ	0.44	1.00	0.73	0.32	0.39	0.69
DE	0.20	0.73	1.00	0.51	0.38	0.95
FR	0.12	0.32	0.51	1.00	0.57	0.75
CH	0.18	0.39	0.38	0.57	1.00	0.51
CEPM	0.23	0.69	0.95	0.75	0.51	1.00

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Qualitative assessment of future trends

<i>Effect of parameter increase on</i>	base load price	MV of wind power	price difference base - MV
Demand	+	++	↓
Storage capacity	− ¹⁾	o ²⁾	↓
Wind capacity	−	- -	↑
Wind offshore share	o	+	↓
Geographic wind power distribution in CEPD	o	+	↓
Fuel price	++	+	↑
CO2 certificate price	++	+	↑

1) under assumption of a convex supply curve

2) simulation results indicate a slight decrease for both base price and price difference

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General conclusions

- **Base load price no proper indicator of market value for significant wind shares**
- **Market value will vary considerably between countries**
- **Modify Feed-In Tariff schemes in order to reflect the market value of wind power**
- **Increasing incentive to utilise second best potentials having low correlation with overall wind power generation**

Specific conclusions

- **Market value of wind power in CEPM benefits from**
 - increasing electricity demand
 - increasing fuel and CO₂ prices
 - better geographic distribution of onshore wind
 - and increased offshore share

- **Quantitative results to be interpreted with care**
 - limited sample (one year only)
 - simplified representation of CEPM

Outlook

Future work necessary to increase reliability of quantitative results:

- **Improvement of data base**
- **Improvement of model representation of CEP**

Thank you for your attention

Further information / questions:

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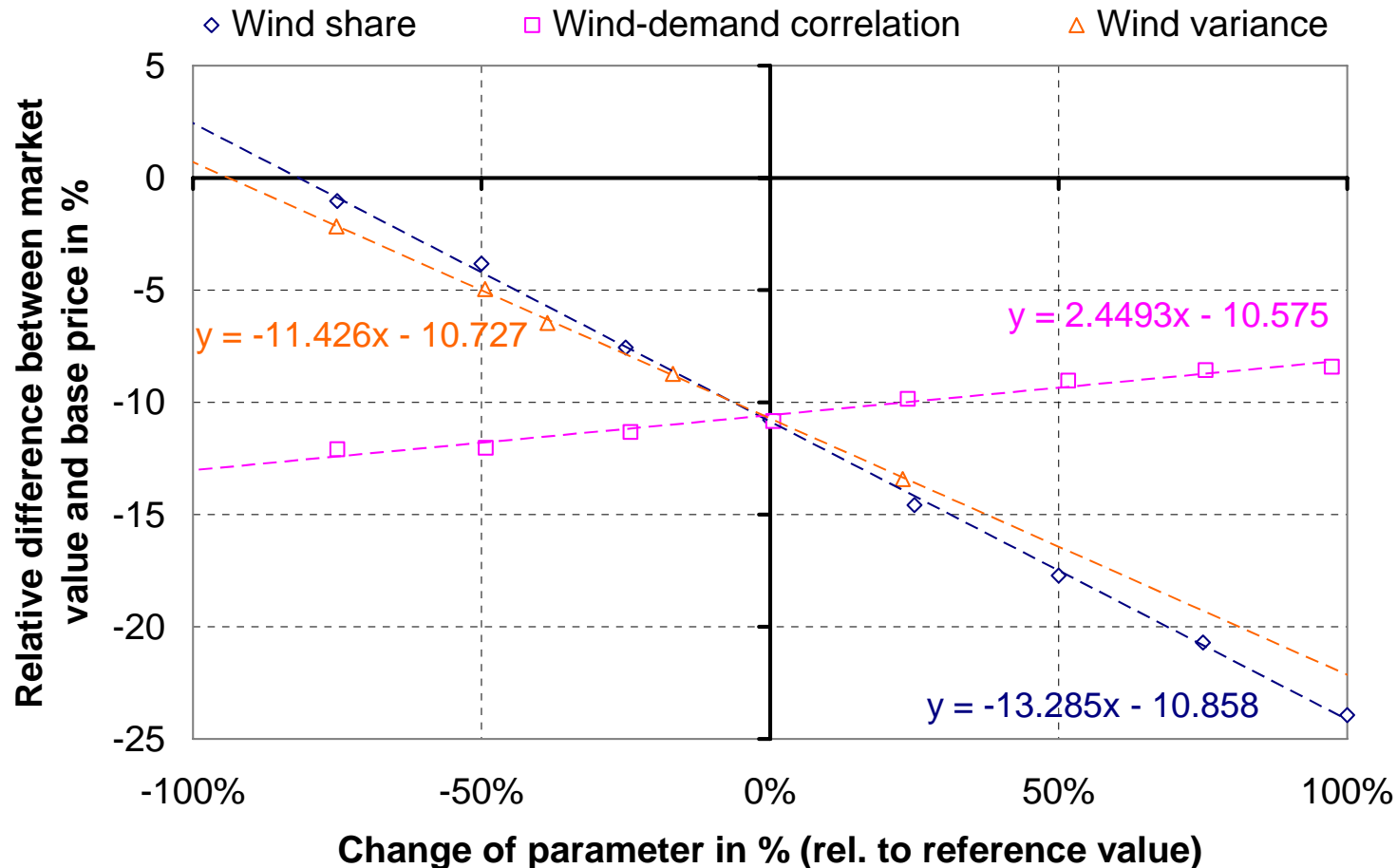
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Sensitivity analysis for CEPM (2)

Wind scenario 2020 20% target

Sensitivity of relative price difference on parameter variations



Future trends of analysed parameters (1)

1. Wind share

- Significant increase of wind generation:
20% RE scenario in 2020 (Resch et al., 2008): appr. 200 TWh
- Increase of electricity demand:
Up to 30% for 2020 depending on efficiency improvement

Expected trend: increasing wind share

2. Wind power variability

- Better geographic distribution of onshore wind sites within CEPMP
- Increased offshore share (Bremen et al., 2006)

Expected trend: decreasing variability

Future trends of analysed parameters (2)

3. Wind power - demand correlation

- 2006: low and positive (0.05-0.14)
- 2020: no significant change for CEP
- Increased storage capacity?

Expected trend: depends storage capacity and operation

4. Supply characteristics

- Short term: price developments (fuel, CO₂)
- Medium to long term: Change of supply mix

Expected trend: broad bandwidth of future scenarios