

Greening Energy Market and Finance Energy Actors in the Electricity Market

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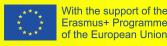
1. Introduction

- 2. European Legislation & European Agencies
- 3. Energy Actors
- 4. Energy Market
- 5. New Electricity System and Actors



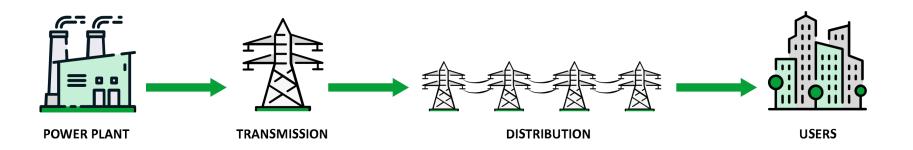


- How the electricity system work \rightarrow past & future.
- Who is who in the electricity system.
- How the Electricity Market works.
- New actors in the Energy Transition

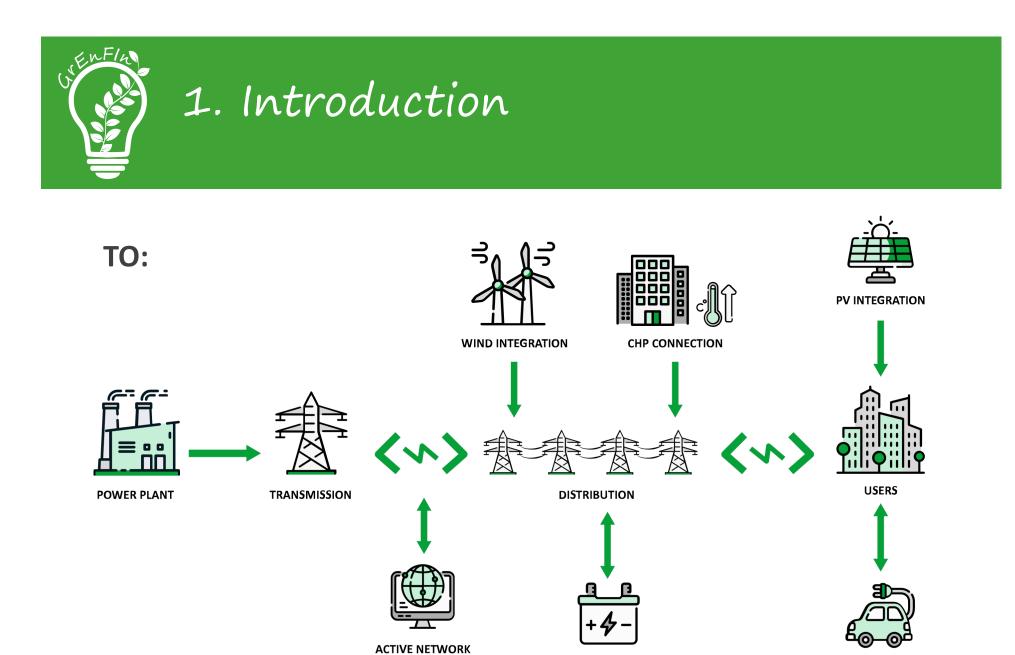




FROM:







ACTIVE NETWORK MANAGEMENT

ENERGY STORAGE

With the support of the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

EV CHARGING



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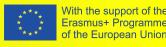
New legislation in the EU to overcome challenges of the clean energy transition: better connected & protected, more suited to integrate renewable energy, more consumer-oriented:

- Allowing electricity to move freely throughout EU.
- Enabling more flexibility
- Fostering market-based investments and decarbonisation.
- Introducing new emissions limit for power plants.
- Improving the response to electricity market crisis situation





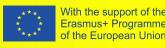
- Electric Directive 2009/72/EC
- Electric Regulation (EC) No 714/2009
- Regulation on risk-preparedness in the electricity sector (EU) 2019/941
- Regulation establishing a European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulator (EU) 2019/942





- Regulation on the internal market for electricity (EU) 2019/943
- Directive on common rules for the internal market electricity (EU) 2019/944.
- Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (REMIT)

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/markets-and-consumers/market-legislation/electricity-market-design_en https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32011R1227





- <u>ENTSO-E</u>: European Network of Transmission System Operator for Electricity (funded in 1999)
- <u>EU-DSO</u>: Association for the European Distribution System Operators (established by the Regulation EU 2019/943)
- <u>ACER</u>: European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (funded in 2011).





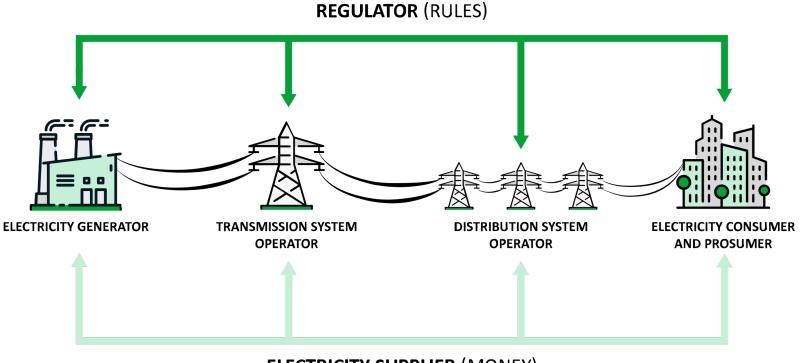
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Energy actors in the electricity system

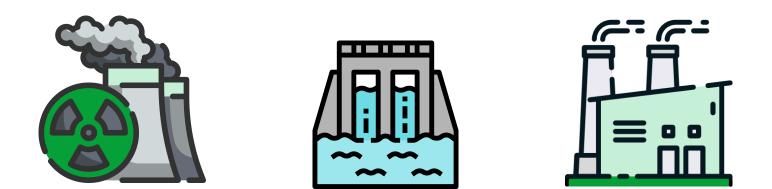


ELECTRICITY SUPPLIER (MONEY)





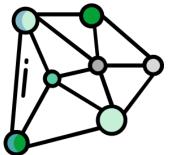
 Electricity generator: produce electricity (thermal power plants, nuclear plants, hydro-power, wind, PV...)

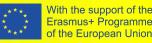






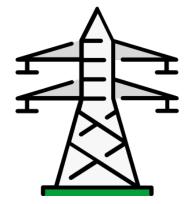
- Electric grid: the network that connects generators and consumers.
 - Transmission networks: transport electricity from the big generators. Long-distance power lines with High Voltage (up to 750 kV) run by TSO. <u>https://www.entsoe.eu/data/map/</u>
 - Distribution networks: take electricity from the transmission network to consumers. Managed by DSO. Smaller RES (solar and wind) fed into distribution network.







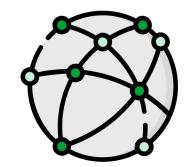
- TSO (Transmission System Operator): guarantees the safe technician operation of the power system and preserved the supply-demand balance.
 - Natural monopoly.
 - Frequently state-owned.
 - Independent from generation and distribution.
 - ENTSO-E: 42 members from 35 countries.

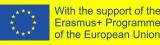






- DSO: carried out the distribution of electricity (V<110 kV) to end customers.
 - Install, maintain and operate distribution network.
 - Impartial \rightarrow guarantees non-discriminatory access to third parties.
 - EU.DSO: 898 DSOs from 34 countries.
 - Legally separated from the free-market suppliers.
 - Supplier of last resort.







- Regulatory Authorities:
 - Assure all stakeholders in the energy market comply with country and European legislation.
 - Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER) assembled in 2000 to create a single, competitive, efficient and sustainable EU internal energy market.
 - ACER decentralised agency in charge of sustain fair competition in the European Market for electricity and natural gas.







Supplier:

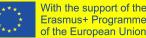
- Buys energy from producers through bilateral agreements or through the energy market and sell the energy to their customer.
- Balance Responsible Party (BRP): balance expected demand and real consumption within its portfolio.



Consumer:

- Demands electricity (High or Low Voltage).
- In the past, a passive actor, now it can interacts \rightarrow prosumer.







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 European objective: liberalisation of the internal Energy Market for gas and electricity (not fully completed yet).

Retail market:

- Actors: suppliers and consumers.
- Relation through electricity contracts
- Price in the electricity bill includes costs of energy production, costs of transmission and distribution network maintenance, taxes and levies.



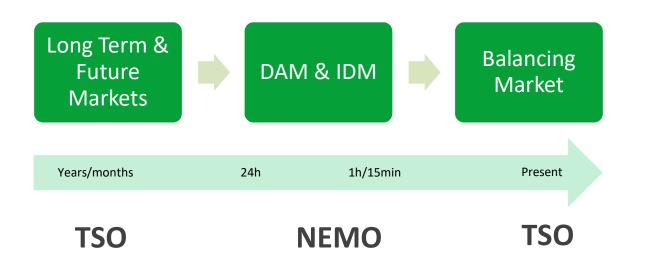


- Wholesale Market
- Actors: generator, electricity suppliers and large industrial consumers.
- Types:
 - Long term contracts: up to 20 years or more.
 - Forward and future markets: weeks to years in advance.
 - Day-ahead market (DAM): 12-36 hours prior operation hour.
 - Intra-day market (IDM): several auction with different time-frames.
 - Balancing market: real-time balancing of supply and demand

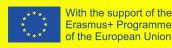




Wholesale Market



<u>NEMO</u>: Nominated Electricity Market Operator. Organizations mandated to run the day-ahead and intraday integrated electricity markets.





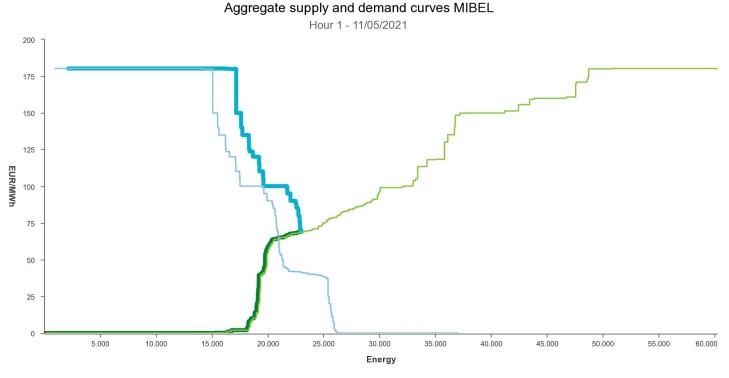
- Day-ahead Market (DAM):
 - Blind auction once a day all year round for each hour.
 - Market participants sends the volume of energy they want to buy or sell and the maximum/minimum prices.
 - Algorithm matches the demand curve (buy orders) with the supply curve (sell orders) → final price for each hour.

http://www.nemo-committee.eu/aggregated curves

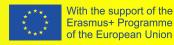




Day-ahead Market (DAM). Example Spain - OMIE



🔳 Matching sale offers 📒 Matching purchase offers — Sale offers — Purchase offers



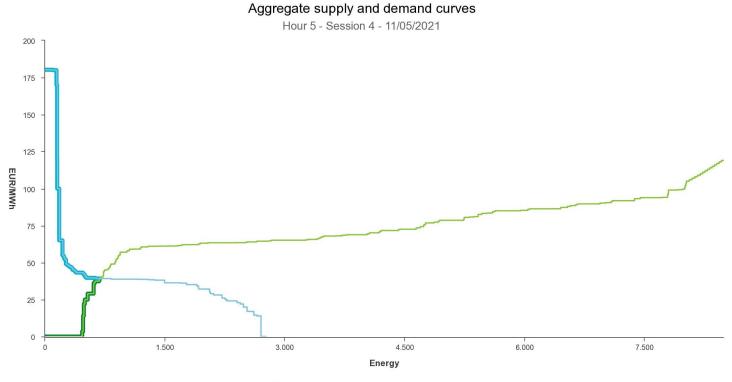


- Intraday Market (IDM).
 - Allows to correct expected deviations.
 - Two approaches:
 - Continuous Auction Model: auctions take place on a continuous basis.
 - Hybrid Model: continuous matching combine with several auctions similar to DAM.

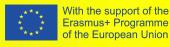




Intraday Market (IDM). Example Spain - OMIE



💻 Matching sale offers 🛛 💻 Matching purchase offers 🖳 Sale offers 🖳 Purchase offers





Balancing Market / Ancillary Market

- Guarantee and maintain power quality and frequency at the lowest cost.
- Due to deviation on the BRP scheduled production or consumption.
- Balancing services:
 - Frequency ancillary services
 - Voltage control
 - System restoration services or black-start capacity.





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Energy transition aims to transform the market:





More flexible.



Fostering Renewables Energy Sources.







 Smart grids: energy networks that can automatically monitor energy flows and adjust changes in energy supply and demand accordingly. Real-time information about consumption.

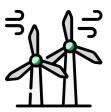
 Smart metering: electronic system capable of measuring electricity supply and demand providing more information than conventional meters → hourly or quarter-hourly consumption.





- **Distributed Energy Resources (DER):** any electricity resource or controllable load (small-scale) connected to the local distribution system.
 - **Distributed Generation (DG):** power generating technologies in distribution grid such as cogeneration units, PV plants or wind generators.
 - **Energy storage facility (ES):** batteries, including electric vehicle charging stations.
 - **Demand Response (DR).**













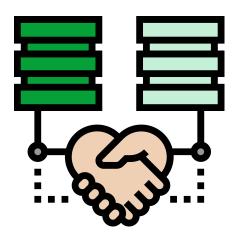
- Demand Respond (DR): change of electricity load by final customer from their normal or current consumption patterns in response to market signals. Use of demand flexibility as an energy resource.
 - Implicit DR: actions as a response to time-variable electricity prices.
 - Explicit DR: actions as a response to incentive payments.





• Aggregator.

- Market actor who combines multiple loads of generated electricity (mostly DER) for sale, purchase or auction in any electricity market
- Independent aggregator: market participant not affiliated to the customer's supplier.







Prosumer.

- Active energy consumers that not only consume but also produce electricity or provide flexibility.
- Residential, energy communities, commercial or public buildings.
- Use of RES or flexibility through DR actions.







• Energy Communities.

- Partnership of citizens on collective energy actions.
- Non-commercial entities

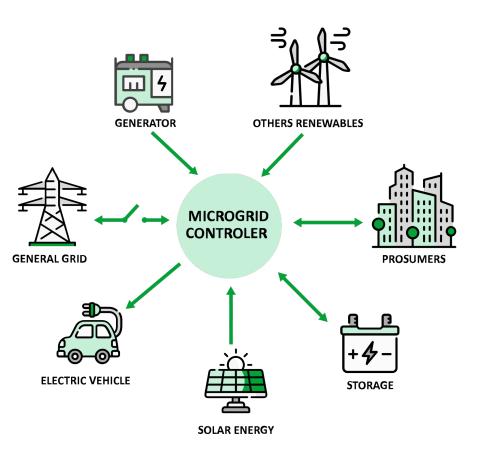
 which main purpose is to
 provide environmental,
 economic or social
 community benefits
 rather than profit making
 (REScoop.EU, 2019).

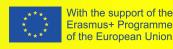




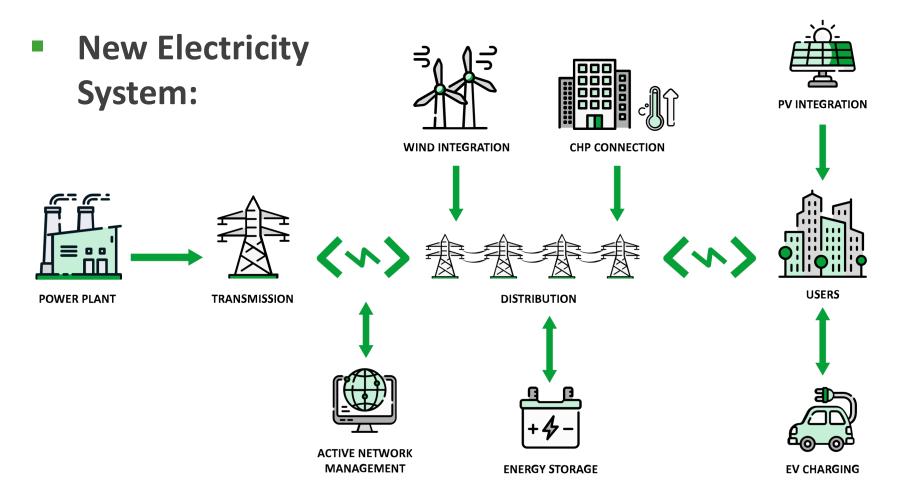


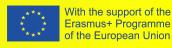
 Microgrids: group of interconnected loads and DERs within a clearly defined electrical boundaries that acts as a single controllable entity.
 Can work grid-connected or island-mode.













THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

ANY QUESTION?

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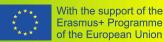
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Project website: http://grenfin.eu

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