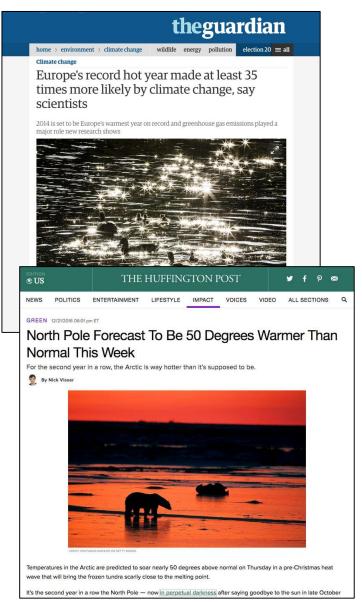


THE FUTURE OF THE EU ELECTRICITY MARKET

10 July 2017

Tara Connolly Greenpeace European Unit

An electricity market fit for the Paris Agreement





Just a few d widespread scientists a influenced

Europe's extreme June heat clearly linked to climate change, research shows

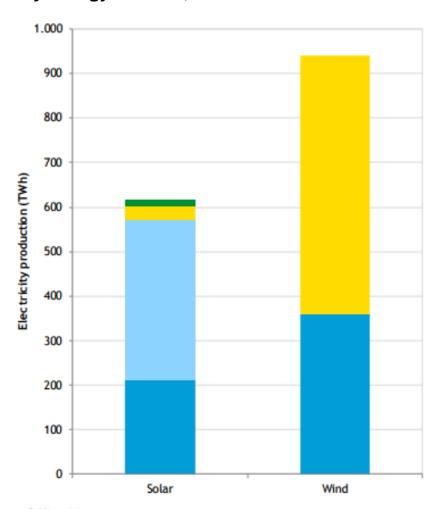
Heatwaves that saw deadly forest fires in Portugal and soaring temperatures in England were made up to 10 times more likely by global warming, say scientists

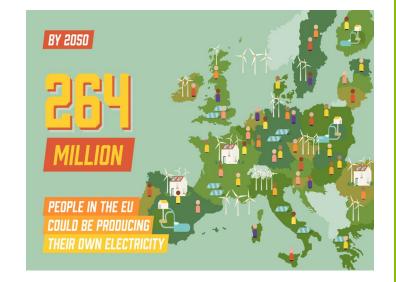


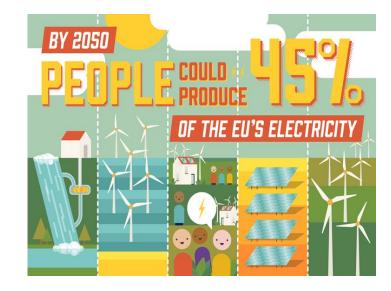
Firefighters try to extinguish a forest wildfire in Colmeal in central Portugal on 21 June, Photograph: Francisco Leong/AFP/Getty Images

... and for European citizens

Estimated potential for electricity production By energy citizens, in 2050 for the EU28







Collectives

⁻Micro and small enterprises

Households

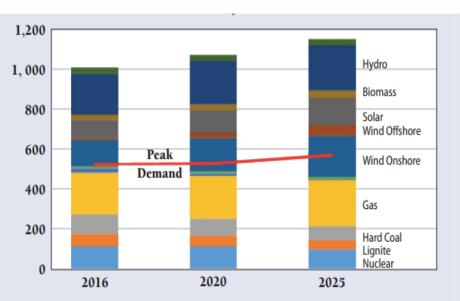
The EU has an overcapacity of generation

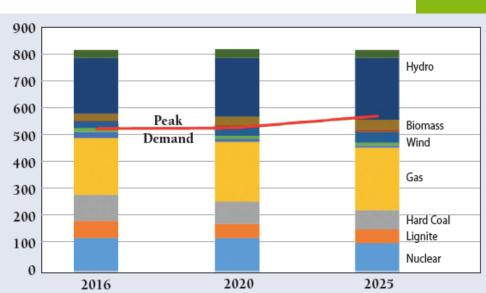
"...today, the capacity margin for Europe as a whole exceed two to three times the most commonly used generation adequacy standards. This indicates an overall situation of overcapacity in Europe in spite of the recently observed decline in conventional generation capacity."

ACER, September 2016

Generating Capacity (GW) in the European Union

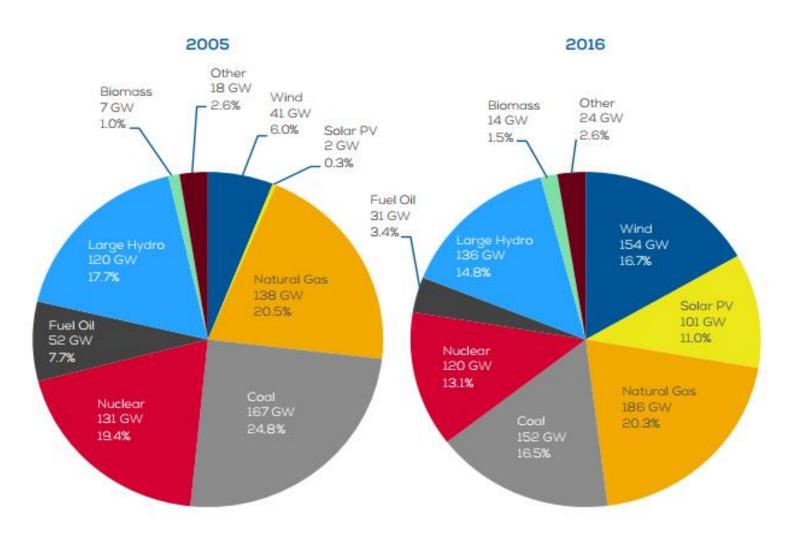
Source: Regulatory Assistance Project, based on ENTSO-e 2016 System Outlook & Adequacy Forecast





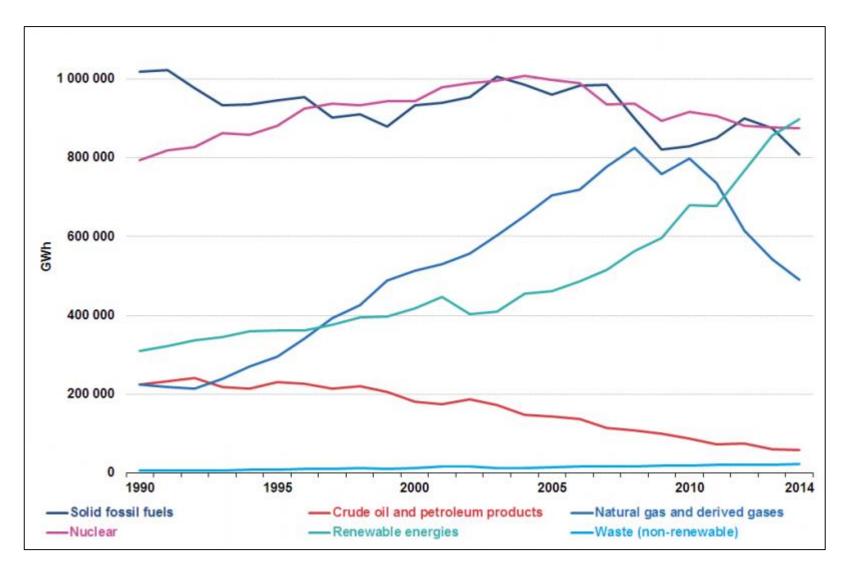
...and we're still adding more fossil fuel plants

Share in installed capacity in 2005 and 2016



Source: WindEurope

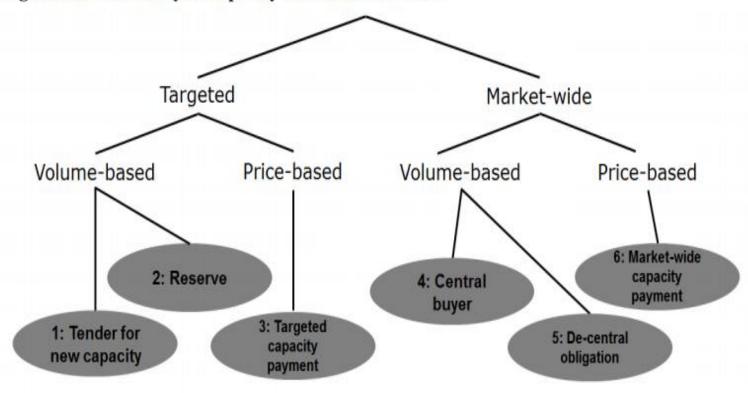
Renewables still only providing 1/3 of electricity



Source: Eurostat

What are capacity mechanisms?

Figure 23: Taxonomy of capacity mechanism models



Source: European Commission

Capacity mechanisms are already here

- Existing: market-wide capacity payment mechanism
- Planned: market-wide central buyer mechanism
- Existing: strategic reserve
- Abandoned: tender for new capacity
- Planned: market-wide decentral obligation
- Existing: tender for new capacity in Brittany
- Existing: four targeted capacity payments

Existing: three targeted capacity payments;

- On hold: strategic reserve
- Existing: strategic reserve

- Existing: strategic (network) reserve;
- Planned: strategic (capacity) reserve
- Existing: market-wide capacity payment
- · Existing: strategic reserve
- Planned: Market-wide central buyer mechanism
 - On hold: tender for new capacity

- · Existing: targeted capacity payment
- Planned: market-wide central buyer mechanism

...and are already subsidizing fossil fuels

Plant	Owner
Drax	Drax
Ratcliffe	Uniper
West Burton	EDF
Cottam	EDF
Aberthaw	RWE
Fiddlers ferry	SSE
Eggborough	EPH
TOTAL COAL	

Coal capacity payments £m				
2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	TOTAL
£8	£24	£22	£25	£78
£6	£35	£32	£41	£114
£12	£26	£0	£29	£67
£12	£34	£0	£0	£46
£10	£29	£27	£33	£99
£9	£26	£0	£0	£35
£13	£0	£0	£0	£13
£70	£173	£81	£128	£453



Source: Sandbag

European Commission - Press release

State aid: Commission approves aid for French gas-fired power plant in Brittany, subject to conditions

Brussels, 15 May 2017

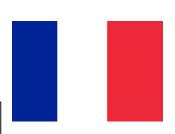
The European Commission has conditionally approved French plans to give aid to Compagnie Electrique de Bretagne for the construction of a gas-fired power plant in Landivisiau, Brittany. The measure addresses security of electricity supply concerns in Brittany and is both proportionate and necessary.

Commissioner Margrethe **Vestager**, in charge of competition policy, said: "The construction of the Landivisiau power plant in Brittany will help making sure that there are no electricity blackouts in Brittany. At the same time competition on the electricity market is preserved. The Commission has worked closely with France to ensure that support for the construction of the power plant is in line with EU state aid rules."

"€94,000 per megawatt per year over a 20-year period"

provides for a subsidy or £94,000 per megawatt per yearover a 20-year period in return for a commitment from the plant operators to ensure electricity generation when required by the network operator.

The Commission's in-depth investigation found that the measure was compatible with EU state aid rules, in particular its 2014 Guidelines for Energy and Environmental Protection. This is because France has demonstrated that the measure is necessary for the construction of a viable power plant, which can ensure sufficient voltage levels in this part of the electric network. Currently, this part of the network is more exposed to voltage control issues because it is located far away from electricity generation plants. France has also demonstrated that the measure is appropriate to address the supply needs in the region, as the plant's output is flexible and can be ramped up and down at very short notice to ensure voltage levels at this location. Finally, the Commission considered that the aid amount is proportionate given the expected rate of return of the beneficiary.



...as far as we can tell

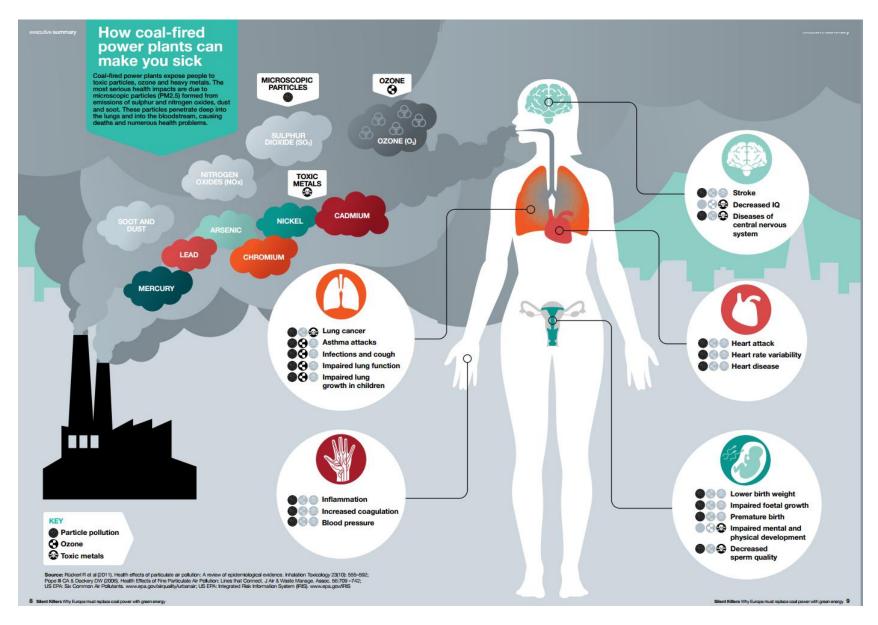
Tabla 1.- Retribución de los servicios de disponibilidad en el año 2011

Tecnología	€/MW/año ²⁶	
Ciclos combinados	4.697	
Centrales de carbón	4.702	
Centrales de fuel-oil	4.517	
Centrales hidráulicas de embalse y de bombeo	1.221	
Resto de centrales (hidráulicas fluyentes y de régimen especial)	0	



Fuente: Elaboración propia

Other impacts of capacity mechanisms



Other impacts of capacity mechanisms

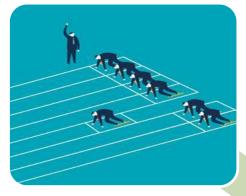
Less cross-border electricity trade



Higher bills for customers









What should we do instead?



Eliminate overcapacity: smart retirement + just transition



Remove price caps



Regulate for demand response and storage



Build interconnectors



Implement energy efficiency measures



Get bidding zones right

Greenpeace recommends:



Member states should only be allowed to implement capacity mechanisms if a European adequacy assessment shows there is a resource issue.



Member states should be obliged to identify market distortions and put in place plans to eliminate them <u>before</u> implementing a capacity mechanism.



Member states should be obliged to prioritise strategic reserves over market-wide capacity mechanisms. Any resources entering a strategic reserve should not be allowed to return to the market.



Generation plants should only be eligible to participate in a capacity mechanism if they meet a 350g/kWh performance standard, comply with BREF standards and meet a minimum flexibility criteria – immediately.



Capacity mechanisms should be open to all types of energy resources, including renewables, demand response and storage.



Capacity mechanism contacts should be awarded for a maximum of 5 years at which time the need for the capacity mechanism should be reassessed.

GREENPEACE

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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