Power Generation Investment in Liberalised Electricity Markets

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http://www.econ.cam.ac.uk/electricity

Liberalisation and investment

- Will liberalisation prejudice investment?
 - In generation? In transmission and distribution?
 - Socially efficient type and level?
 - If prices are not capped?
 - If the market functions well?
- If so, why?
 - Because of market design?
 - Because of market failures?

Will competitive markets deliver efficient investment?

- Only if:
- security is priced efficiently and reflected in demand directly or by proxy (suppliers)
- contract markets work well
 - credit risk is addressed
- investors can confidently predict future energy policy
- fuel is efficiently priced

- Are price spikes problematic?
 - Short-term: deal with contracts
 - Medium term: are they likely?
 - Are investment cycles likely?
- Does demand response help?
 - Or would CfDs be sufficient?
 - Do spikes cross borders?

- Domestic customers need supply security
- Are capacity payments necessary?
- Or would contracts suffice?
 - What if customers can switch?
 - Exit charges for stranded contracts?
 - Or resource adequacy requirements?
- What are costs and benefits of solutions?

- How does risk affect investment choice?
 - Did integrated utilities mis-price options?
- How should fuel price risk be handled?
- What of real option theory?
- Is there a socially inefficient bias against nuclear/hydro?
 - If so why and what is the solution?

- How reduce fuel import dependence?
 - Via state-owned national champions?
 - To support nuclear power, CHP?
 - How balance the risks of market power?
- How best to encourage renewables?
 - Tradable quotas, tender auctions, or carbon tax?
- What impact on private investment?

- What extra challenges in developing countries?
 - Regulatory credibility or country risk?
- What are the solutions?
 - DFI or self-finance?
- What are suitable models?
 - Authorisation and wholesale markets?
 - SBM + IPPs on PPAs?

- Do markets give efficient fuel diversity?
- Is there a market failure?
 - Inefficient contracting for domestic market?
- How will carbon trading impact choices?
- What about regulatory uncertainty?

Security of supply-1

- Security of supply critical
- cannot store electricity unlike oil, gas, coal
- local failures can have wide-area impacts
- security ensured previously by:
 - obligation to supply + reserve margins
 - franchise and vertical integration
 - imports on long-term contracts

Security of supply-2

- liberalisation shortens contracts
 - threatens investment adequacy
- early liberalisers had spare capacity
- Britain developed regulation, licences
- CEC considers capacity monitoring essential
- Some regulators lack powers to request information about generator plans and actions

Tensions in liberalisation

- variable cost ~ 50% average cost
- p = SRMC low unless margin tight
- tight margins \Rightarrow low supply security
- competitive market unacceptably volatile without long-term contracts?
- Supply competition reduces contract length
- futures markets illiquid
- ⇒ investment risky in competitive markets

Decentralising supply security

- Suppliers to secure adequate reserves?
- Problem is length of contract
- One answer: retain the franchise?
- Supported by France, to be ended by EC?
- ⇒ yardstick contract regulation
 - what has been the experience here?

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