

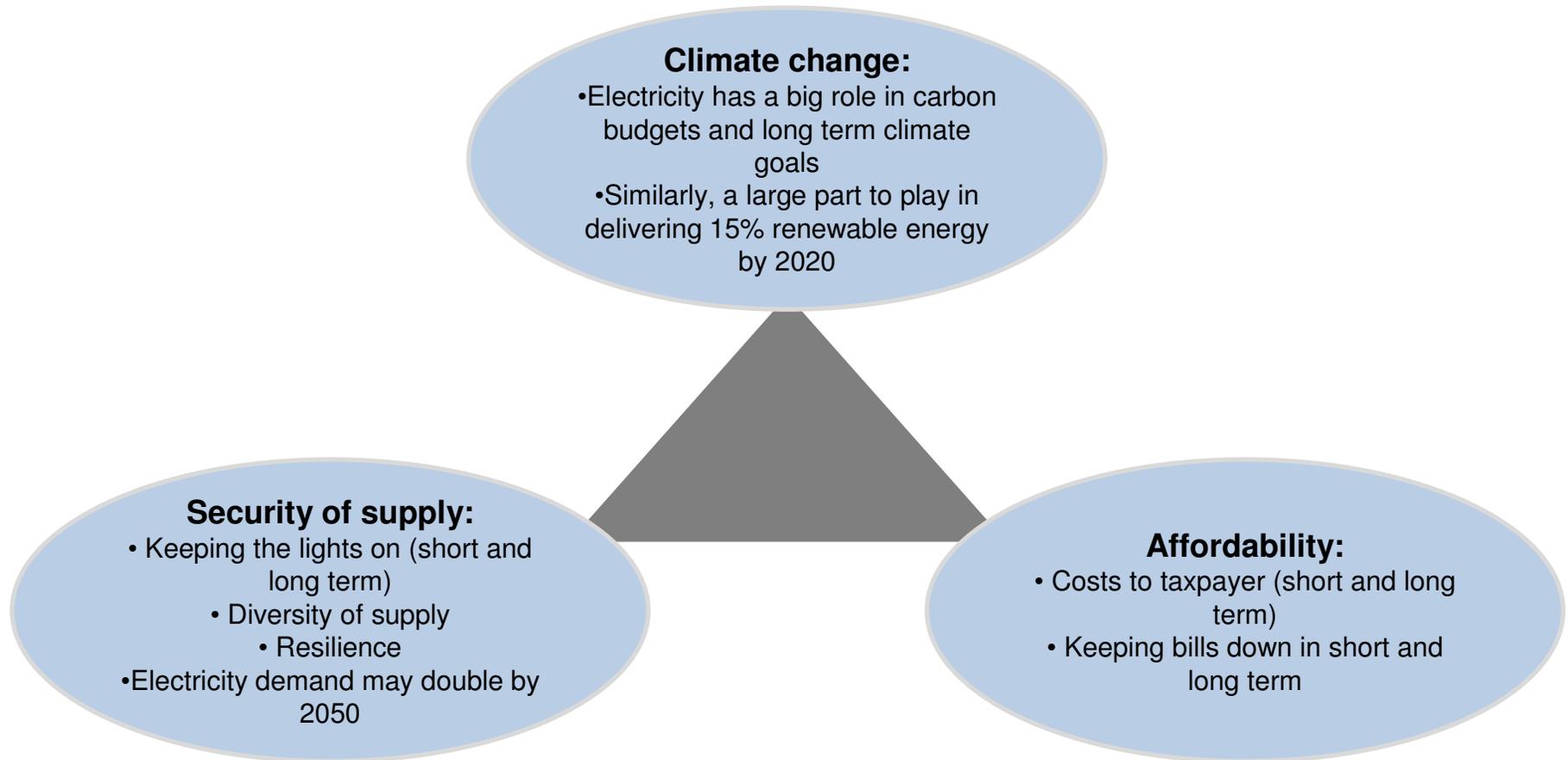
# Electricity Market Reform

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# Our objectives for the electricity market mirror those of the wider energy system

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## Recap: our electricity market faces big challenges

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Fifth of plants closing by 2020 and new security risks

Long run electricity demand could double

Weak signals in the market for low carbon generation

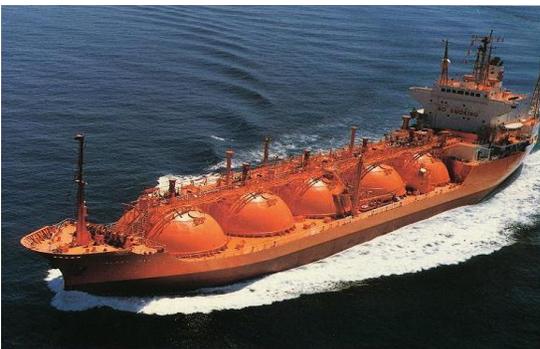
Current volatile market suits gas generation, but hard to build low carbon plant



Huge investment needed £110B in generation and grid assets

# Business as usual is not an option

Every generation technology carries its own risks – therefore the key to ensuring protection for consumers and security of supply is to build a diverse mix



## Without reform:

- higher risk of blackouts
- over-reliant on gas imports
- paying more for our electricity than we need to
- higher risk of not meeting our climate targets



# Our aim is to transition to a world where low carbon technologies compete on cost

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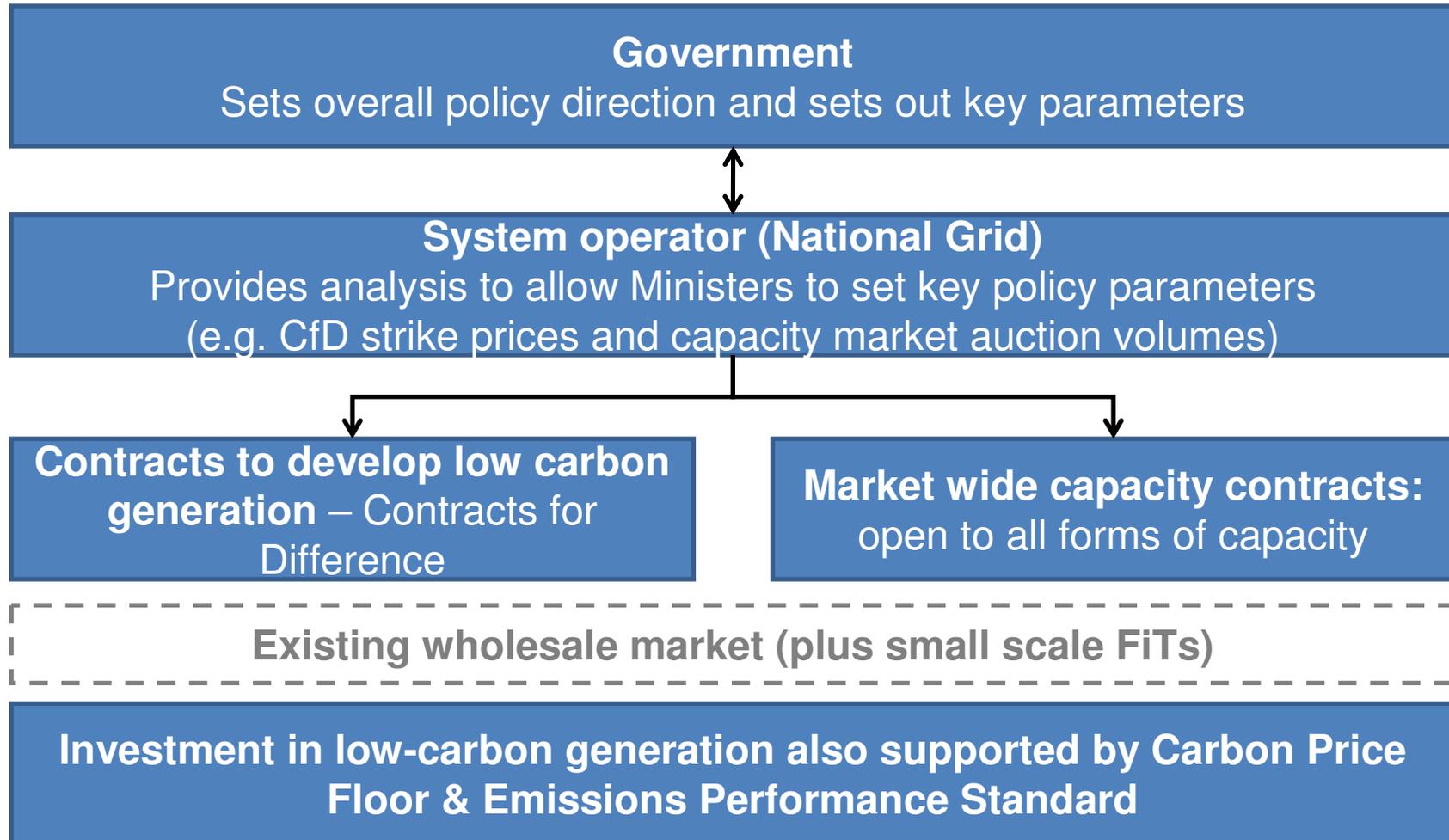
Long term vision

“An electricity market where low carbon technologies compete on cost and the cheapest win the biggest market share”

Currently we are a long way from this

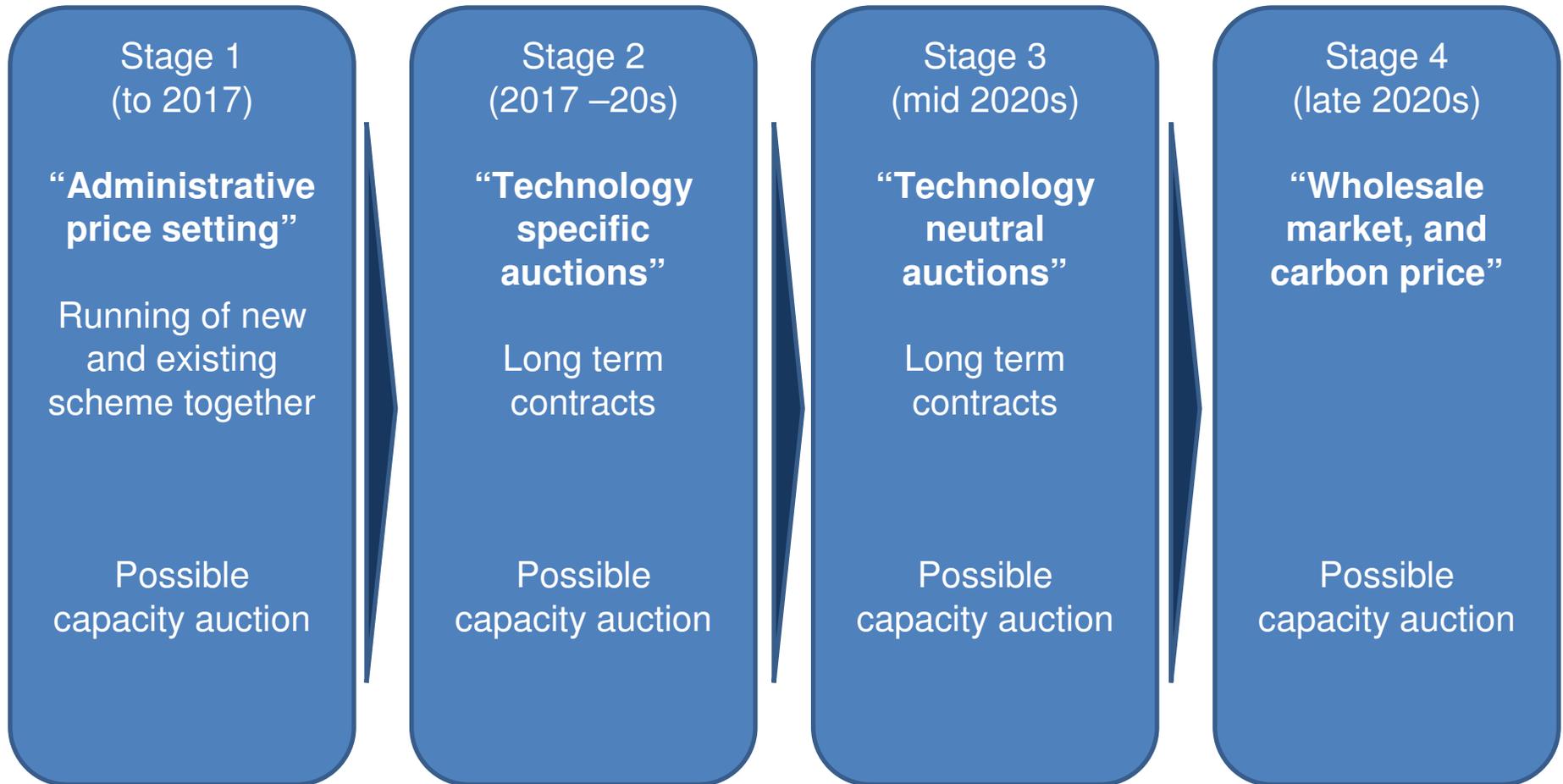
Significant intervention in current arrangements  
Technologies at very different stages of development  
Big carbon and security challenges

# The complete market reform framework



# The long term EMR transition

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## For CfDs, alongside the bill we will set out final details

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Advantages of  
CfDs

Long term revenue certainty  
Political sustainability  
Clear transition from the RO  
Process for early stage projects

Further detail in  
draft:  
The “Operational  
Framework”

Details set out in draft – key issues:

- CfD terms in detail
- Payment model
  - Allocation
  - PPAs

## Payment model: we have heard concerns about the ‘multiparty contract’ and are looking at a single counterparty model

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Existing model “multi party arrangements”

CfD =

Instrument created by statute

Between generator and all licensed suppliers

A settlement agent settles CfD payments

Alternative “single counterparty”

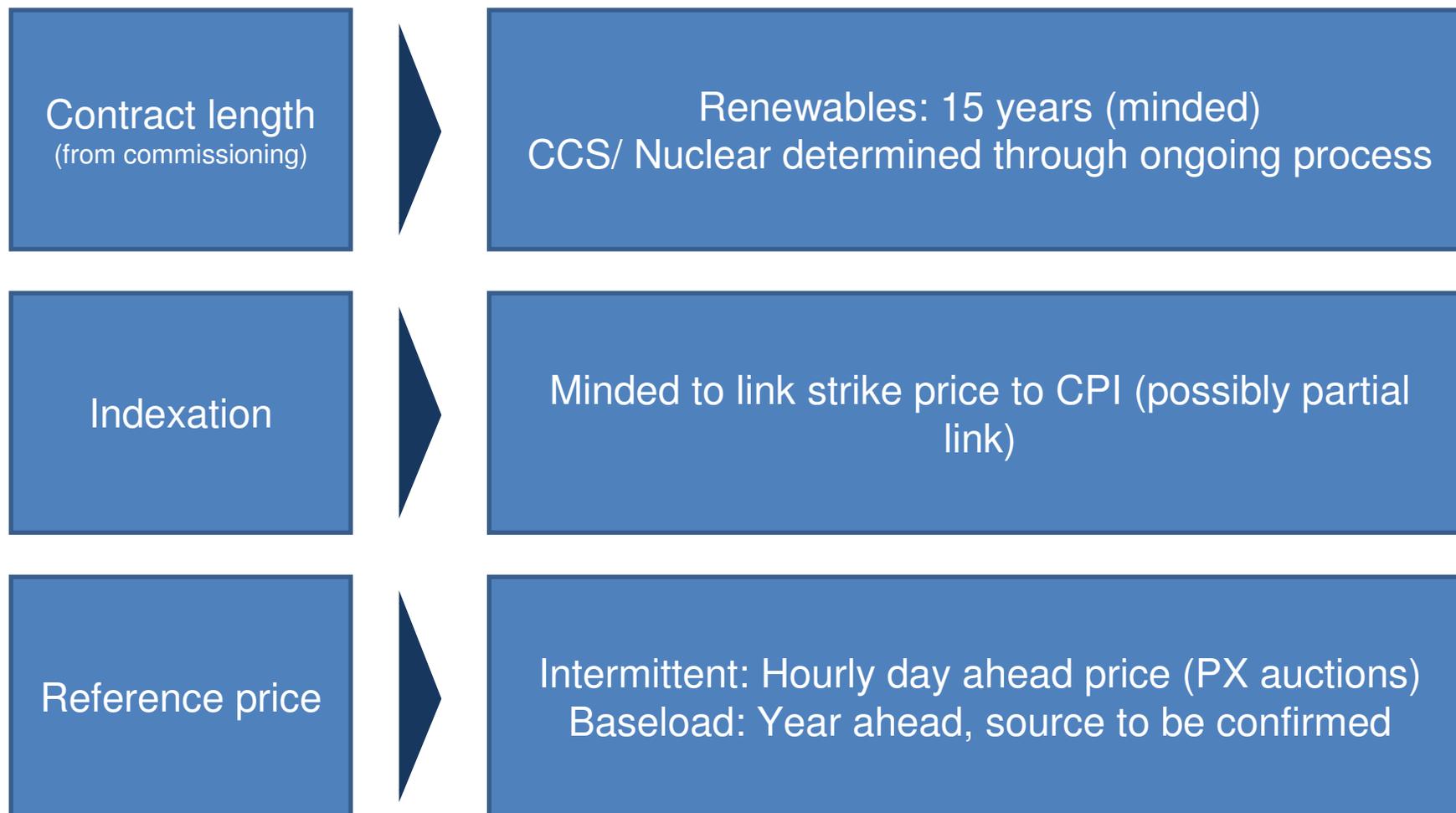
CfD a bilateral contract between a generator and a central ‘counterparty’

Counterparty – via revenue raising powers – collects payments from suppliers to fund payments to generators (and vice versa)

Settlement likely to be similar to existing model

## Key terms – set out in the draft operational framework (1)

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## Key terms – set out in the draft operational framework (2)

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Collateral  
requirement

Minded to place collateral requirement based on estimate of settlement amounts due in a given billing period

Change of law

Minded that CFD should contain change in law provision, form and scope to be determined

## Allocation: we have set out three possible ways to transparently manage budgets under the new scheme

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**We do need to manage budgets transparently – options below**

**Control by price setting, with exceptions for particular renewable technologies.**

**Specific volume caps for each renewable technology.**

**One volume cap for all renewables.**

## Strike prices: over the course of next year we will set the strike prices for CfDs

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Call for evidence launched in September 2012



Draft strike prices published as part of delivery plan in mid 2013



Final strike prices published by end 2013

## Route to market: we will look at ways to facilitate a credible route to market for all investors

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Independent developers (particularly renewables) have highlighted concerns with PPA availability and their route to market

### Call for evidence:

1. Sets out potential issues and seeks evidence on the nature and scale of current/ future problems
2. Sets out options to address these concerns

Government has not yet decided what, if any intervention is necessary, but will ensure that there is scope in the Energy Bill to act if necessary

## Equally we will set out details of the capacity market in the bill with development over the next year

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High level design set out already



- Central auction across all capacity
- Providers commit to provide capacity and pay penalties if they are not available when needed
- Initial signals – new plant

Further detail by end of this year



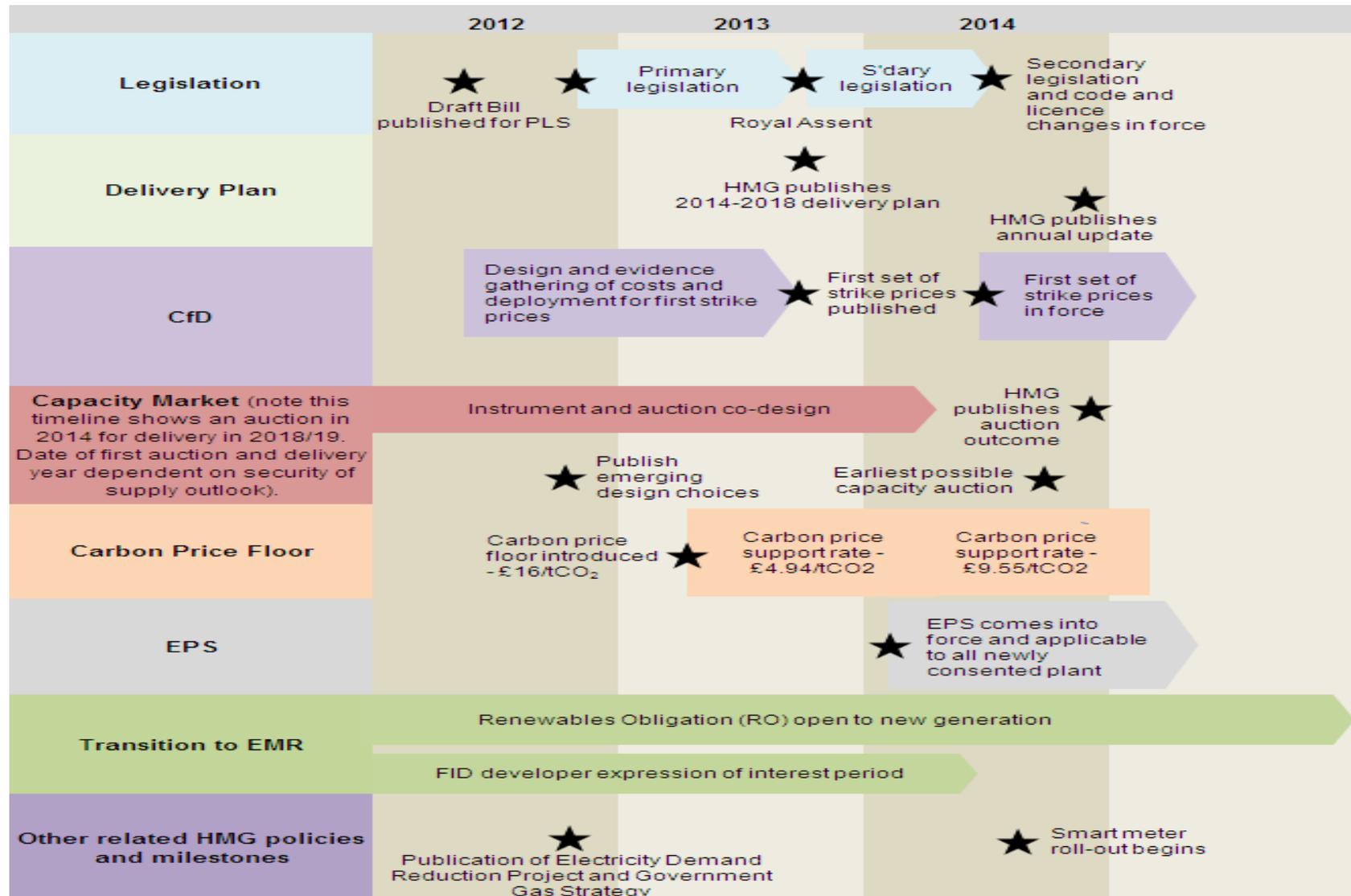
- For example
- Auction design
  - Contract lengths
  - Penalties
- Timing of introduction (NB, we will be ready for first auction by 2014 if necessary)
- Details on capacity market will be published at similar time to gas strategy

## Early projects: we are encouraging projects that need early certainty to approach us to discuss transition arrangements

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- Some investors need early certainty on CfDs – for example
  - Nuclear projects
  - Large offshore wind with early FID, but commissioning after 2017
- The December Technical Update sets out criteria for these projects – we welcome approaches from, any developer that may meet these criteria
- The Bill will allow us to provide transitional arrangements tailored to each project

# The EMR plan – the next few years and beyond



## Annex: Major Milestones for Electricity Networks

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- Oct 2012 – Transmission Constraints Licence Condition comes into force
- Dec 2012 – Ofgem publishes Final Proposals on NGET's business plan for transmission price control 2013-21 (RIIO-T1)
- Early 2013 – Updated offshore transmission tender regulations come into effect following Ofgem's autumn 2012 consultation
- Early 2013 – Ofgem announces decision on the detailed changes to the transmission charging regime following Project TransmiT
- Feb 2013 – Ofgem publishes Strategy Decision on next distribution price control (RIIO-ED1) following its Sept 2012 consultation
- Apr 2013 – Ofgem's new transmission price control (RIIO-T1) commences

## Annex: Key issues affecting investment in new gas generation

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- Gas generation has a vital role in UK energy mix – provided around 40% of electricity supplied in 2011.
- Gas plant is quick to build and has relatively low capital costs – **has a critical role in providing a reliable and flexible electricity system** that meets demand.
- However, it faces challenges over the coming decades as the proportion of low carbon generation increases.
- Current overcapacity of generation in the market – and low spark spreads – means **investment case for new gas plant is weak.**
- Government therefore issued in May call for evidence on the challenges to inform **Gas Generation Strategy due to be published in the Autumn.**