

### The Microeconomic Problem with Renewable Energy

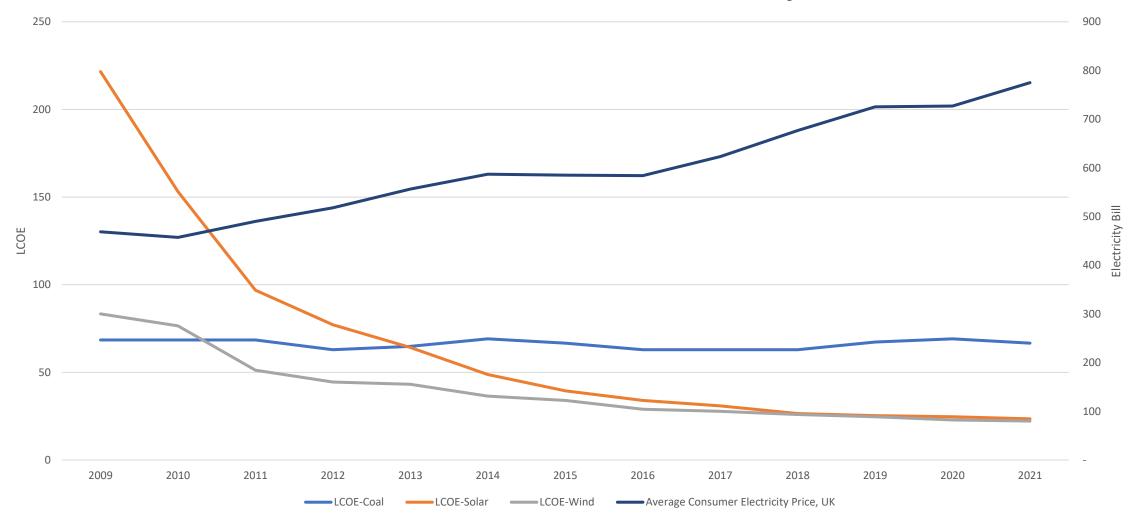
Ryan Williams Professor - Paris Dauphine – PSL Chief Economist - Enoda

# •I'm going to start with a paradox





### LCOE vs consumer electricity bills



# •What is going on here?

•Guesses?

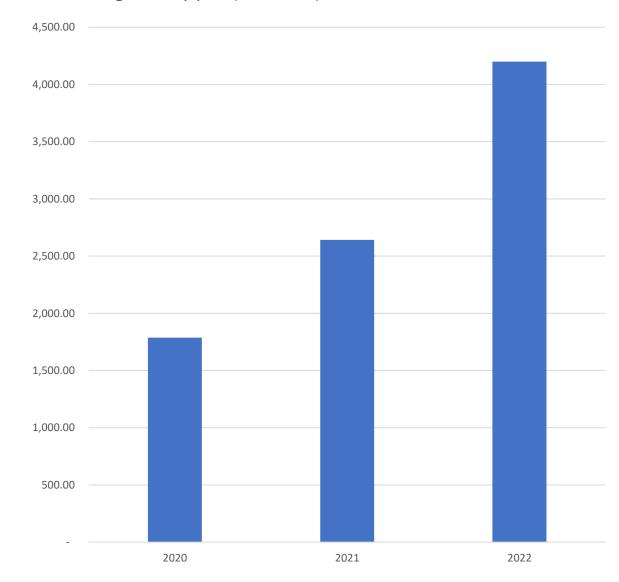


The fundamental problem is that the costs to balance generation and load (supply and demand) skyrocket once renewables cross about 30% penetration.

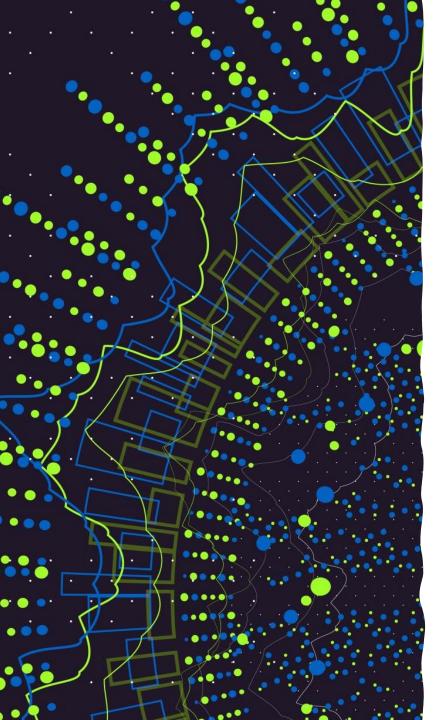
This presentation will focus on the economics of this problem (without assigning blame).



# How much are costs increasing?



UK Balancing Costs by year (in millions)

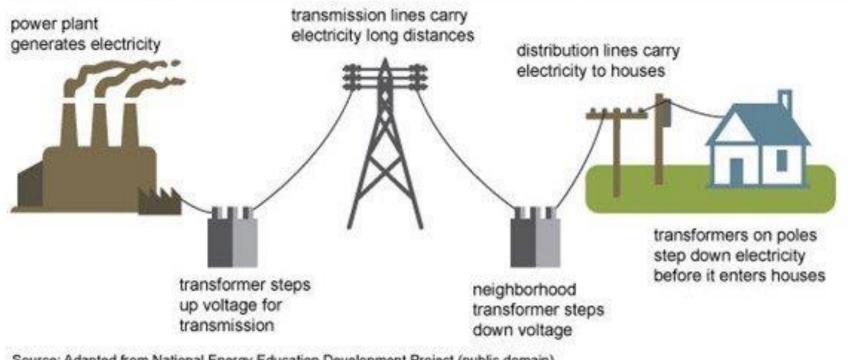


Now let's explore why this is happening



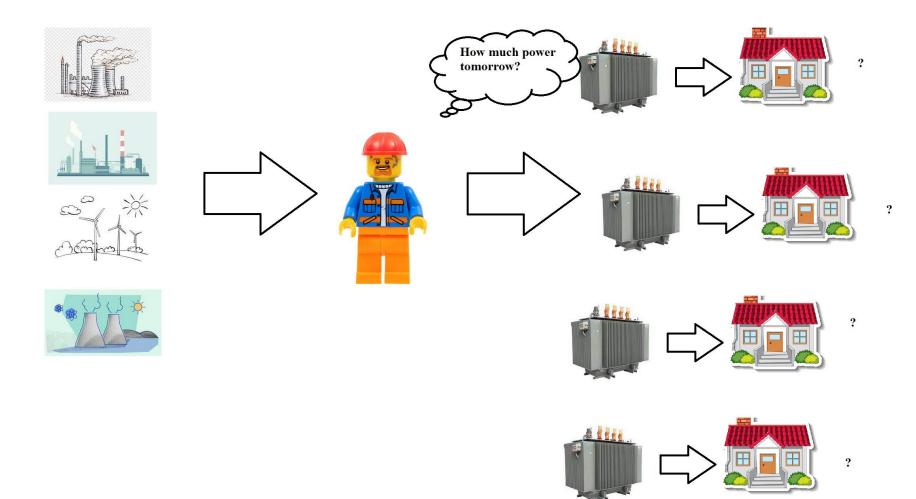
#### Typical energy grid

#### Electricity generation, transmission, and distribution



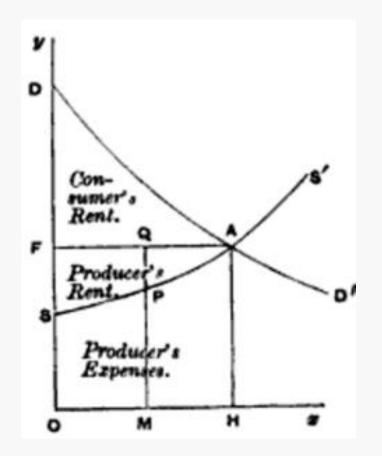
Source: Adapted from National Energy Education Development Project (public domain)



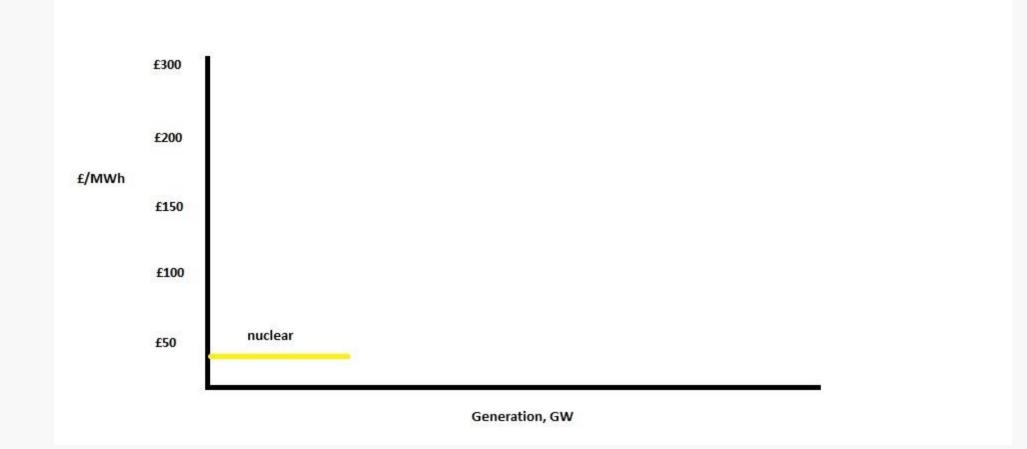




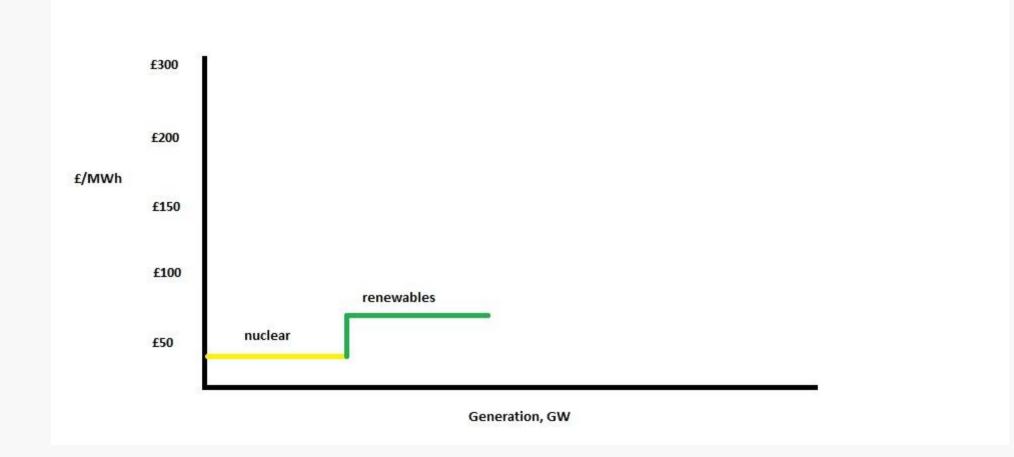
#### How to keep grid balanced?



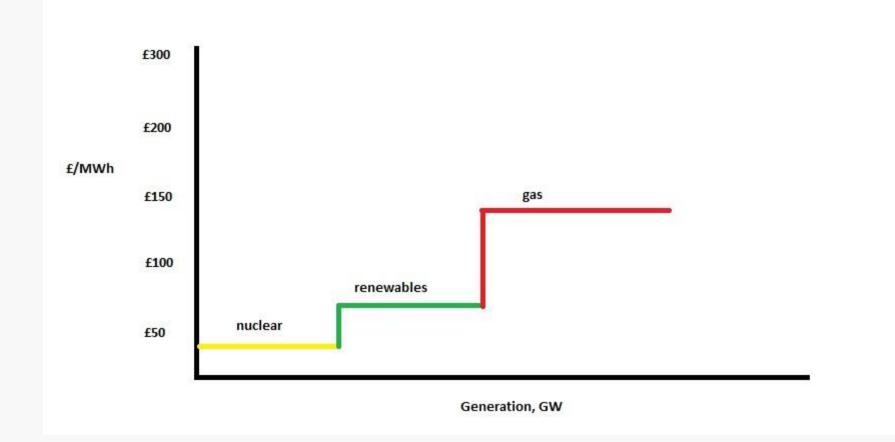




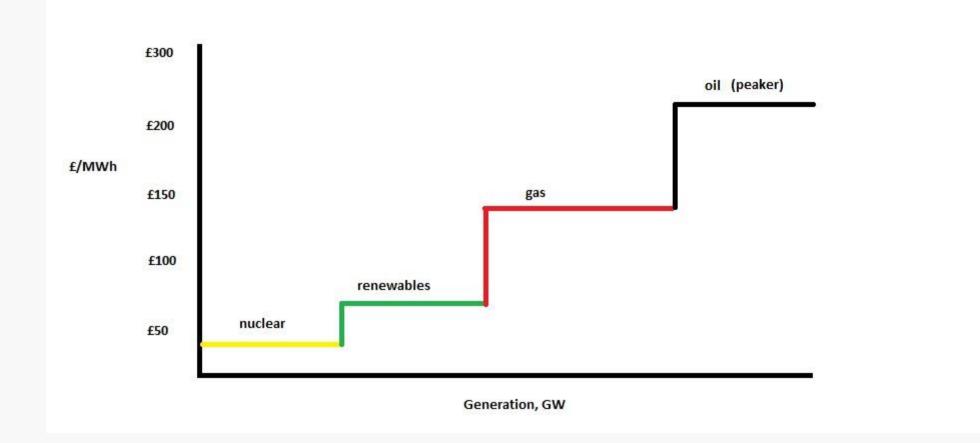






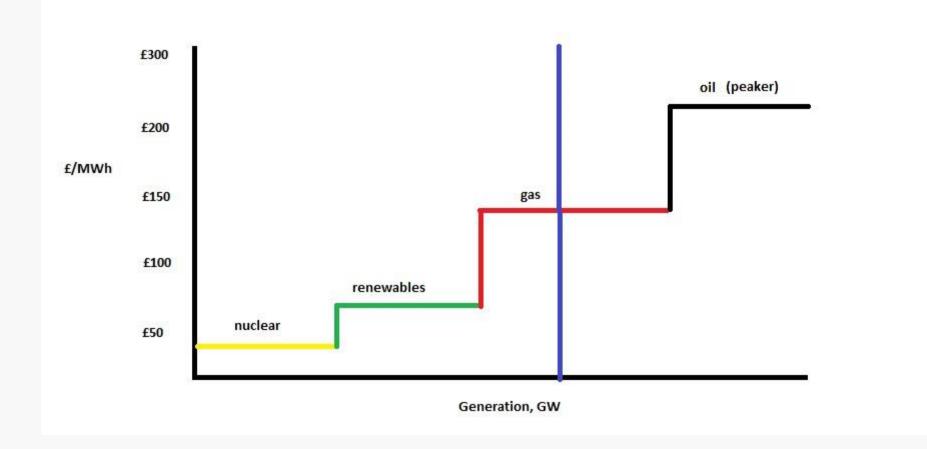






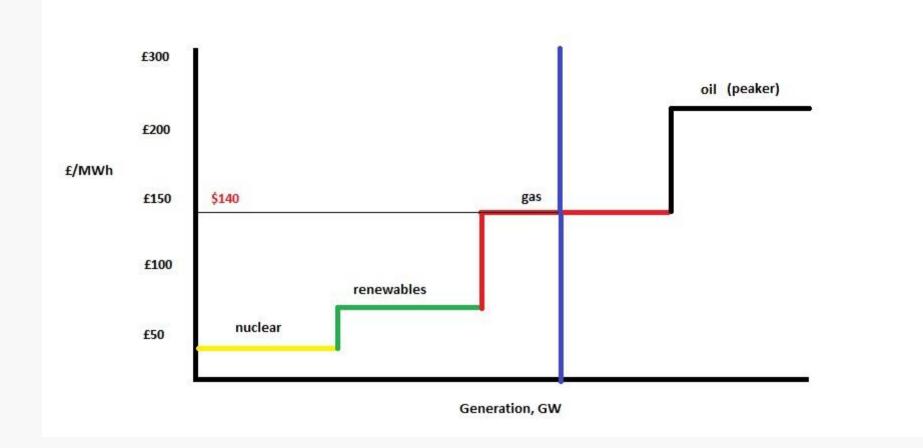


#### Day ahead price – inelastic demand





#### Day-ahead price

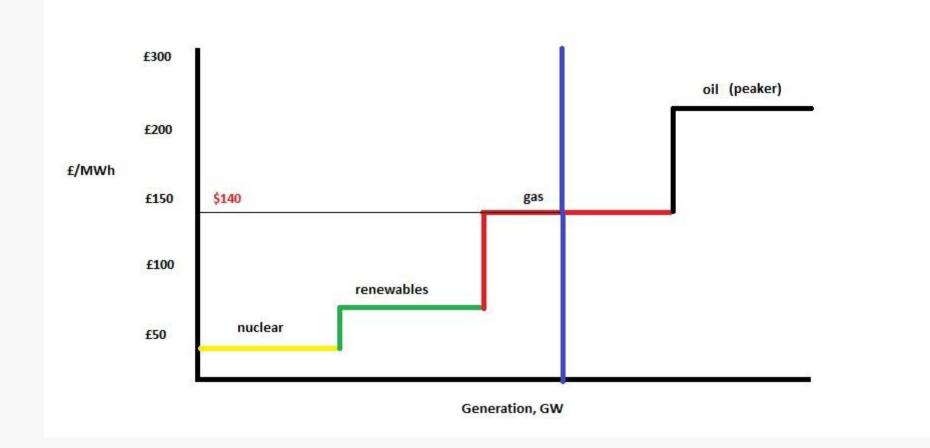


### Case study 1

### Incorrect load forecast

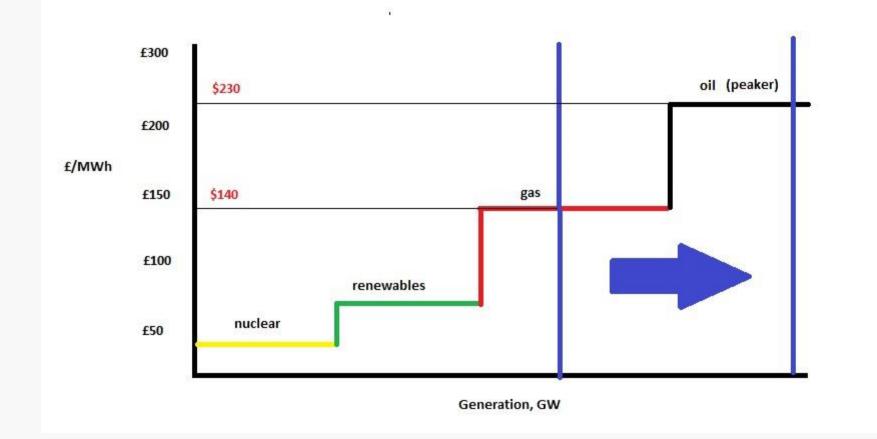


#### Day-ahead price





#### Balancing costs 1

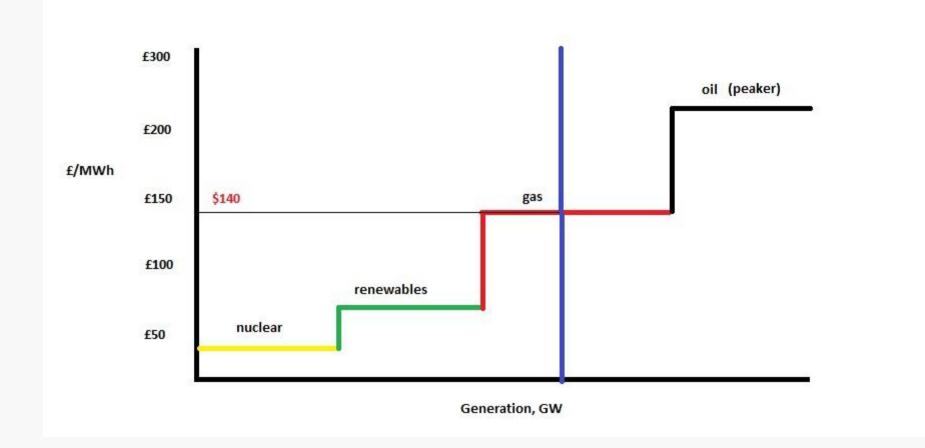


### Case study 2

### Incorrect generation forecast

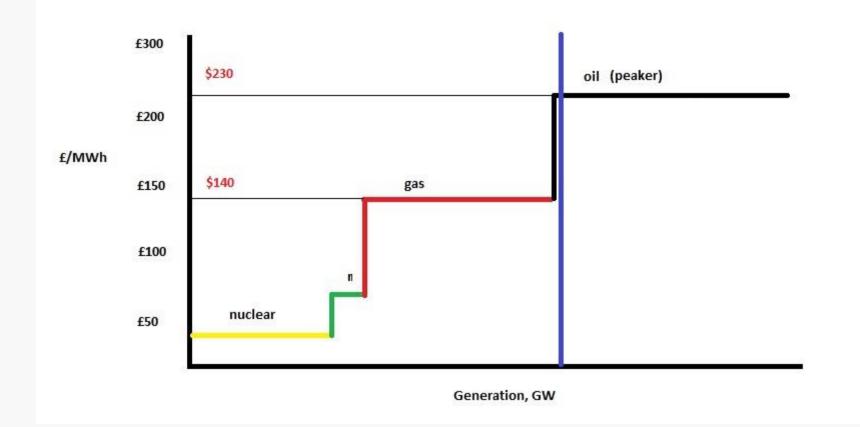


#### Day-ahead price



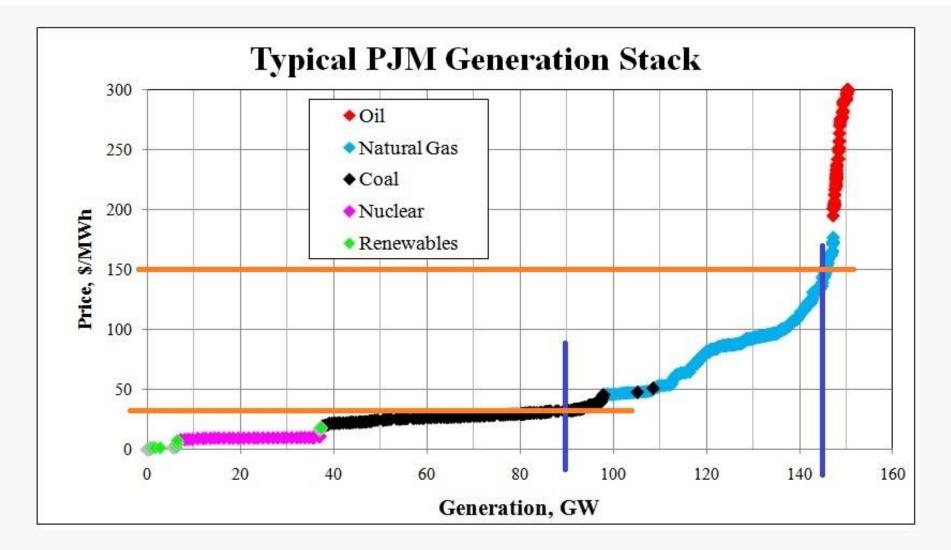


#### Balancing costs 2





Real data from Pennsylvania Source: Penn State University





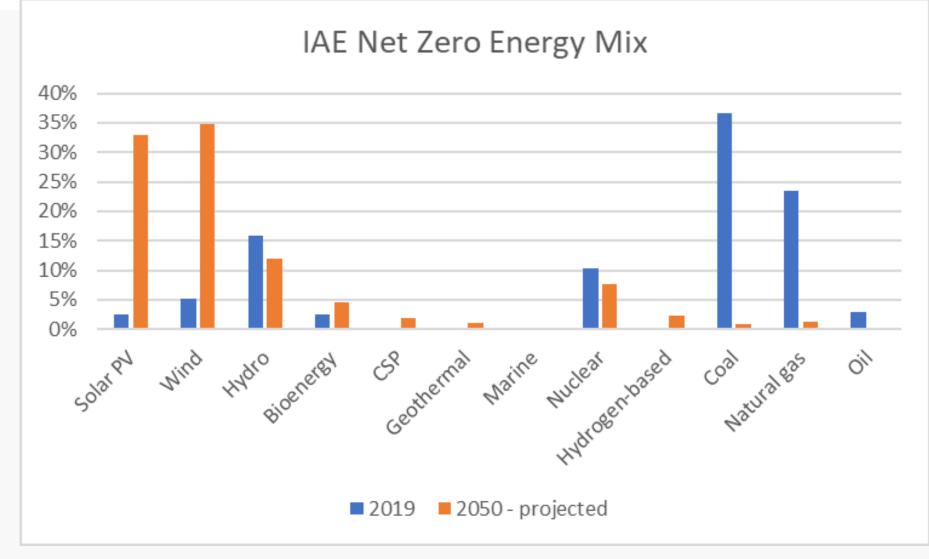
UK Balancing Costs Source: National Grid ESO

2021: £1.2 billion 2022: £2.2 billion 2023: £4 billion (projected based on Jan-Apr)

What are we going to do about this?

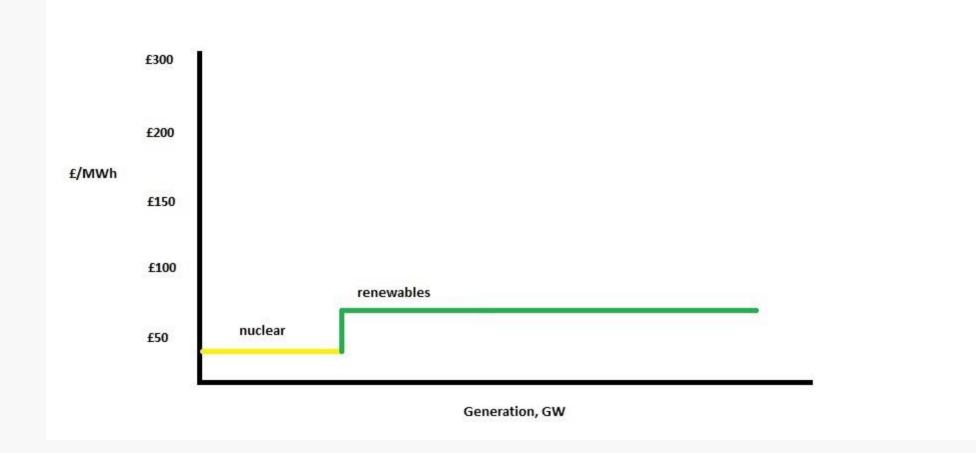
# IEA Solution





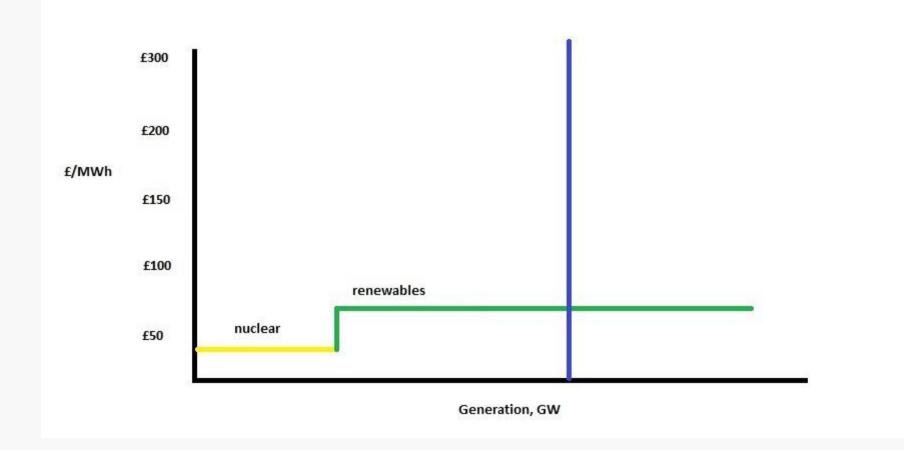


#### Future of renewables?





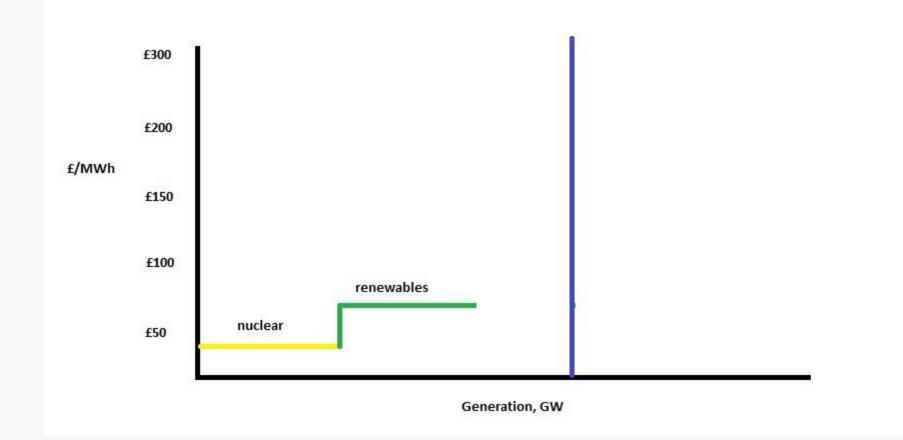
#### Future of renewables?



# But this just increases volatility...



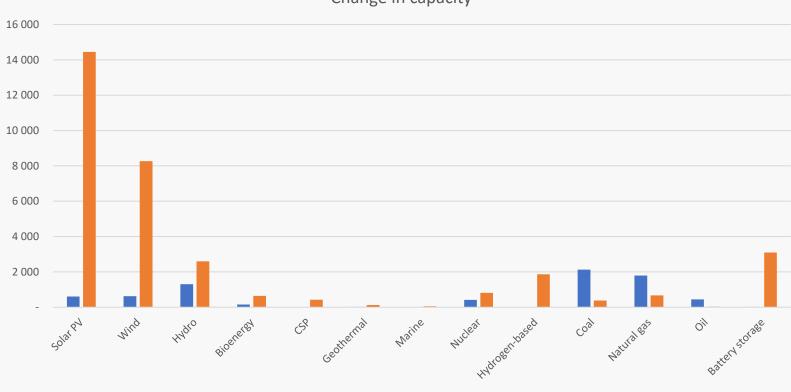
#### Future of renewables?



Well, Ryan, just make batteries (or hydrogen) your new peaker...



#### Source: IEA roadmap to 2050



Change in capacity

■ 2019 ■ 2050 - projected



UK Balancing Costs Source: National Grid ESO

#### 3500 GW new battery capacity in 27 years

Currently 1GW installed in UK

25 GW newly-installed globally in 2022.

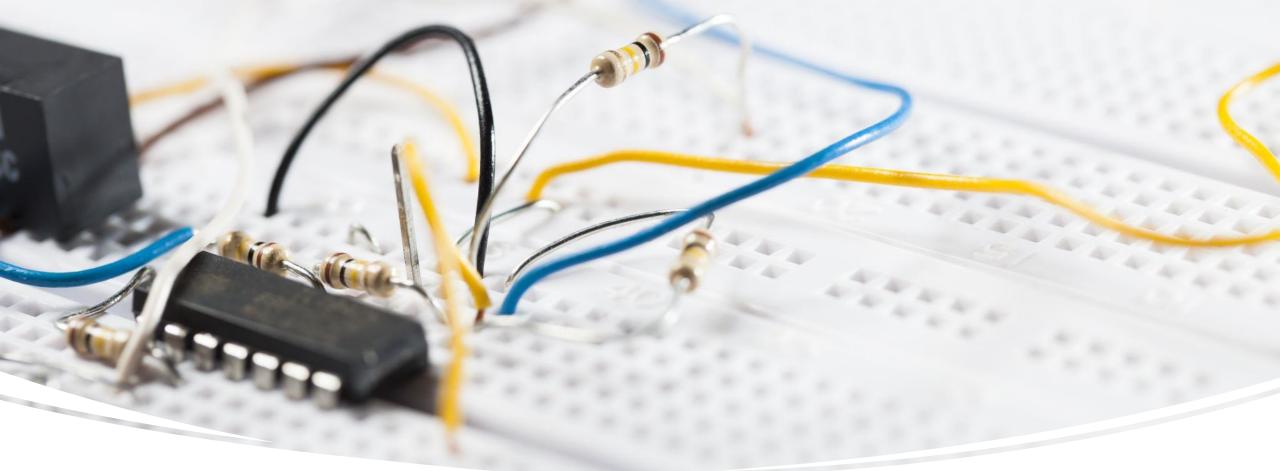
Currently about 10 acres per MW

LCOE of batteries (including disposal costs) is very high

### IEA plan will cost somewhere between \$5 – \$15 trillion

Only gets us halfway there

Assumes massive behavioural changes – everyone will consume less and have fewer cars and smaller homes and no more air travel and crappier boilers......



# Solution?

- More focus on electricity grid and TSO/DSO investment incentives.
- Reconsider unbundling rules set by competition law /DGCOMP
- LMP combined with new tech?

Question? Comments? Angry mobs?