# European Energy Market 6 Subsidized Markets

Studia niestacjonarne II stopnia Rok akademicki 2012/2013

Władysław Mielczarski

Instytut Elektroenergetyki, Politechnika Łódzka www.i15.p.lodz.pl/~mielczarski/

Lp	List of lectures
1	European Energy Markets
2	Polish Power System
3	Main Market Rules - Balancing
4	Electricity Trade - Power Exchange
5	Customers - TPA
6	Subsidized Markets
7	Cost of Electricity
8	Energy Mix
9	EU Emission Trade System
10	Cross border trading

# Subsidized technologies

- Renewables:
- 1. Wind: onshore & off-shore
- 2. Solar: PV & thermal
- 3. Biomass & biogas
- 4. Tides & waves
- 5. Land fill gas & Sewage treatment plant gas
- Co-generation: coal, gas, methane

### Two systems of subsidies for RES

- Feed-in-Tariffs fixed prices of electricity for the predefined period: usually 15-20 years – Germany.
- Level of tariffs is determined by Energy Regulatory Authority
- Green Certificates financial rights additionally to the income from market trade on competitive prices – Poland.
- Guarantees of Origin as Green Certificates but can be traded in all EU countries.

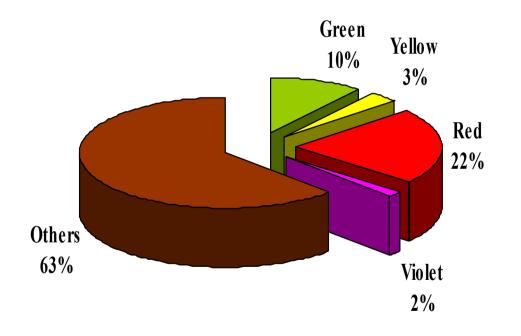
### Subsidies for Co-generation

Co-generation receives subsidies in a form of certificates: - Red certificates for coal - Yellow certificates for gas - Violet certificates for methane Similarly as green certificates they are financial rights – additional income to the trade in energy markets.

# Trading certificates

- Demand for certificates is created by the obligation imposed on energy traders to possess in their portfolio determined amount of certificates.
- Obligation is formulated in percentage (%) of the energy trade.
- In 2011: green 10,4%; red 22,2%; yellow – 3,3%; violet – 1,6%.

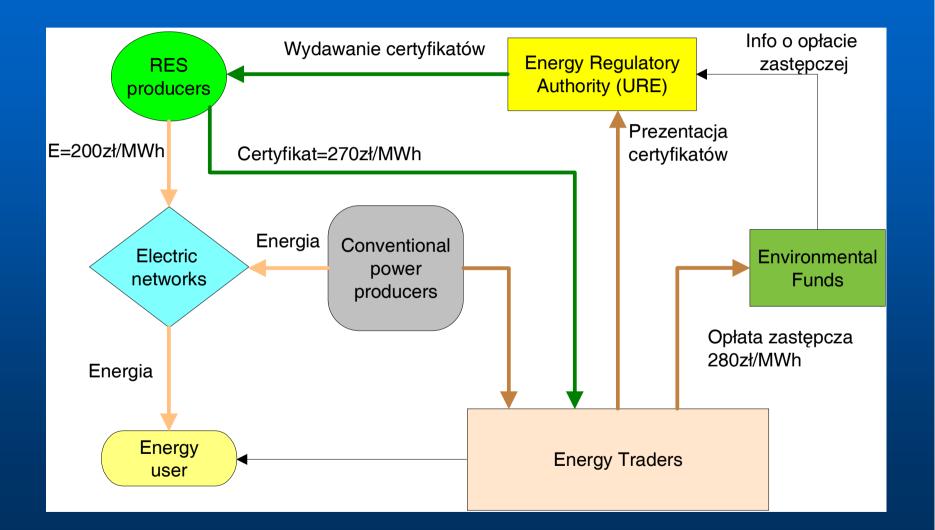
Shares of subsidized and competitive market production in 2011 roku



### Substitute Fee for certificates

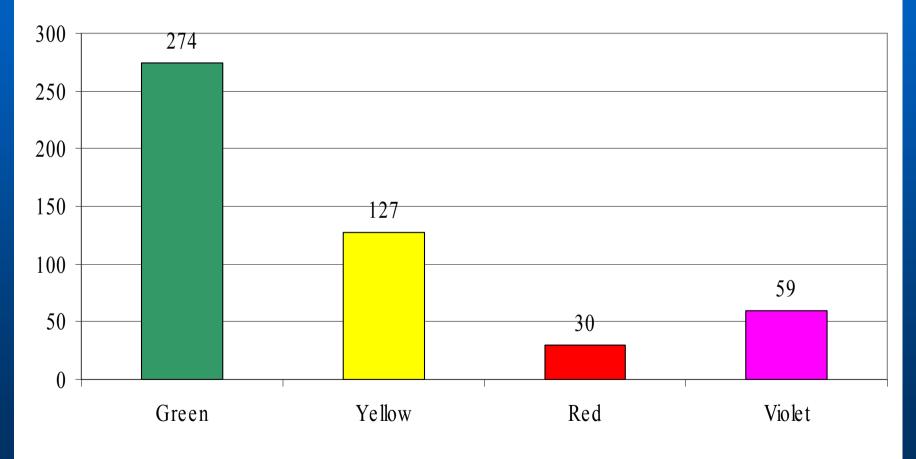
- Each energy trader should have the prescribed amount of certificates in his portfolio.
- If not, he is subject to penalties.
- Penalties can be avoided if the trader pays a substitute fee in value determined by Energy Regulatory Authority to Environmental Funds.
- Level of substitute fees decides on certificate prices.

### System of certificates

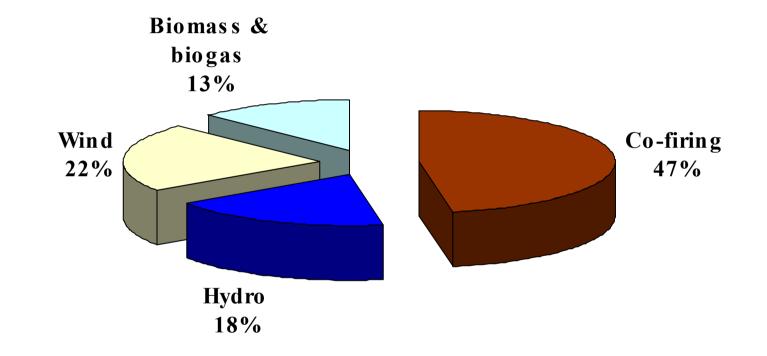


#### Substitute Fee for certificates in 2011

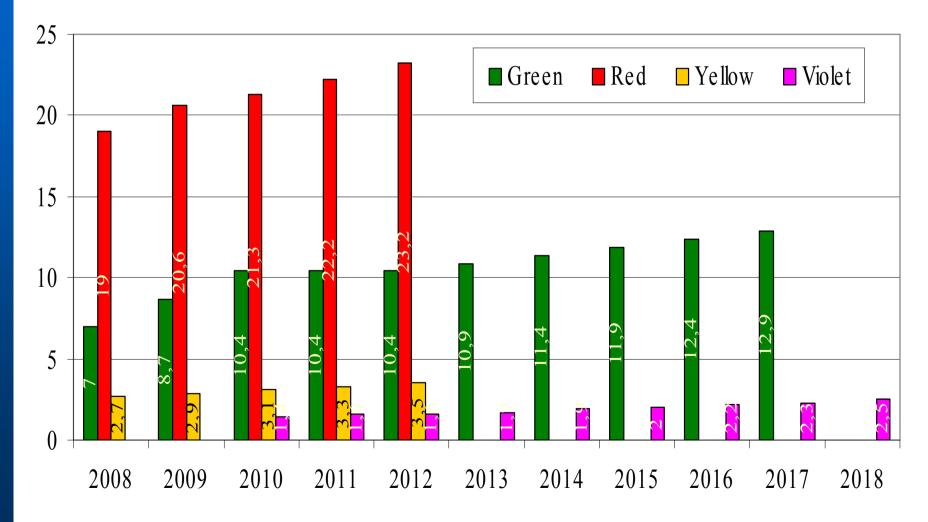
#### Substitute Fees for certificates in zł/MWh in 2011



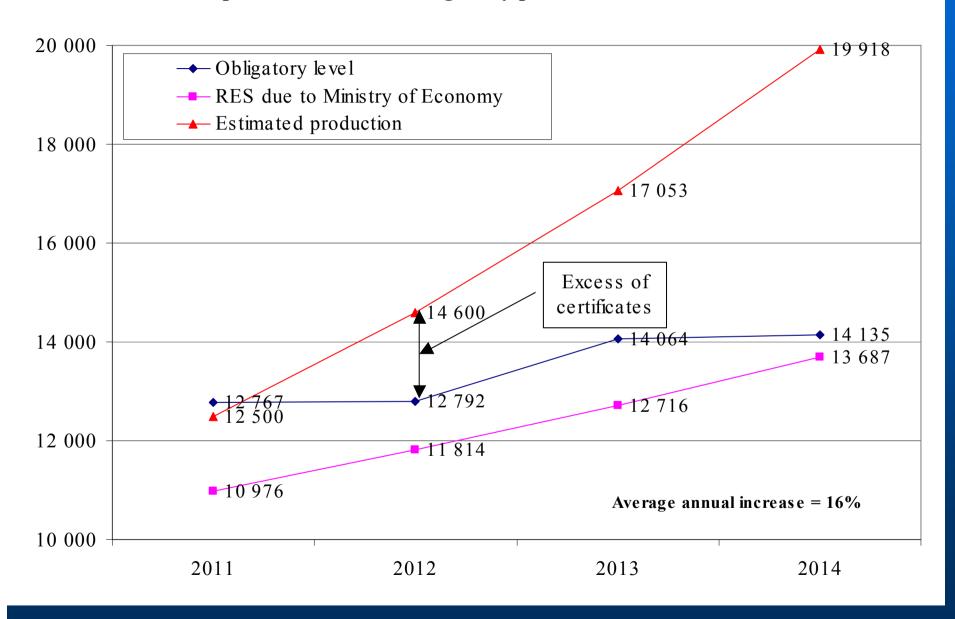
Shares of RES technologies in %in 2011



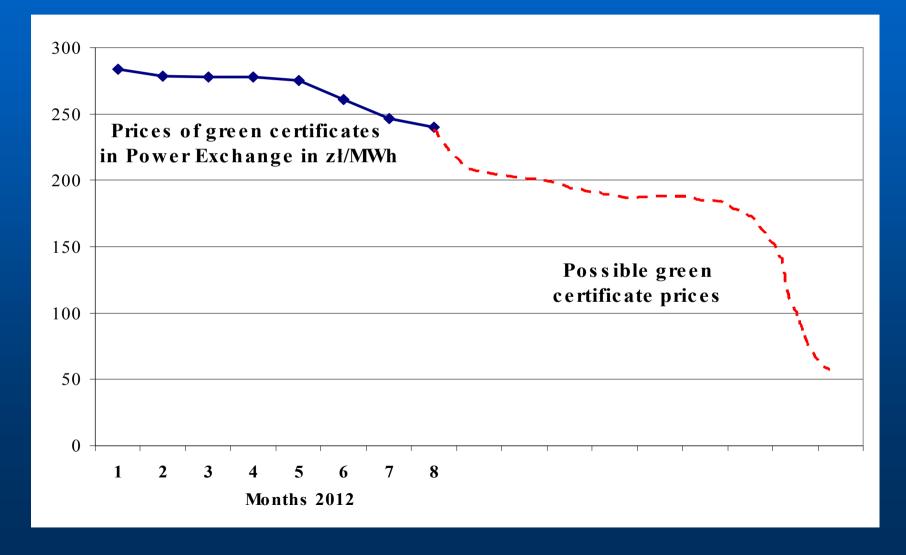
#### Obligatory shares of certificates in traders' portfolio in %of energy traded

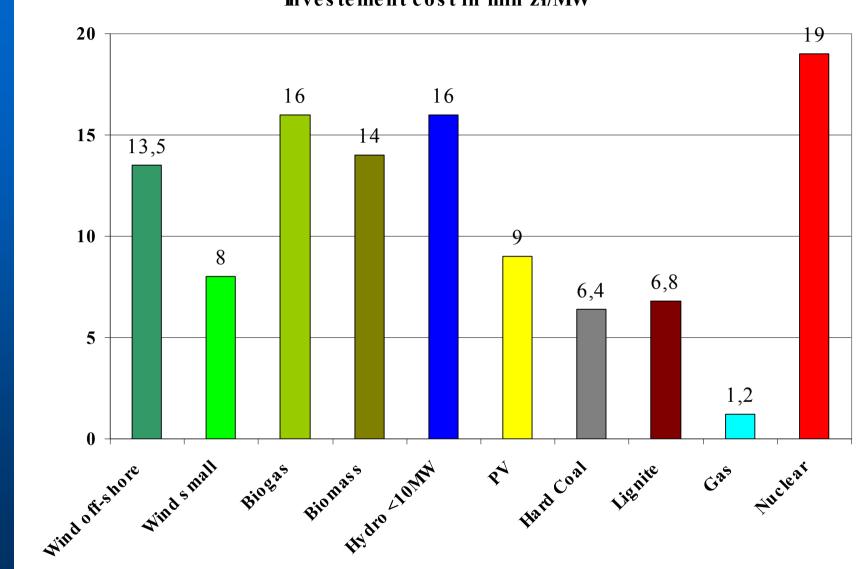


RES production and obligatory purchase levels w GWh



### Possible collapse of green certificate prices in zł/MWh

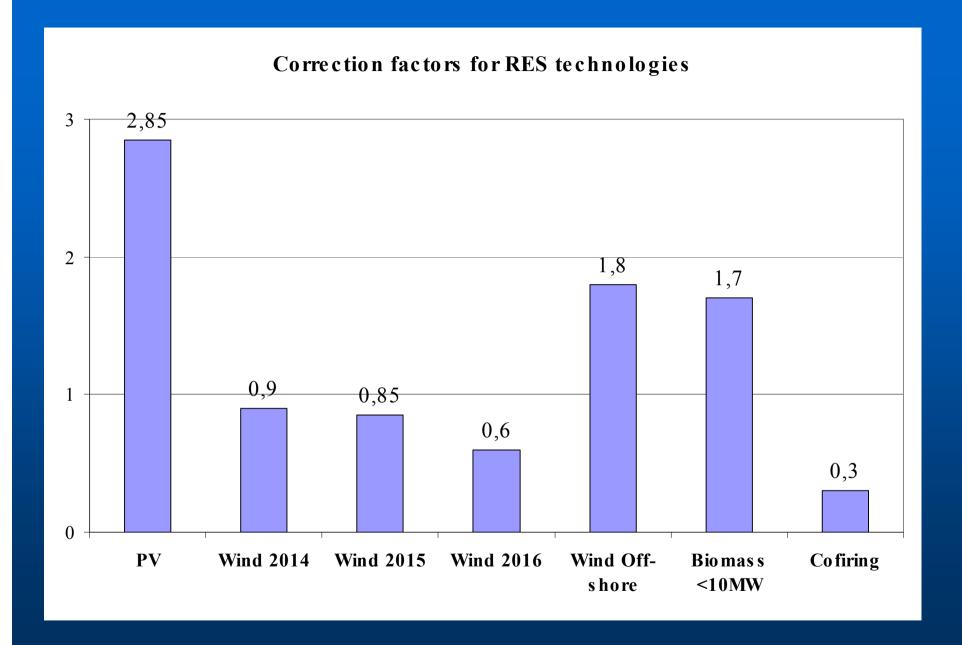




Investement cost in mln zł/MW

## New RES law in Poland

- RES producers will receive income from two sources
- Electricity trade 198,9zł/MWh
- Green certificates with correction factors
- Substitute fee is set up to 286zł/MWh



# Further reading

 European Commission published the Communication (271) final on the 6th of June 2012 relating to Renewables as a major player in the internal energy market.

 Need for changes in renewables subsidies is presented: http://energetyka.wnp.pl/wmielczarski-oze-potrzebujazmian,180366 1 0 0.html