Renewable Energy Auctions in the EU

Workshop om udbud og planlægning om vind og sol

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Background for AURES

AURES: <u>AU</u>ctions for <u>Renewable Energy Support</u>

The new EC State Aid Guidelines¹

- Market-based instruments, including competitive bidding processes but also feed in premiums (FIPs), should gradually replace existing renewable support schemes from 2015 onwards
- From January 2017, Member States shall set up competitive auctions (also called tenders) to grant support to all new installations (with only very few exceptions).

Limited experience with auctions in Europe

Need for analysis and coordination

- Which auction types and designs are specifically applicable for RES-E support?
- What effects (desired or undesired) do different design options have under different market conditions?
- What are lessons learnt and best practices for implementing auctions in Europe?



RES auction design elements (selected)

What is auctioned?	 Technology-specific / neutral Output-based / investment grants Sliding / fixed premiums Support duration, adjustments,
How much is auctioned?	 Single-item / multiple items Volume (capacities / budget)
How should the winners be selected?	Price-onlyMultiple criteria
How should the price be determined?	 Pay-as-bid Uniform / pay-as-cleared
Should there be special bidding rules?	Price caps / floorsQuotas for diversity
Should there be safeguards?	Pre-qualification rulesPenalties (non-compliance/delays)

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Successful RES-E Auctions



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Secondary objectives in auctions

- Apart from getting the lowest price, the auctioneer may pursue further objectives in an auction:
 - a certain geographic distribution
 - development of the domestic industry and value chain
 - actor diversity or the promotion of certain actor types
 - system integration
 - certain technical characteristics of projects
- A policy maker may choose to address secondary objectives within the auction design itself or outside the auction.



Technology-neutral vs. technologyspecific auctions

- A trade-off exists between an auction technology specific and technology neutral. Whether the advantages or disadvantages of technology-neutrality prevail depends on:
 - The level of technology costs
 - The market potential
 - Technology differences in system integration costs and technology maturity.
- REDII should allow for the application of technology-specific auctions so that auction design can be adapted to the specific needs of individual RES-technologies.
- Technology clusters may be an option to foster competition between technologies instead of using pure technologyneutral auctions.



Increasing the diversity in technology neutral auctions

- Discrimination enables technology¹ steering, e.g. regarding network expansion or load distribution.
 - Lower integration costs.
- Discrimination can reduce support level.
- Target conflict regarding non-discrimination and cost-effective RES.

¹ or regarding location, alignment, type of company.

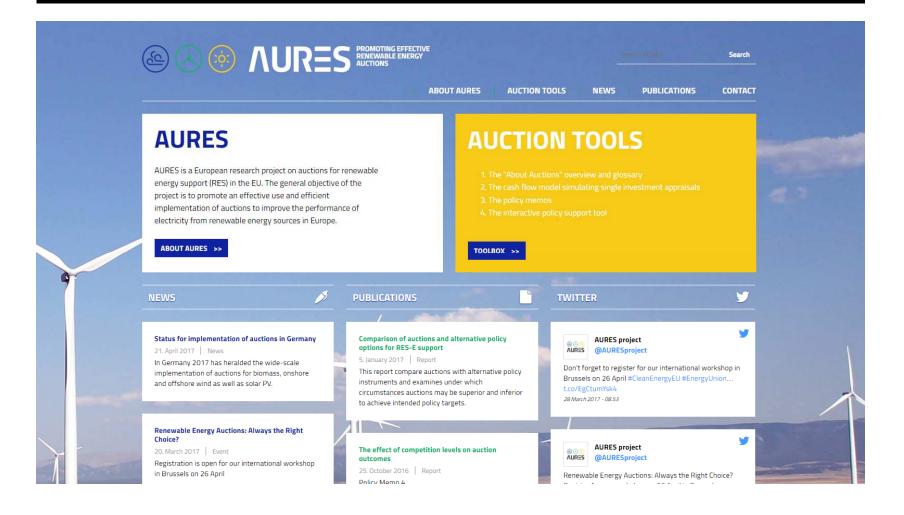


Conclusion

- Many design options
 - Affect both competition level and ability to realise project
- No one-size-fits-all
 - Design needs to match the market environment
 - Past experiences guide towards best practices



Website www.auresproject.eu



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Thank you!

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