



# Integration of Electricity and Gas Market – Accounting for Interdependencies and Uncertainty

Thomas Möbius, Igor Riepin and Felix Müsgens

ENERDAY 2018

Dresden, 27.04.2018

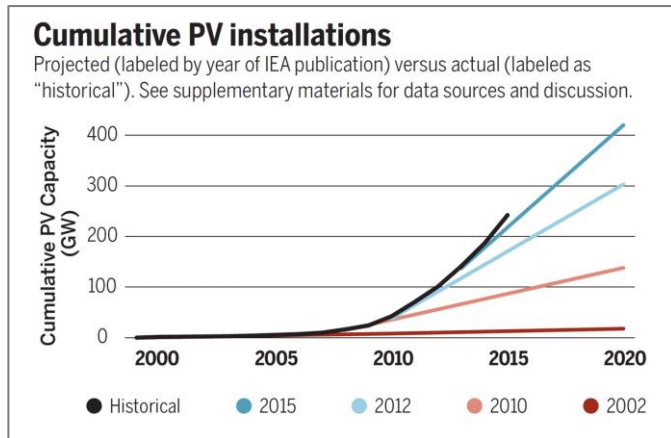
# Motivation

Most quantitative models (and studies) of European energy markets focus on single energy sectors, such as electricity OR gas.

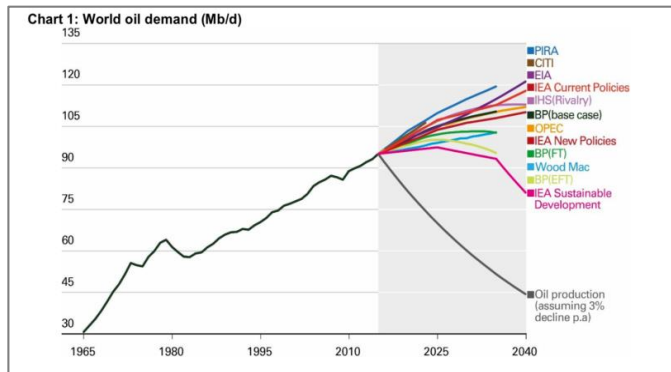
Nonetheless, gas- and electricity markets are linked:

- Gas prices have a significant impact on the competitiveness of gas-fired generation technologies
  - Short-term: full load hours
  - Long-term: cost levels drive investment substitution effects
- The competitiveness of gas-fired generation technologies as well as European policies (e.g. emission reduction targets and renewable energy deployment) affect the gas consumption by the electricity sector

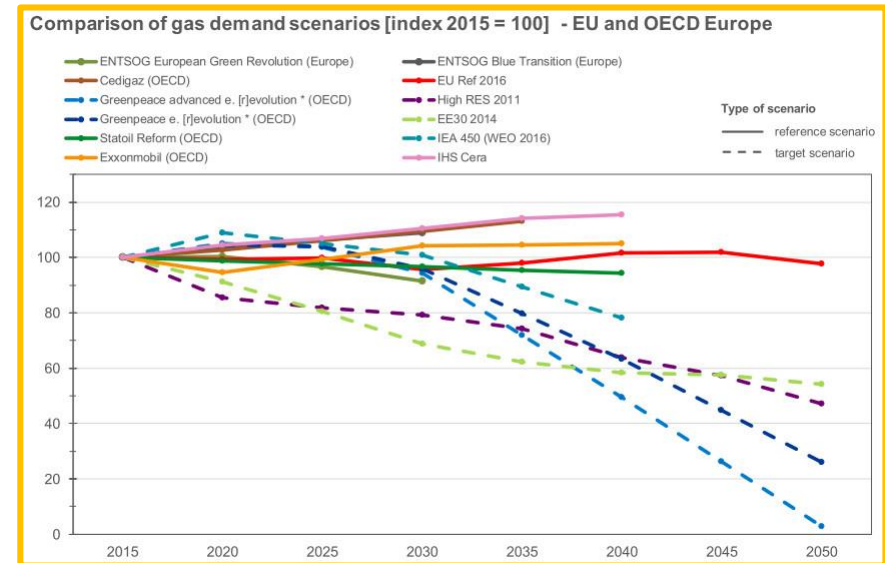
# Motivation - Energy sectors face significant challenges in treating uncertainties



Source: Haegel et al. (2017)



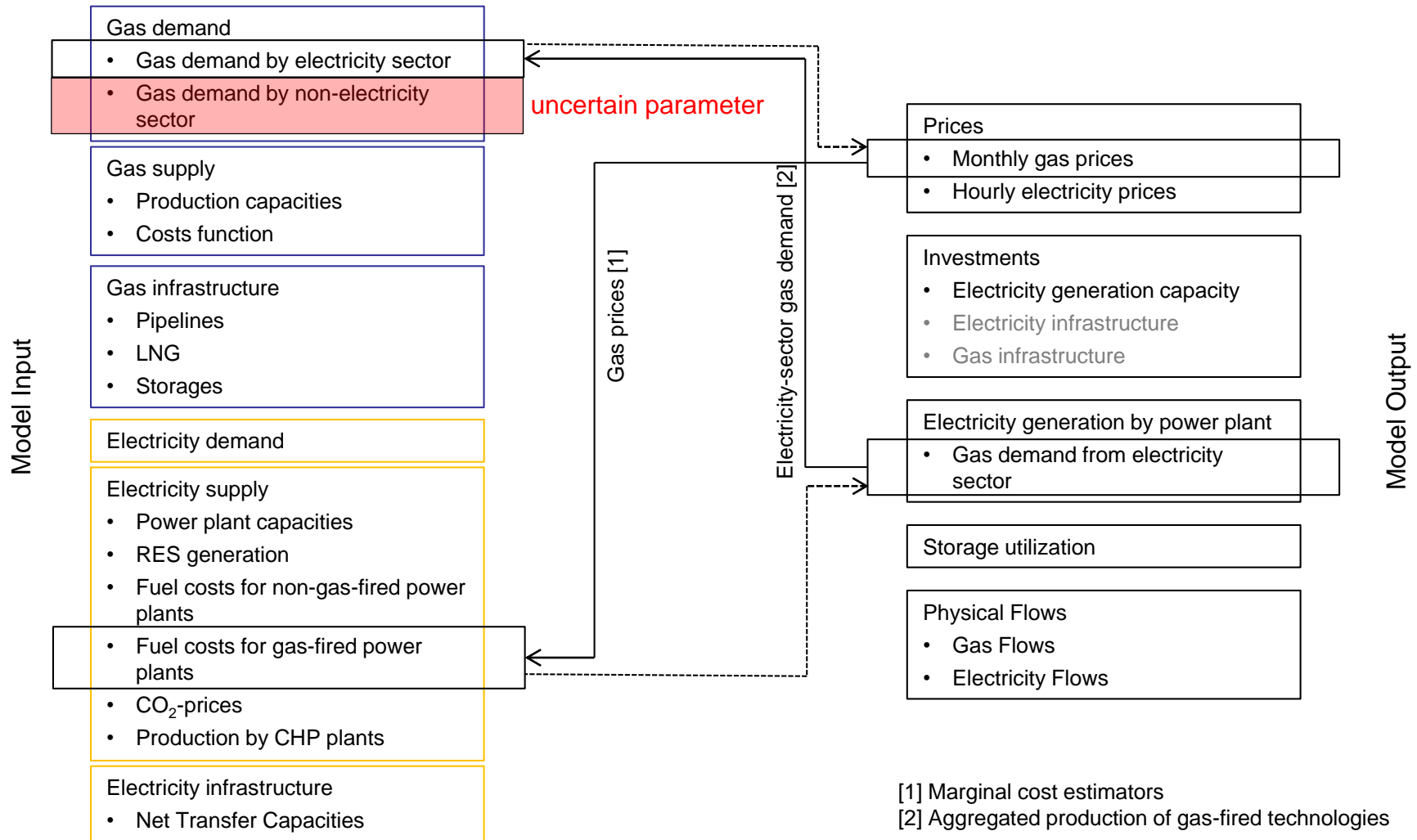
Source: Dale and Fattouh (2018), Peak Oil Demand and Long - Run Oil Prices



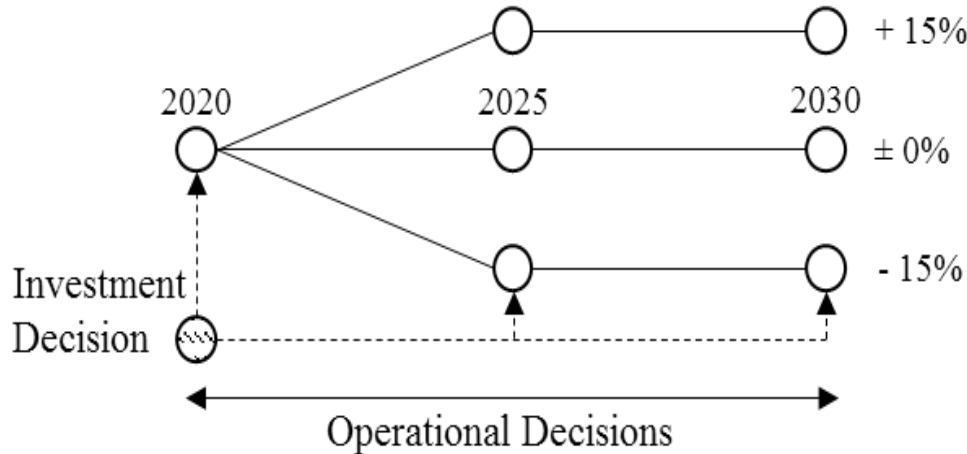
Source: **Prognos AG (2017)** based on (Cedigaz, 2015), (EC, 2016b), (E3M, 2014), (ENTSOG, 2015a), ENTSOG (2016c), (Greenpeace, 2015), (IEA, 2015), IEA (2016), (Statoil, 2016), (ExxonMobil, 2016), (IHS, 2016)

➤ Research focus: Evaluating the effects of uncertain gas demand on electricity generation investments

# Methodology – Model integration



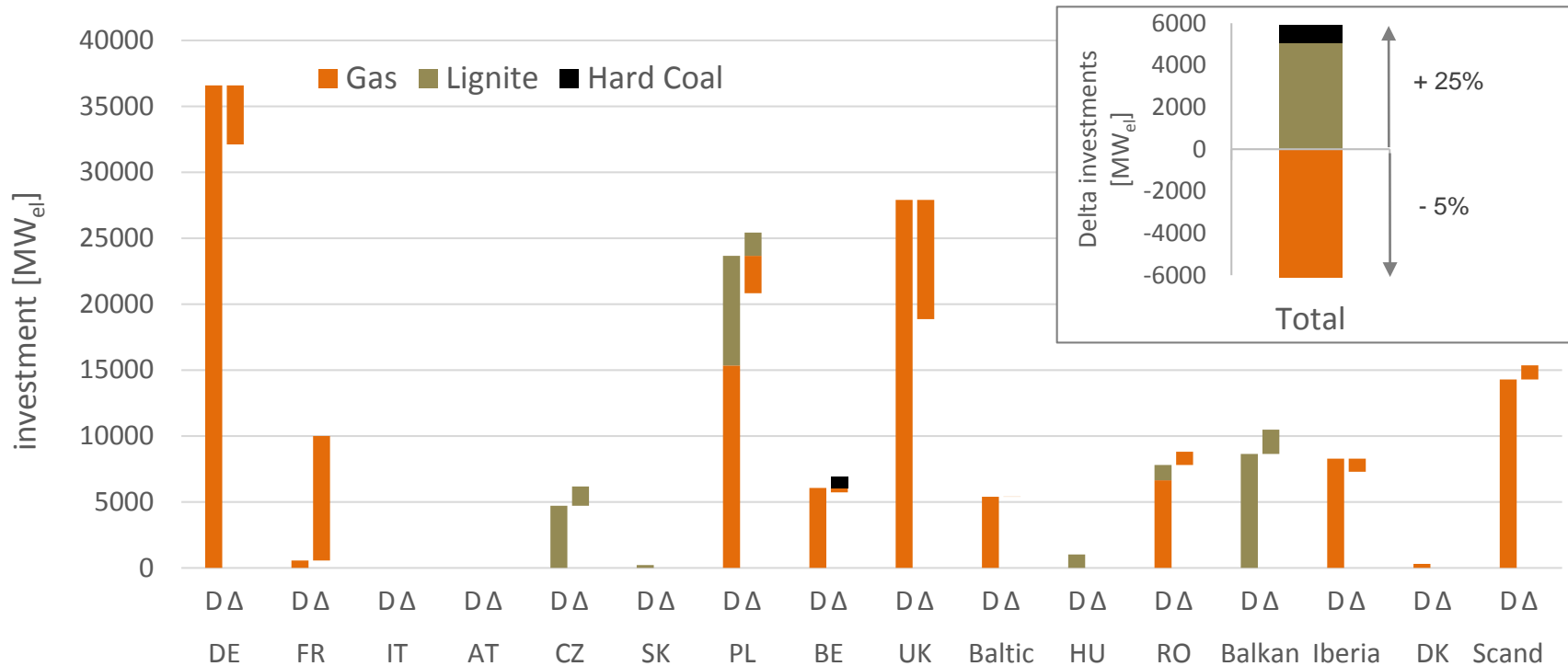
# Methodology – Implementing uncertainty



- ◆ The model is formulated as a stochastic program with recourse.
- ◆ We account for uncertain gas demand by the non-electricity sector.

- ◆ The objective of our model is to minimize simultaneously the expected costs of our integrated model.
- ◆ We generate endogenous investment plans which has to hold for all possible scenario realizations

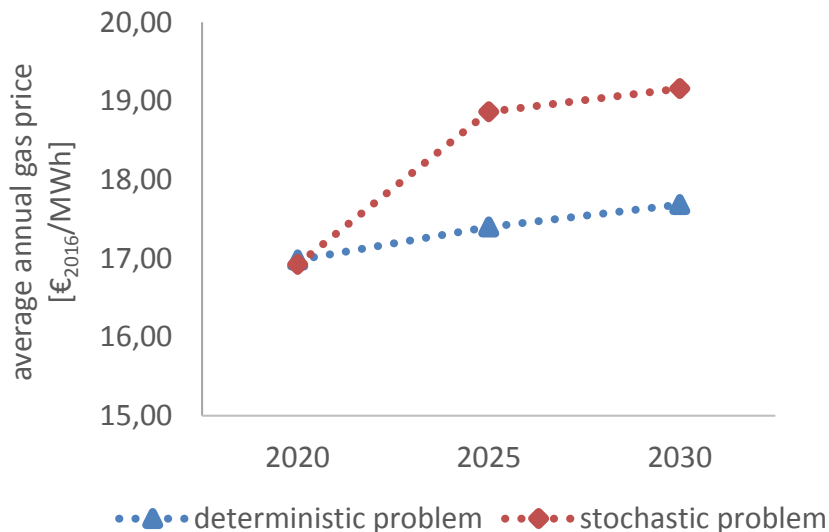
# Results – Cumulative investments until 2030



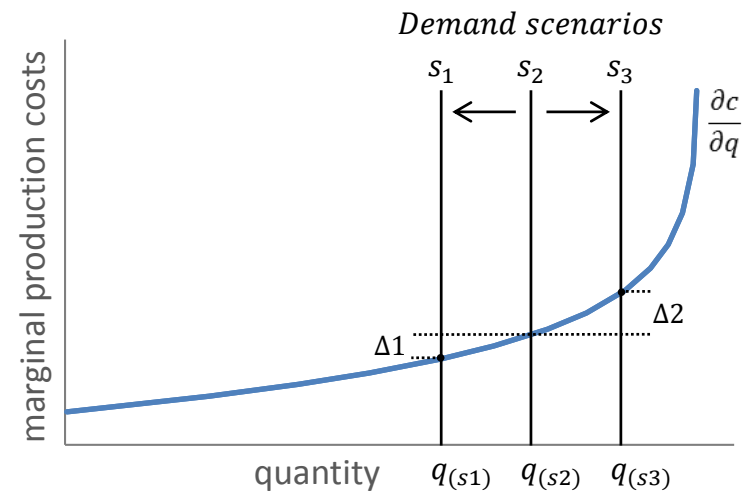
- I. Majority of investments into gas-fired technologies
- II. Overall, amount of investments into gas-fired technologies decrease in the stochastic solution

# Results – Gas price differences as a driver for changes in optimal investment decisions

In the stochastic problem the average annual gas price in Europe increase about  $1.47 \text{ €/MWh}_{\text{th}}$

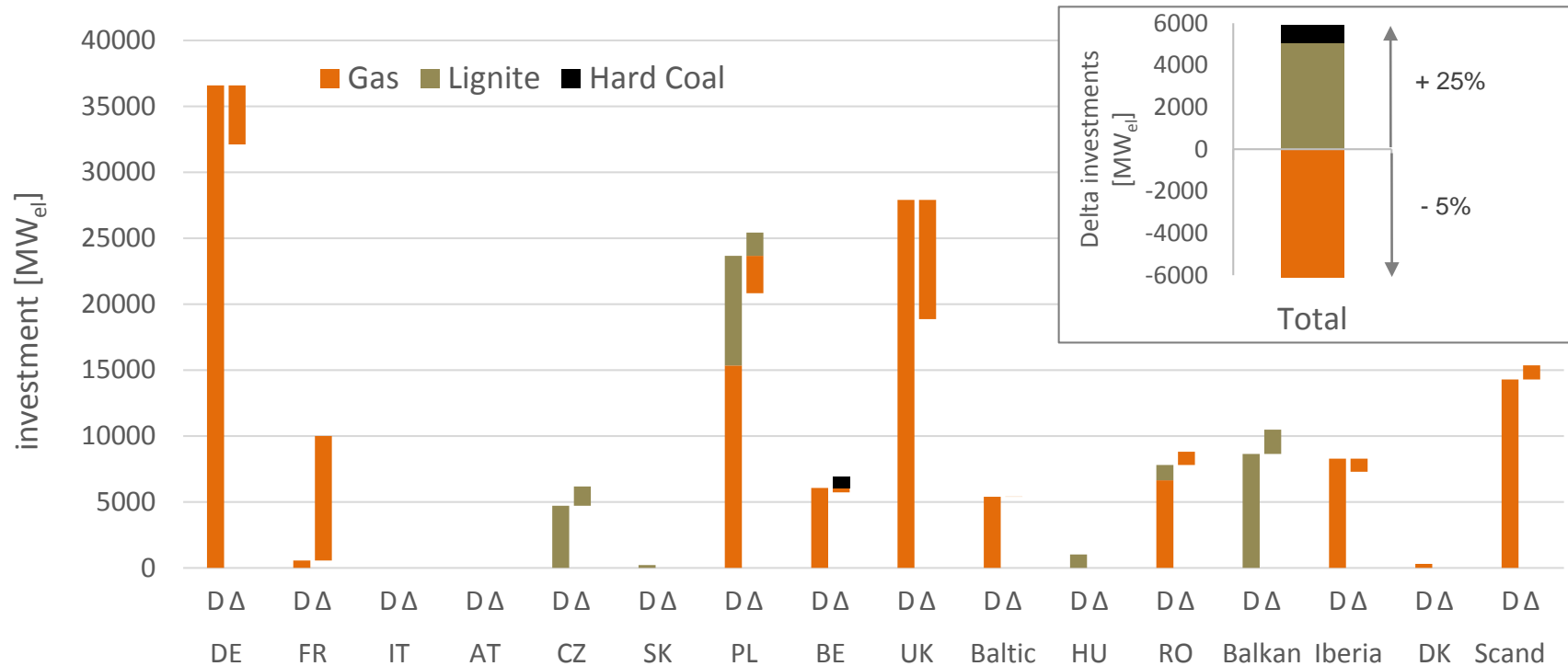


This increase can be explained by the incremental slope of the logarithmic gas production cost functions.



$$\Delta 2 > \Delta 1, \quad \forall x \in \frac{\partial c}{\partial q}$$

# Results – cumulative investments until 2030



- I. Majority of investments into gas-fired technologies
- II. Overall, amount of investments into gas-fired technologies decrease in the stochastic solution
- III. Overall, amount of investments into lignite and hard coal increase in the stochastic solution
- IV. Reallocation of power generation investments



# Results - Value of stochastic solution (VSS)

- I. Define one scenario as the 'naïve' scenario that is assumed to occur in the future;
- II. 'Naïve' scenario is solved with a probability of 1;
- III. The vector of investment decisions is imposed into the stochastic model;
- IV. The VSS is calculated as:

$$VSS = f_{inv(determ)}^{stoch} - f^{stoch}$$

	Expected costs of ignoring uncertainty
VSS	€ 65 M
VSS (% of total costs)	0.026%

A. H. van der Weijde and B. F. Hobbs, "The economics of planning electricity transmission to accommodate renewables: Using two-stage optimisation to evaluate flexibility and the cost of disregarding uncertainty", 2012

**Uncertainty: economic, technologic, and regulatory drivers**

**System: electricity market of GB**

**VSS (%) = 0.08%**

M. Fodstad et. al., "Stochastic Modeling of Natural Gas Infrastructure Development in Europe under Demand Uncertainty", 2016

**Uncertainty: gas demand**

**System: natural gas market for Europe (+ rest of the world on highly aggregated level)**

**VSS (%) < 0.01%**

# Conclusion

- ◆ We create an integrated model considering both gas and electricity sector
- ◆ We implement gas demand from non-electricity sectors as an uncertain input parameter
- ◆ Compared to a deterministic system, we receive different investment decisions
  - Gas investments decrease and lignite and hard coal increase
  - We are able to observe reallocations of investments in gas-fired power plants
- ◆ We quantify and compare the VSS to other findings in literature



# Thank you very much Questions?

Contact:

Thomas Möbius

Chair of Energy Economics

Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus-Senftenberg

[thomas.moebius@b-tu.de](mailto:thomas.moebius@b-tu.de)