



The Future of UK Energy Policy

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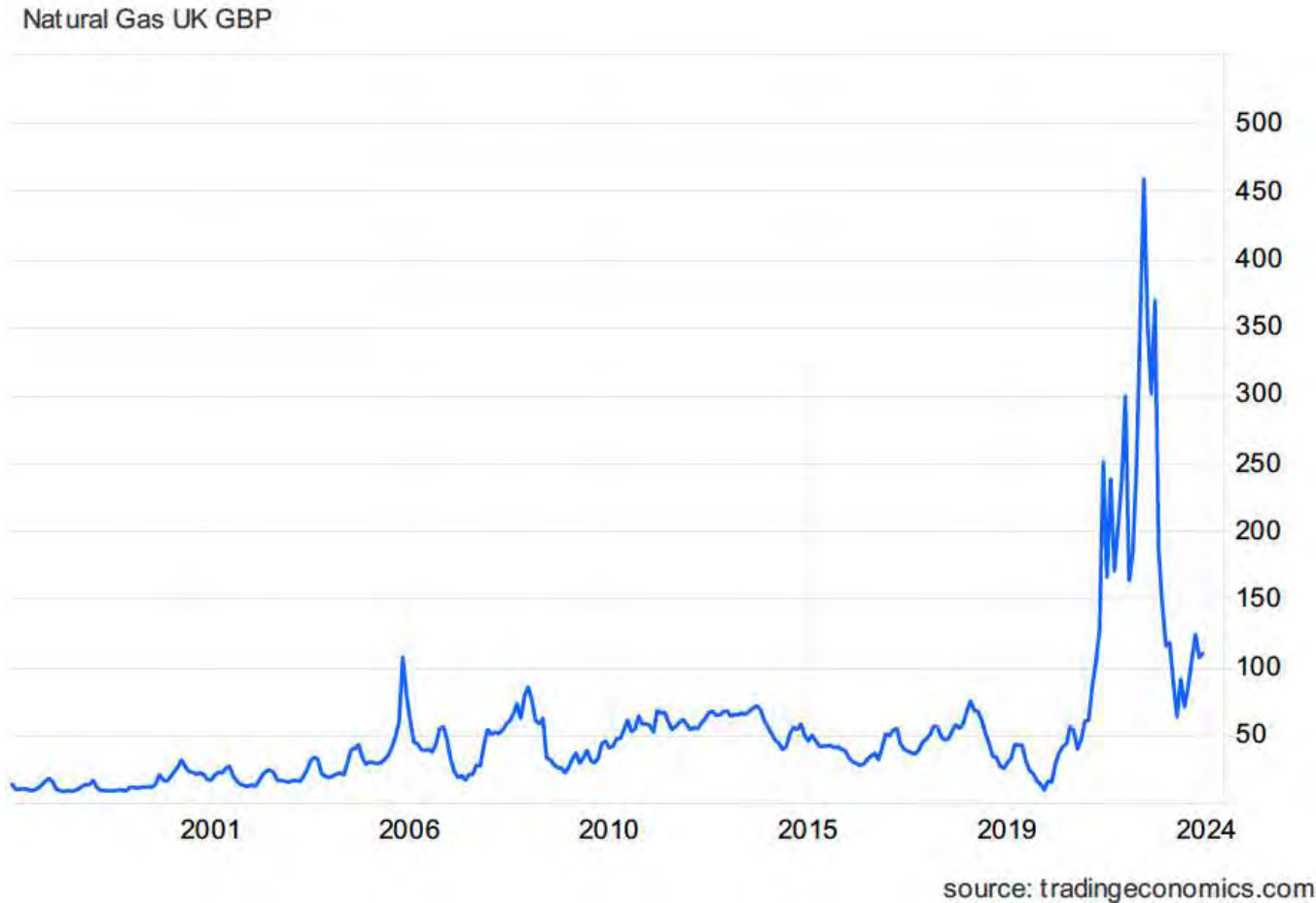
*Cambridge Judge Business School
and
Centre on Regulation in Europe*

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Ideas on UK energy policy

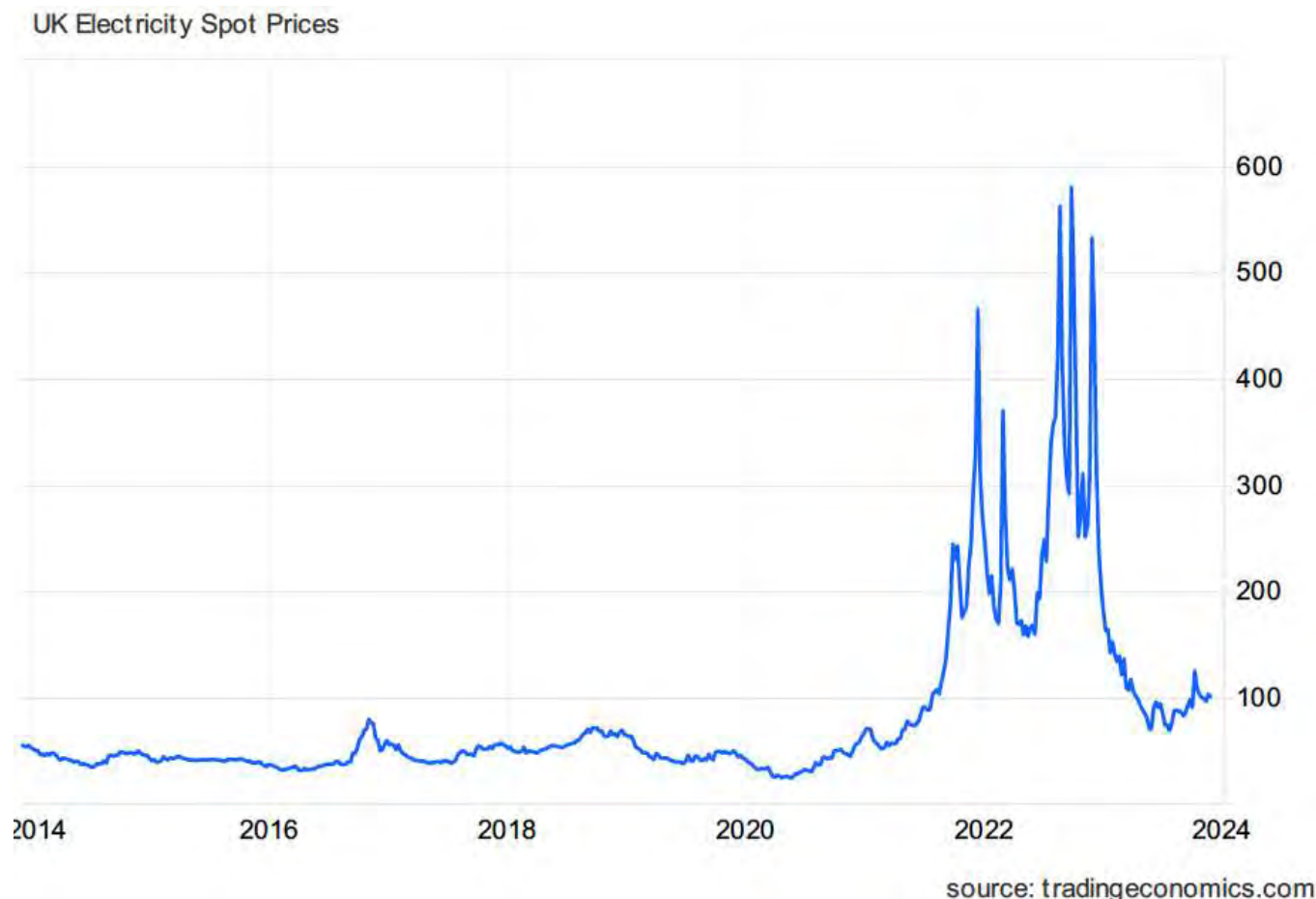
- Wholesale markets definitely work
- Retail markets can work most of time
- More locational pricing?
- Prices vs quantities?
- Getting the structures right
- Offshore wind
- Don't be an energy island

A remarkable stress test: wholesale natural gas prices reached historically unprecedented levels



GBP pence per therm
Price of 107p today (CPIH).
This is 86p in Jan 2018.
Jan 2018 it was 50p.
So, 70% higher
in real terms.

A remarkable stress test: wholesale electricity prices were at historically high levels



GBP £ per MWh

Price of £100 today

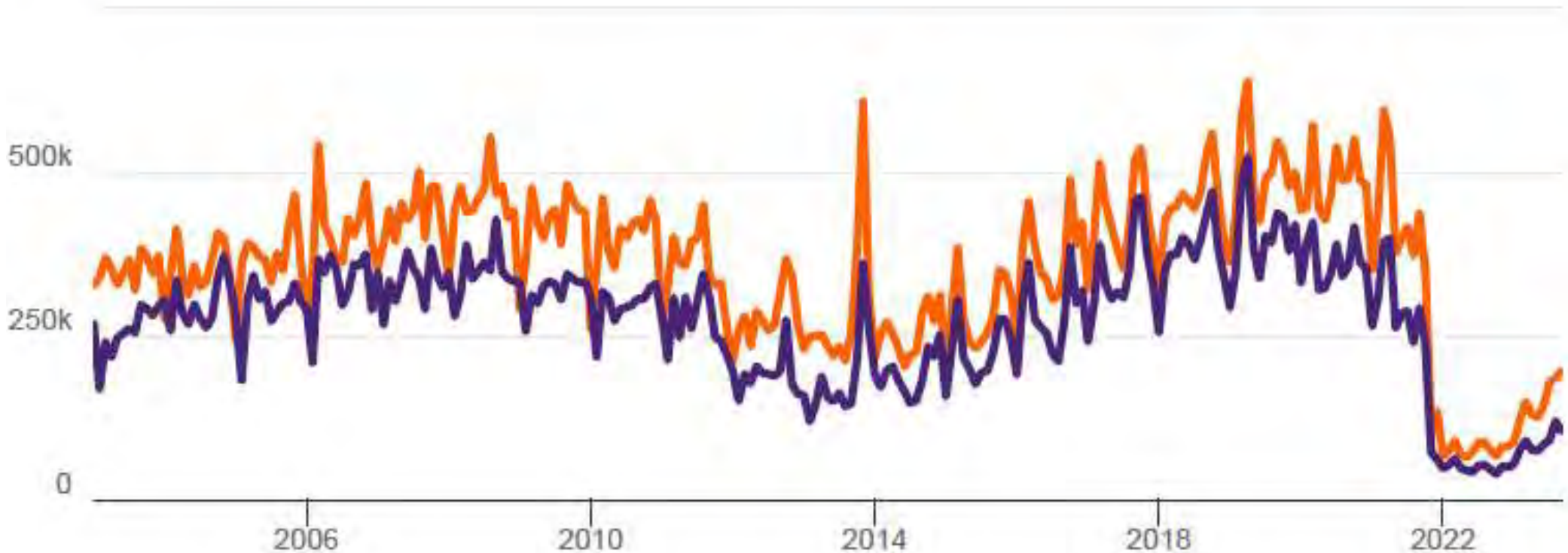
But £12 is higher carbon price;

£88 is price of £71 at Jan 2018 CPIH, when monthly price was c.£51.

So, price is elevated by 40% in real, post-carbon cost.

GB Retail switching has increased again...

Number of domestic customers switching supplier by fuel type (GB)



Higher line = Electricity, Lower line = Gas
To August 2023 Source: Ofgem

LMPs for GB? FTI Report numbers revisited

Table 1: The CBA reworked

| Scenario | Reported overall Net Benefit (1) | Net benefit for dispatch only (2) | Reduction for Load Shielding (3) | Congestion Rent (4) | Reduction for inefficiency of FTR market (20%-33% loss) (5) | Reduction for rise in cost of capital (6) | Adjusted total net benefit (7)= (2)-(3)-(5) or (2)-(3)-(6) |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|---|
| Nodal | | | | | | | |
| LtW(NO7) | 24.0 | 13.7 | Est. 0 | 27.1 | 5.4-9.0 | 7.45 | +4.7 to +8.3 |
| LtW(HND) | 14.4 | Est.8.2 | Est. 0 | 25.6 | 5.1-8.5 | Est.7.45 | -0.3 to +3.1 |
| SysTr(NO7) | 13.1 | Est.7.5 | 1.7 | 16.4 | 3.3-5.4 | Est.7.45 | -1.6 to +2.5 |
| Zonal | | | | | | | |
| LtW(NO7) | 15.3 | Est.8.7 | Est. 0 | 18.0 | 3.6-6.0 | Est.0 | +2.7 to +8.7 |
| LtW(HND) | 7.1 | Est.4.0 | Est. 0 | 15.4 | 3.1-5.1 | Est.0 | -1.1 to +4.0 |
| SysTr(NO7) | 6.2 | Est.3.5 | Est. 0 | 12.0 | 2.4-4.0 | Est.0 | -0.5 to +3.5 |

See: Pollitt, M.G. (2023b), *Comments on the FTI Report on Assessment of locational wholesale electricity market design options in GB August 2023*, 12 October 2023 p.9.

FTI numbers are in Red. My numbers are in Black.

We do need better locational signals.

LMPs as practiced in the US are a pre-energy transition system focused on transmission with limited evidence on their social welfare effects in use, we need to better understand their efficiency, market power and risk trade-offs.

A hybrid market design? Its not just about prices...

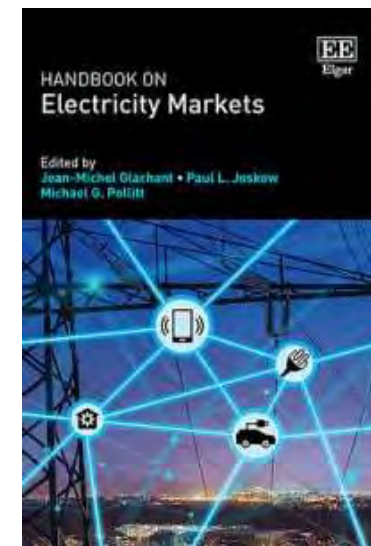
(Pollitt, 2021)

- Of course, the likelihood is that some sort of new hybrid market design might develop.
- This would make use of some price-based elements, particularly towards non-energy ancillary services, and of non-price quantity based rationing.
- One could imagine the default contracts being rationing contracts and these would exist on the basis of public desire for zero carbon energy systems.
- Retailers or energy communities (such as exist in California or the EU) might provide power on this basis to their own customers, acting as intermediaries between price-based charging and quantity-based rationing.
- Equally, we might imagine that households would have two contracts – one for basic service and one for EV charging.

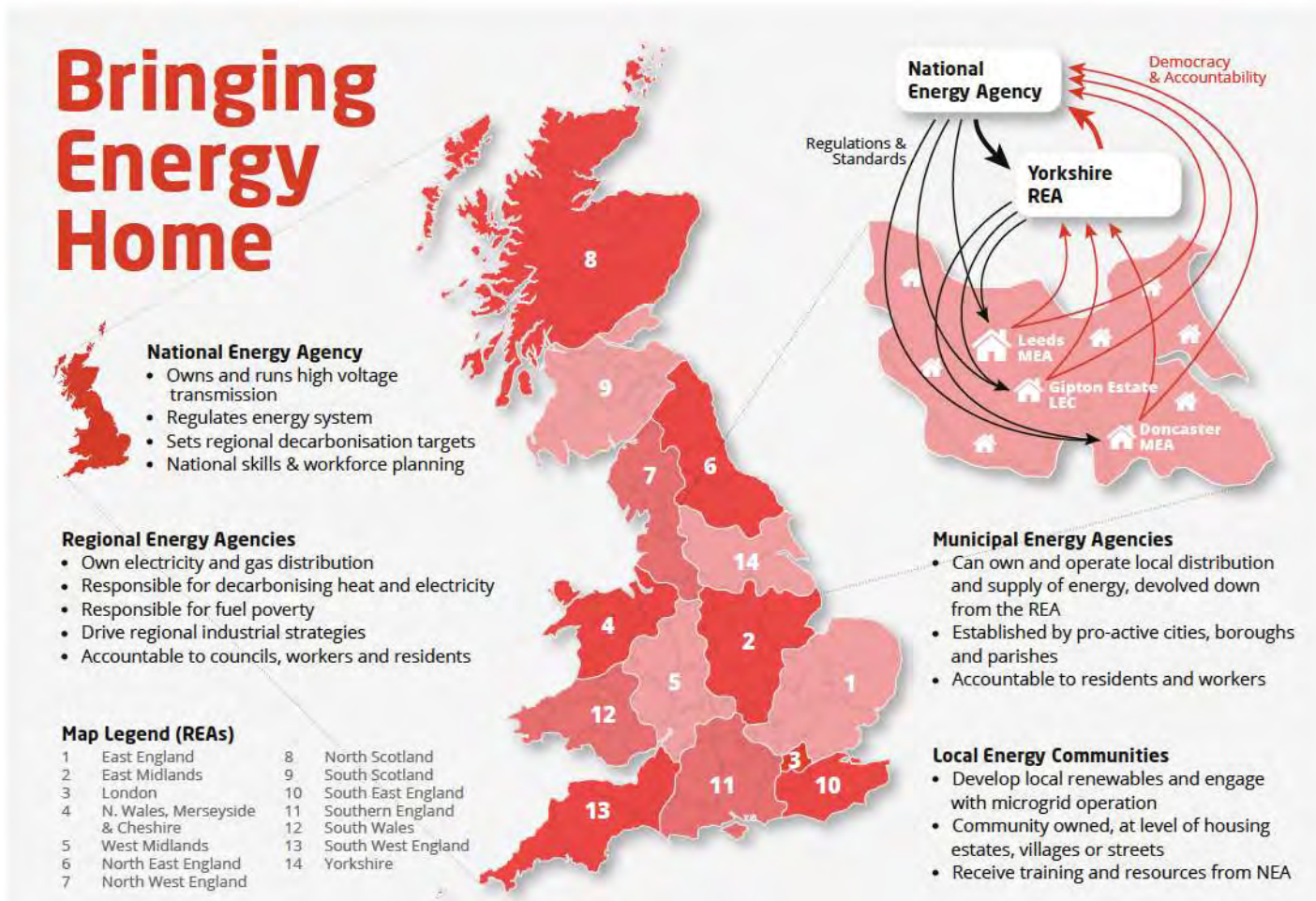


The energy supplier market

The Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and Ofgem



Reorganising the industry for net zero?



- The FSO is a start.
- Gas and electricity networks in same area in same company?
- NGET and NGGT?

Source: Bringing Energy Home, 2019, p.9.

Offshore Wind is key to UK and EU decarbonization, so don't stuff up auction design

Table. Capacity gaps towards the 2030 installation targets of North Sea countries (MW).

| Country | Installed capacity | Under construction | Pre-construction | 2030 targets | Gap | Pipeline |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|--------|----------|
| UK | 13,918 | 6,588 | 7,610 | 50,000 | 21,884 | 22,890 |
| Germany | 8,055 | 733 | 2,042 | 30,000 | 19,170 | 18,748 |
| Netherlands | 2,829 | 2,299 | 0 | 21,000 | 14,416 | 11,456 |
| Denmark | 2,308 | 344 | 0 | 12,900 | 9,248 | 10,200 |
| Belgium | 2,261 | 0 | 0 | 6,000 | 3,739 | 3,500 |
| Sweden | 192 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 5,900 |
| Norway | 6 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 2,000 |
| France | 482 | 1,444 | 1,592 | 4,400 | 882 | 0 |

UK Case

| Status | Capacity - GW |
|---|---------------|
| Seabed allocated | 89 |
| In development | 52.6 |
| Gap to 2030 | 21.9 |
| Consented | 9.6 |
| Need to consent | 12.3 |
| Consent to commission for previous CfD projects | 7.17 years |
| The 12.3 GW need to be consented before | 2025 |
| Winning CfD to commission | 4.86 years |
| The 21.9 GW need to win CfD before | 2026 |

Source: Zhang and Pollitt, 2023, EPRG WP 2323.

UK energy and climate policy should align with EU

- The EU-UK Trade and cooperation agreement establishes a Specialised Committee on Energy (SCE) as part of implementation and functioning process.
- Title VIII (Part 2) to the Agreement (The Energy Title) is one of the more detailed parts of the whole Agreement. At a high level it states that no tariffs can be imposed on exportation of electricity and gas by either party. The agreement is generally supportive of continuation of competitive markets and of not supporting renewable electricity (RES-E) in a way that would undermine competition. There must be monitoring of competition and an independent energy regulator. The agreement preserves the Single Electricity Market in Ireland (I-SEM).
- This is up for re-negotiation in 2026.
- We should argue for:
 - Continuation of current arrangements as baseline.
 - Re-entry into EU ETS I and entry into EU ETS II (and hence exemption from UK firms' liability to CBAM).
 - Re-entry into EUPHEMIA market coupling algorithm.
 - Full membership of ACER, ENTSO-E, ENTSO-G.

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