

Residential Electricity Pricing Offer



Residential Electricity Pricing Offer

Goals

Understand how an energy supplier **builds** and **prices** a residential electricity offer.

Building and pricing two competitive offers:

- one with energy **directly** bought **to the producer**
- one with energy bought on the **market** with a Guarantee of Origin (GO)

Try to find out if your energy supplier is really the one you want to.

Residential energy supplier

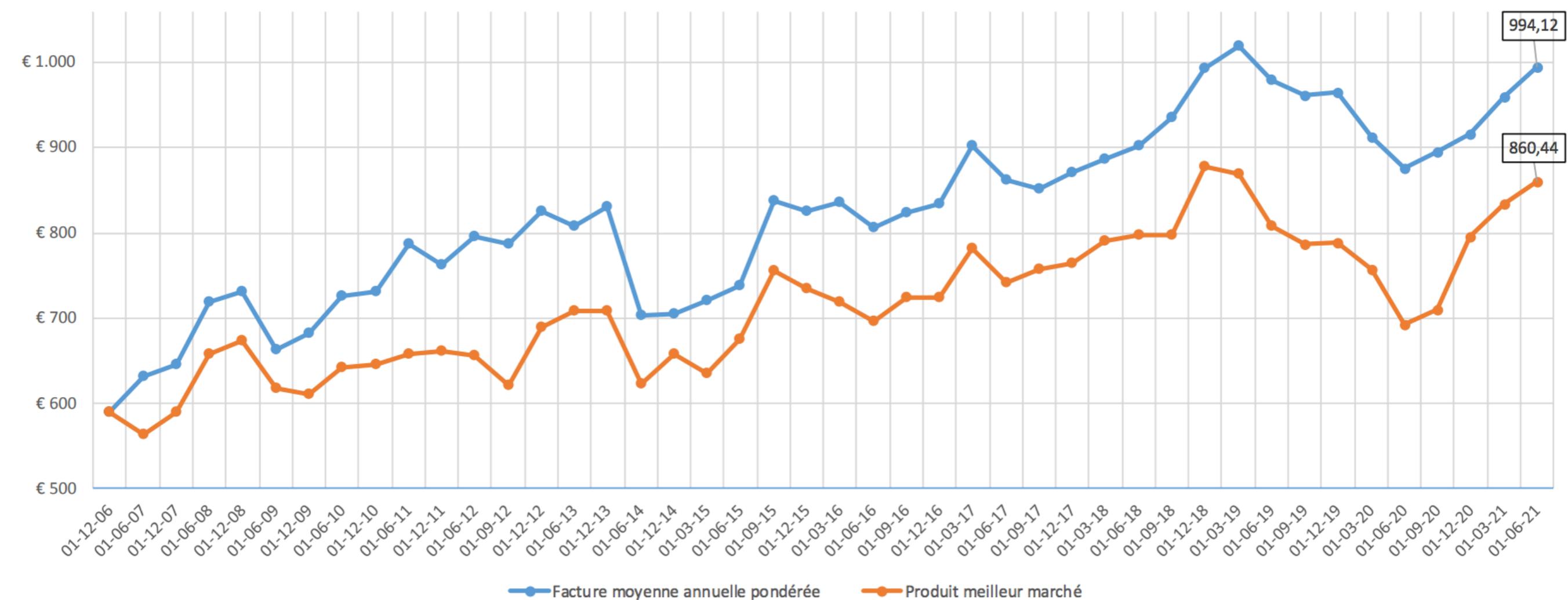
Quiz

What do you think of the evolution of the electricity and gas bills over the last decade?

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Evolution of the Wallon yearly electricity bill 2006-2021

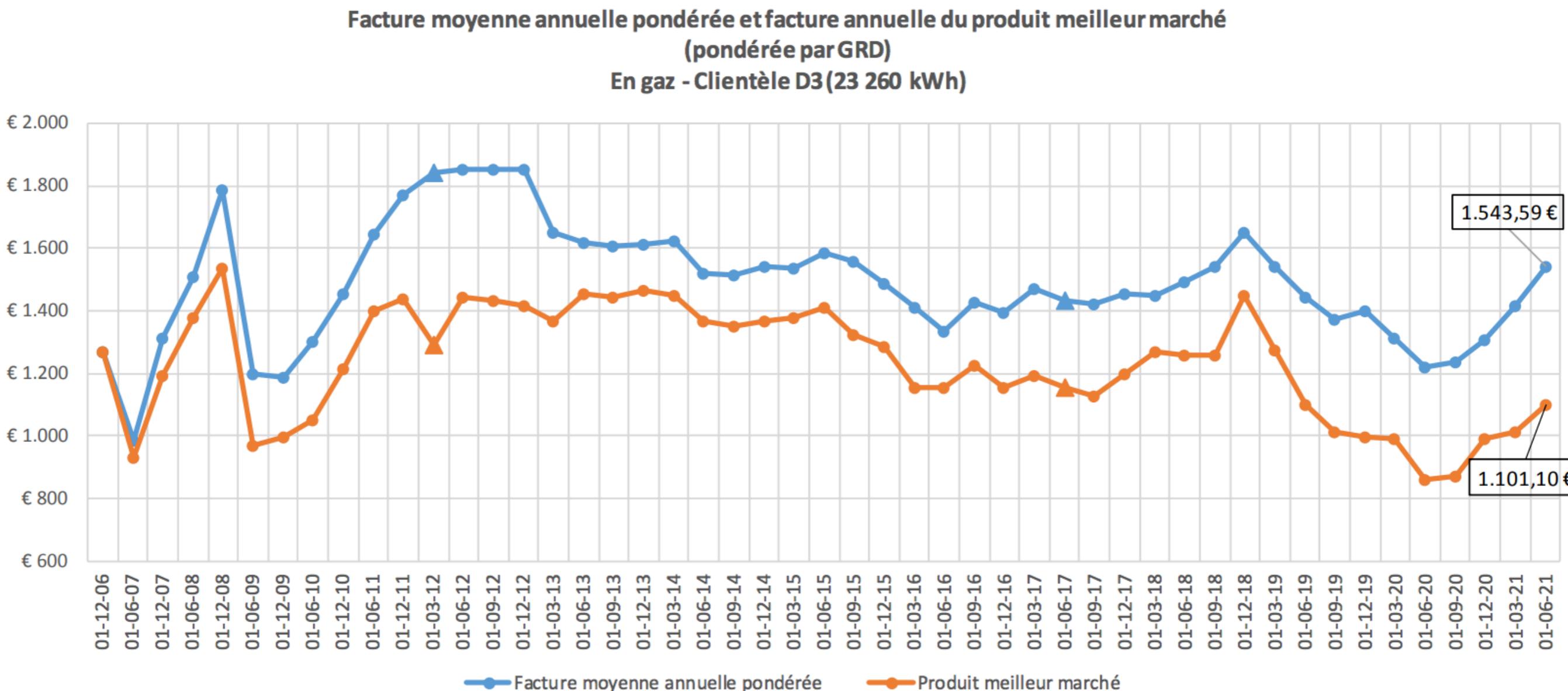
Facture moyenne annuelle pondérée et facture annuelle du produit meilleur marché (pondérée par GRD)
En électricité - Clientèle Dc (1600 kWh h.pleines -1900 kWh h. creuses)



Source: Rapport concernant l'analyse des prix de l'électricité et du gaz naturel en Wallonie (clients résidentiels) sur la période de janvier 2007 à juin 2021 [lien](#)

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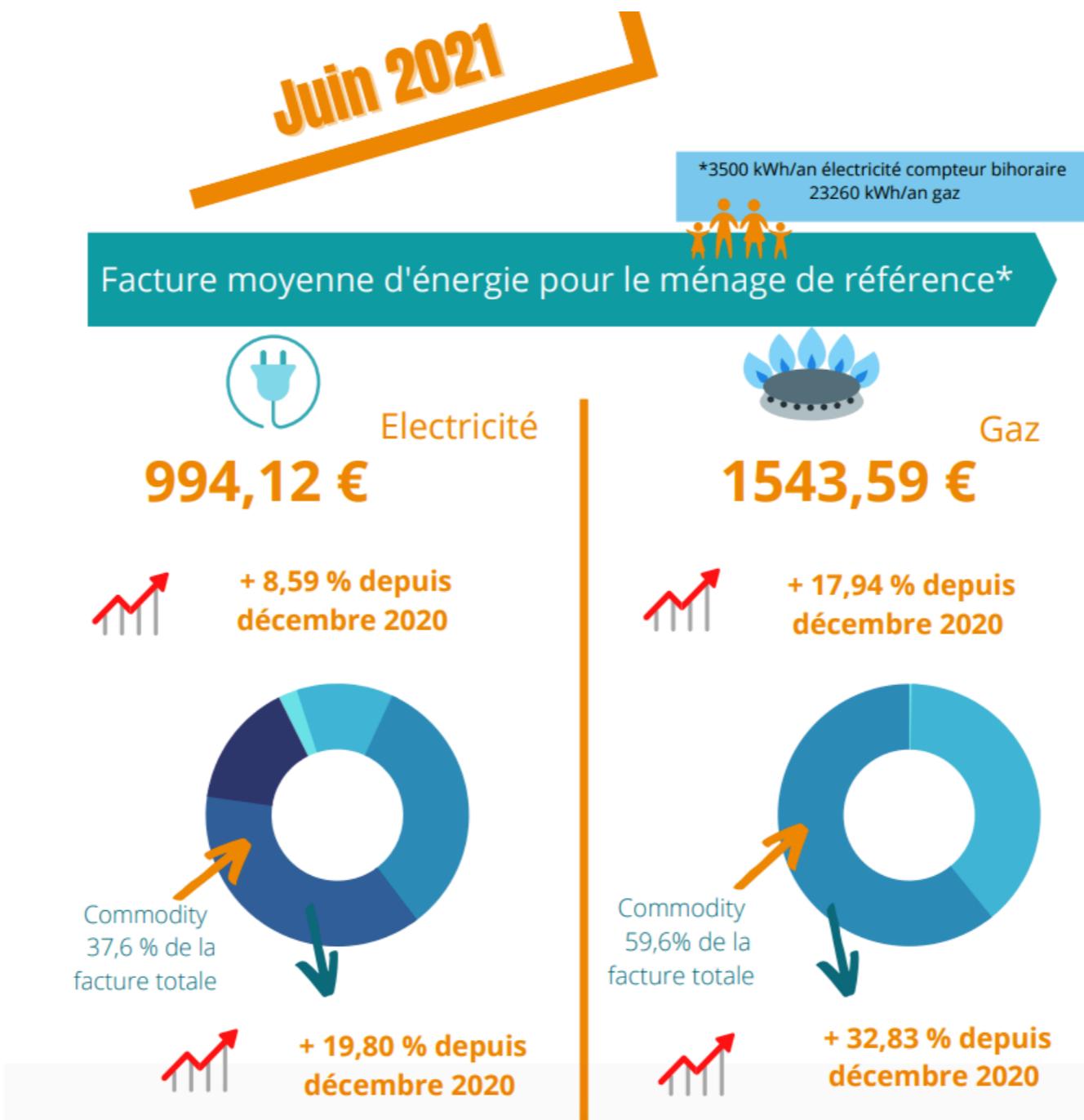
Evolution of the Wallon yearly gas bill 2006-2021



Source: Rapport concernant l'analyse des prix de l'électricité et du gaz naturel en Wallonie (clients résidentiels) sur la période de janvier 2007 à juin 2021 [lien](#)

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Wallon electricity & gas bill evolution between 12/2020 - 06/2021



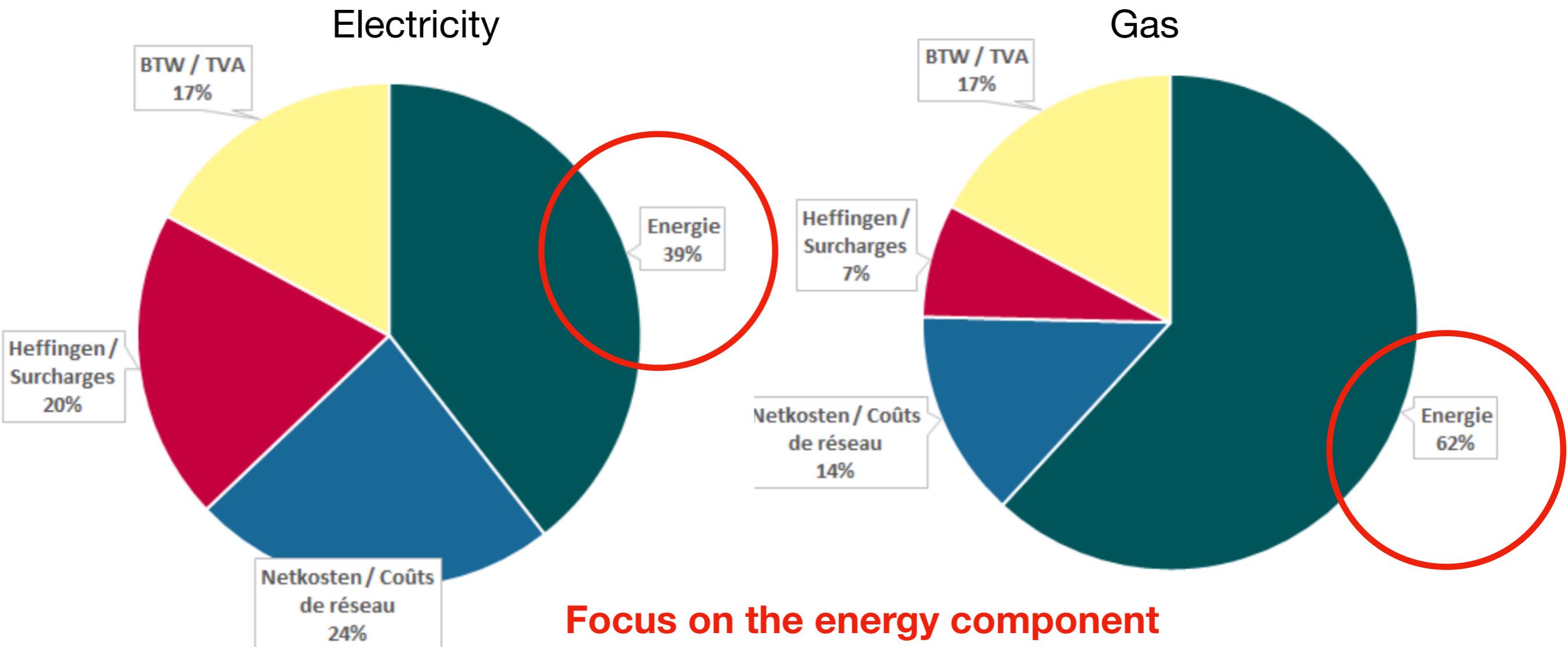
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Summary

1. Energy part components
2. Fixed or variable price?
3. Pricing the energy part components
 1. Energy part from market
 2. Energy part directly to the producer
 3. Balancing fees
 4. Guarantee of Origin (GO)
 5. Capacity

Residential energy supplier

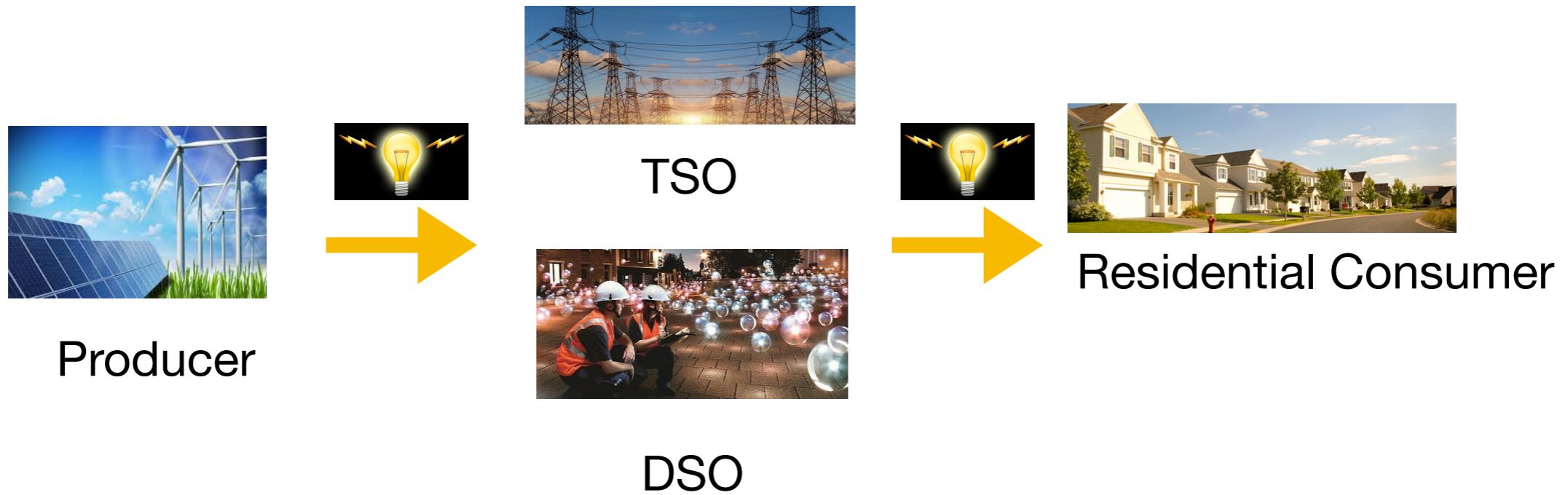
Reminder: the components of the Wallon electricity and gas bill 10/2021



Source: <https://www.creg.be/fr/consommateurs/prix-et-tarifs/comment-est-compose-le-prix-de-lenergie>

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Physical electricity fluxes



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« Money » fluxes

Energy part:

- energy
- balancing fees
- Guarantee of Origin (GO)
- capacity



Markets: EEX, EPEXSPOT



Producer



Energy supplier



Residential Consumer

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Residential energy supplier

Quiz

What is the difference between a fixed and variable electricity/gas price?

What is the share of Belgian consumers having a fixed price contract?

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Fixed or variable price?

Constant energy component = $A + X \cdot \text{kWh}$

The energy component price is constant during all the contract duration.

- > **Less aversion** for the risk
- > If the price is high at the contract settlement it will remain high

Variable energy component = $A + (\text{Index} \cdot B + C) \cdot \text{kWh}$

The energy component price is variable during all the contract duration.

- > **More aversion** for the risk: index may be on the day-ahead or future markets

Belgium: 60% of fixed price contracts

Source: <https://www.cwape.be/node/138#prix-fixes-et-prix-variables>

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Quiz

Do you know the actors of the energy market?

Do you know some types of electricity/gas products traded on the energy markets?

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Market-based offer: energy pricing

Energy part:

- energy

- balancing fees
- Guarantee of Origin (GO)
- capacity



Markets: EEX, EPEXSPOT



Producer



Energy supplier

EEX:

Calendars
Quarters
Months
Weeks
Days

EPEXSPOT:

Spot
Intraday

Fixed price

Indexed price

Fixed within a threshold then indexed outside

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Quiz

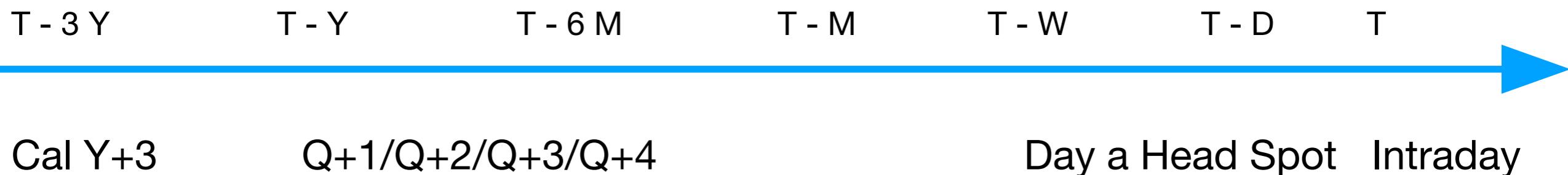
Why buying different energy products? (calendar, monthly, weekly, ...)

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Calendar, quarter, monthly, weekly, ...

Minimizing the **risk aversion** by buying futures products on different **horizons**:

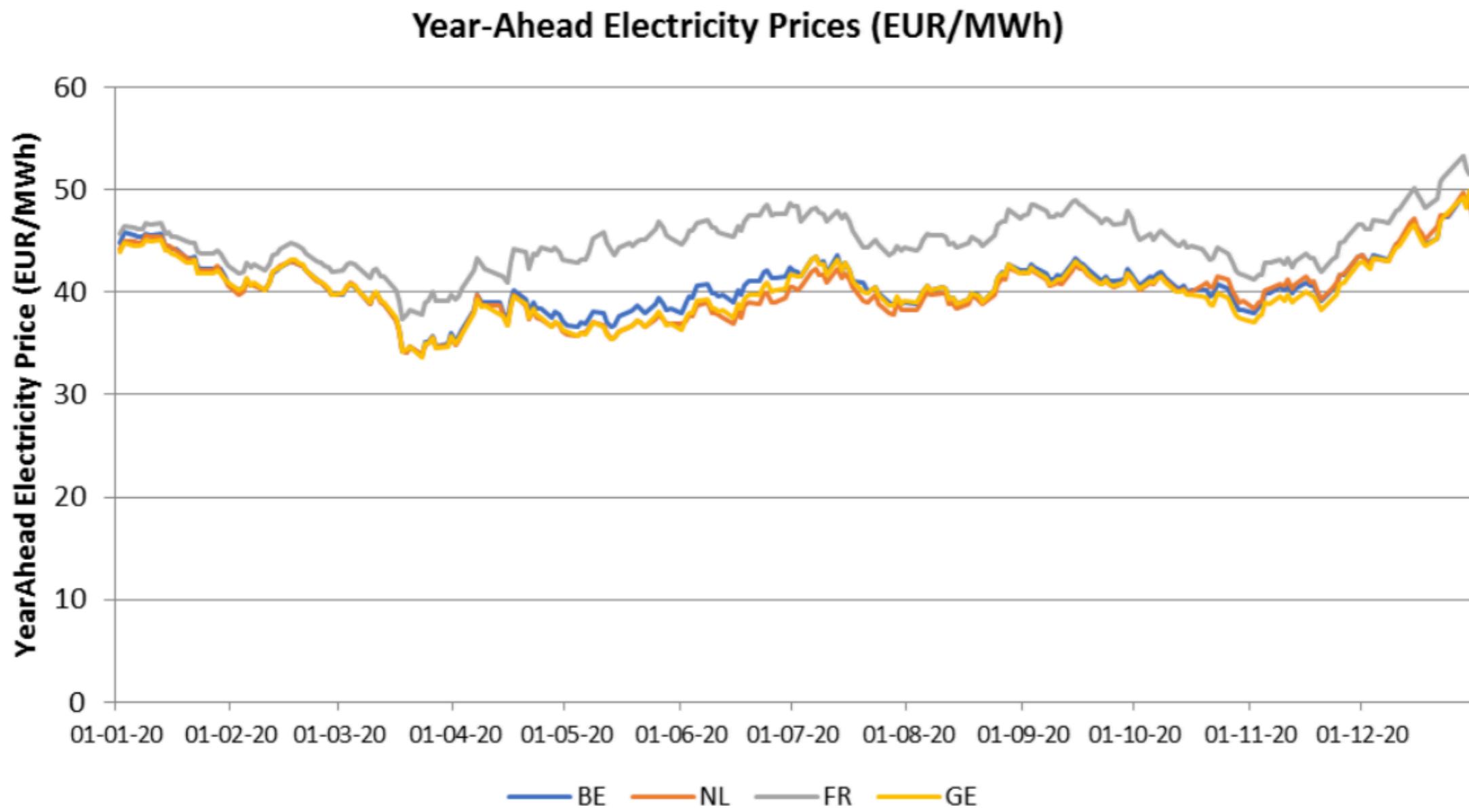
- Calendar: Y+1/Y+2/Y+3 -> *to buy 3 years in advance*
- Quarter: Q+1/Q+2/Q+3/Q+4 -> *to buy 12 - 6 months in advance*
- Months: M+1/M+2.../M+12 -> *to buy 3 - 1 months in advance*
- Weeks: W+1/W+2...
- Days:D+1/D+2 ...



$$Price = P_{cal} + P_Q + P_M + P_W + P_D + P_{Spot}$$

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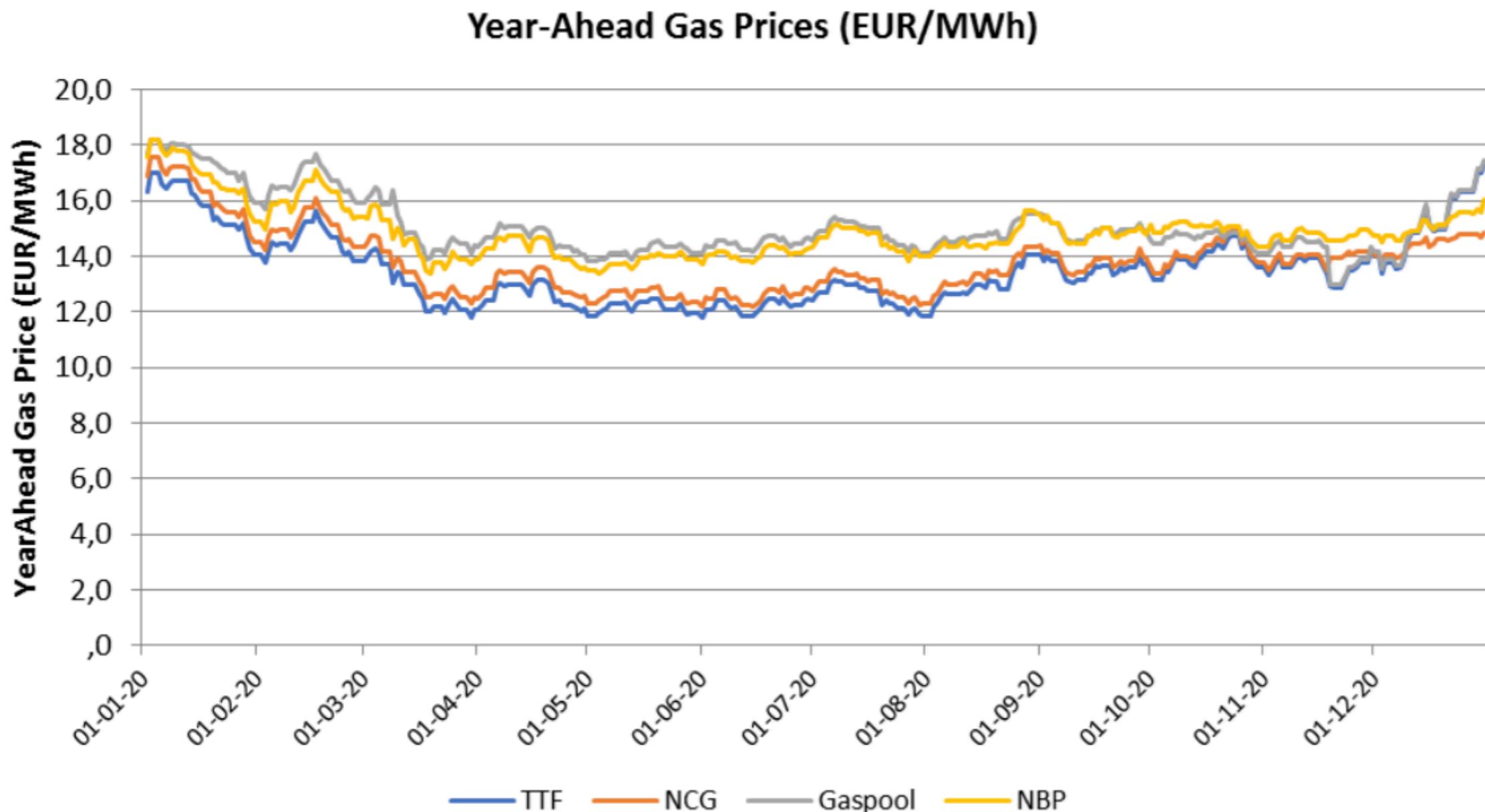
Electricity forward Y+1



Source: <https://www.creg.be/sites/default/files/assets/Prices/Kerncijfers/ChiffresCles2020.pdf>

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Gas forward Y+1

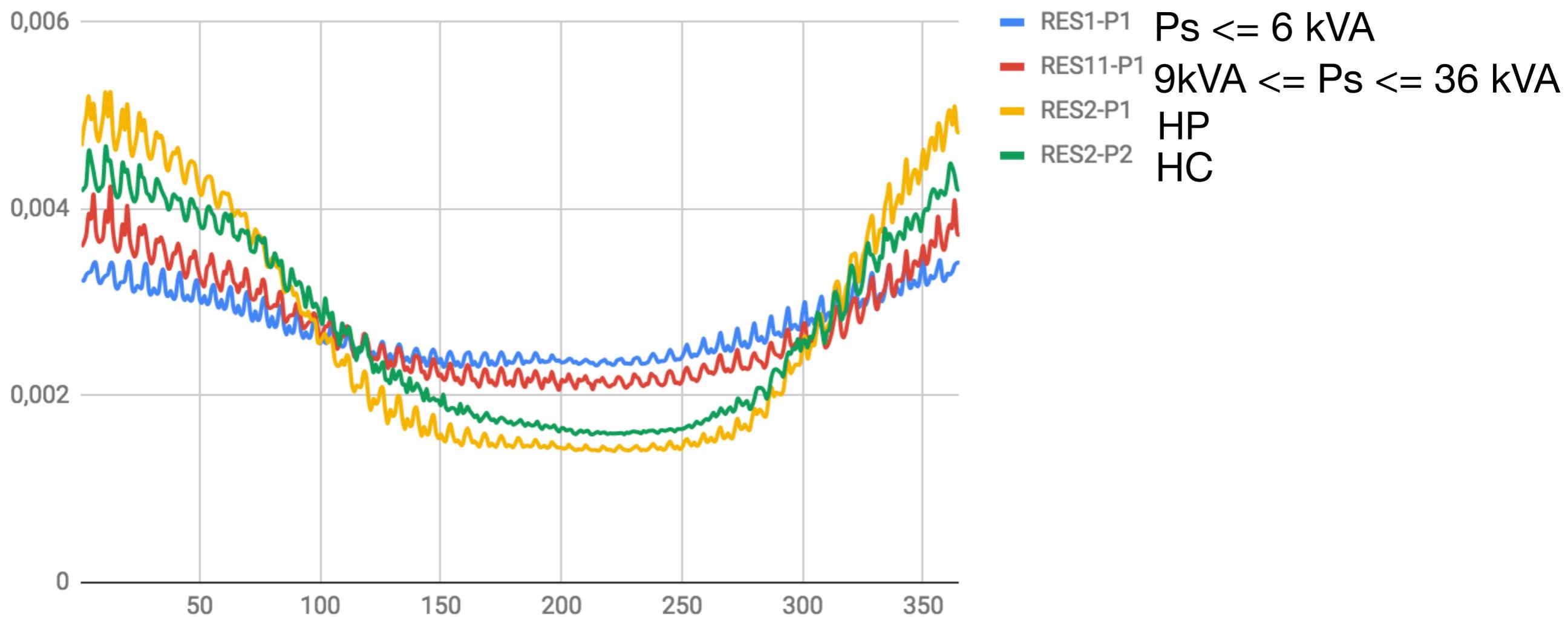


Source: <https://www.creg.be/sites/default/files/assets/Prices/Kerncijfers/ChiffresCles2020.pdf>

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Synthetic load profiles (SLP)

Residential Profiles



*Belgian SLP: [synergrid](#)
French SLP: [enedis](#)*

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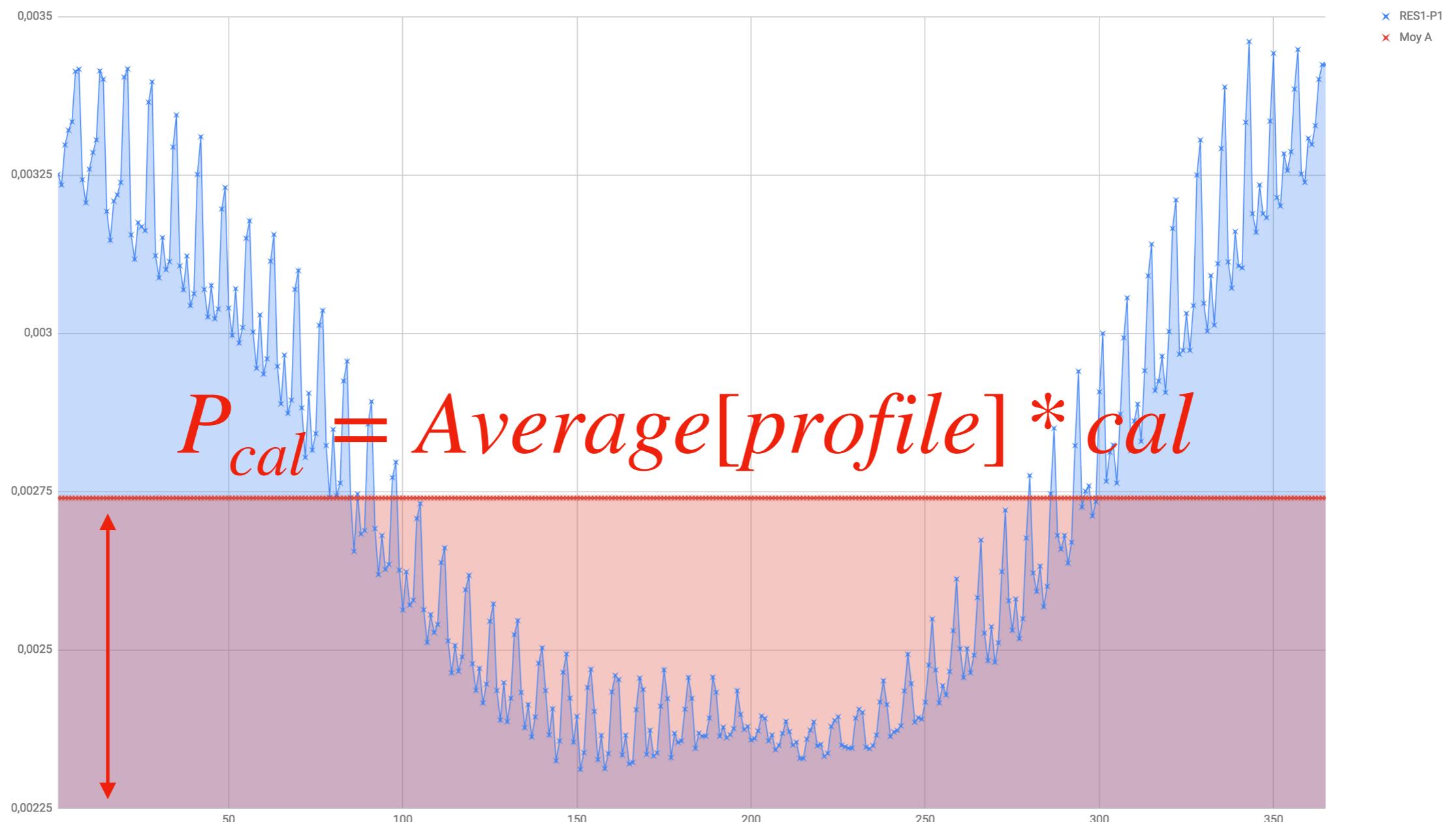
Quiz

How to build a constant price for the consumers by buying on the energy markets?

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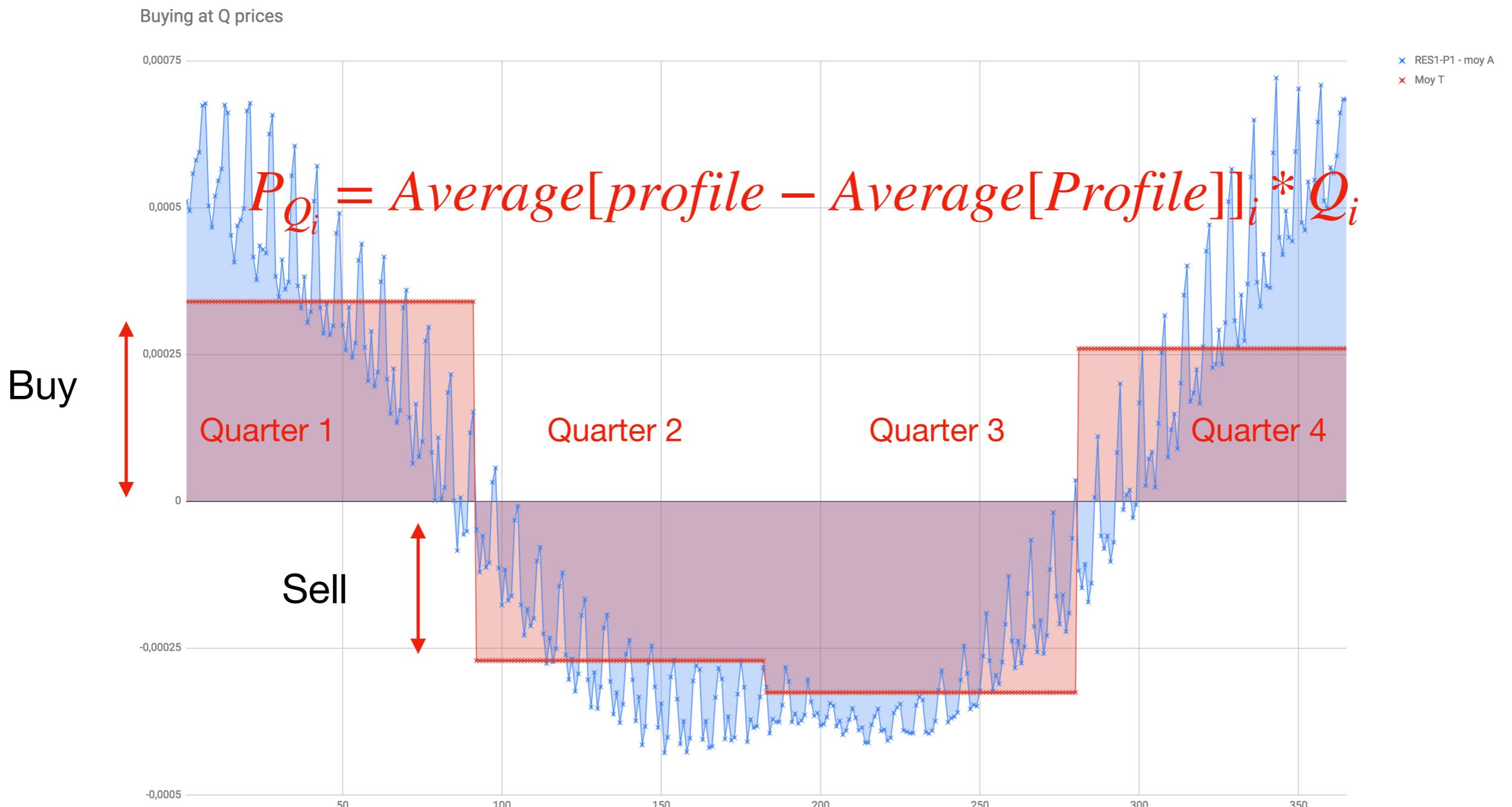
First, buy to the calendar price

Buying at cal price



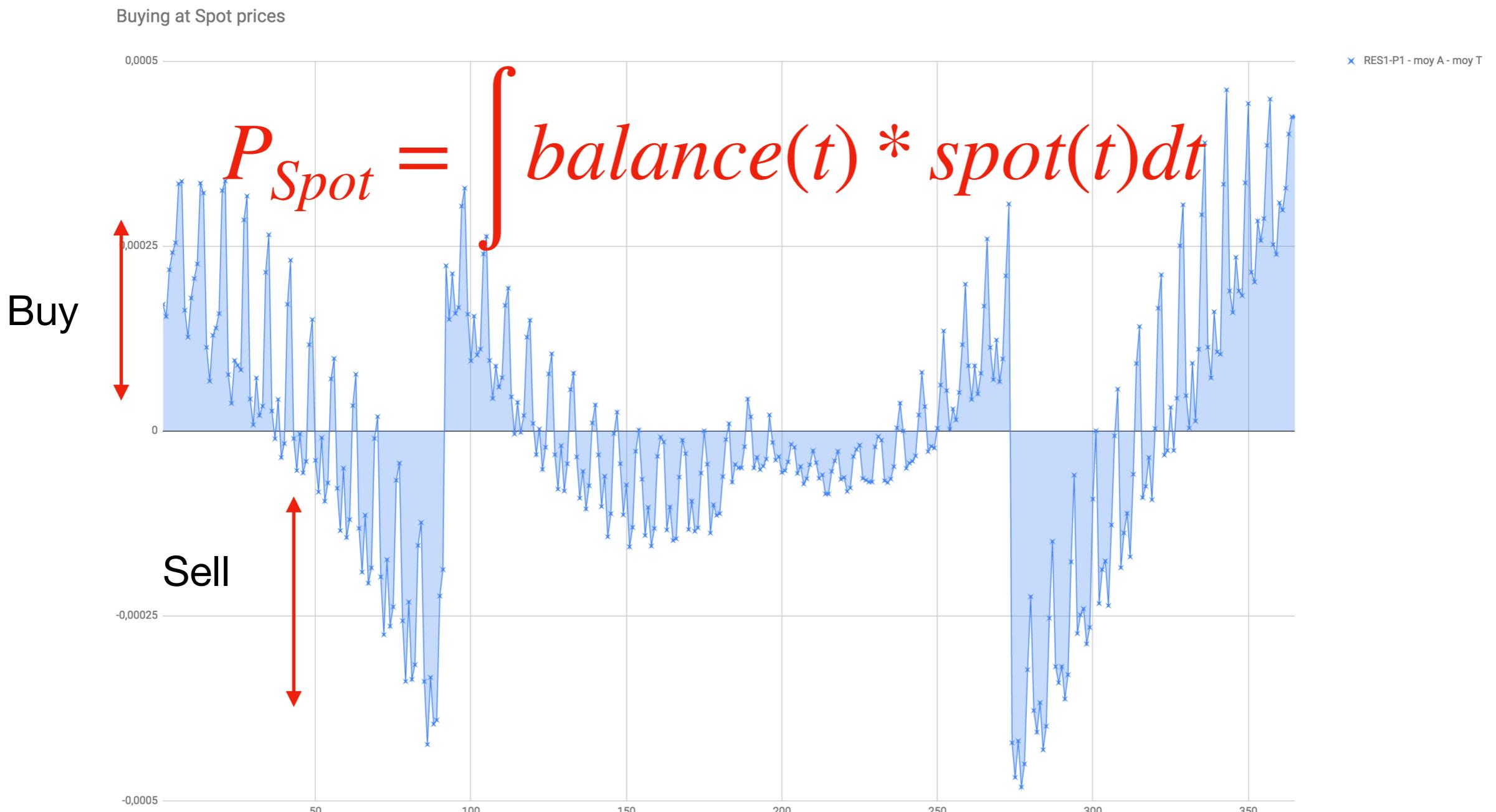
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Second, buy to the quarter price



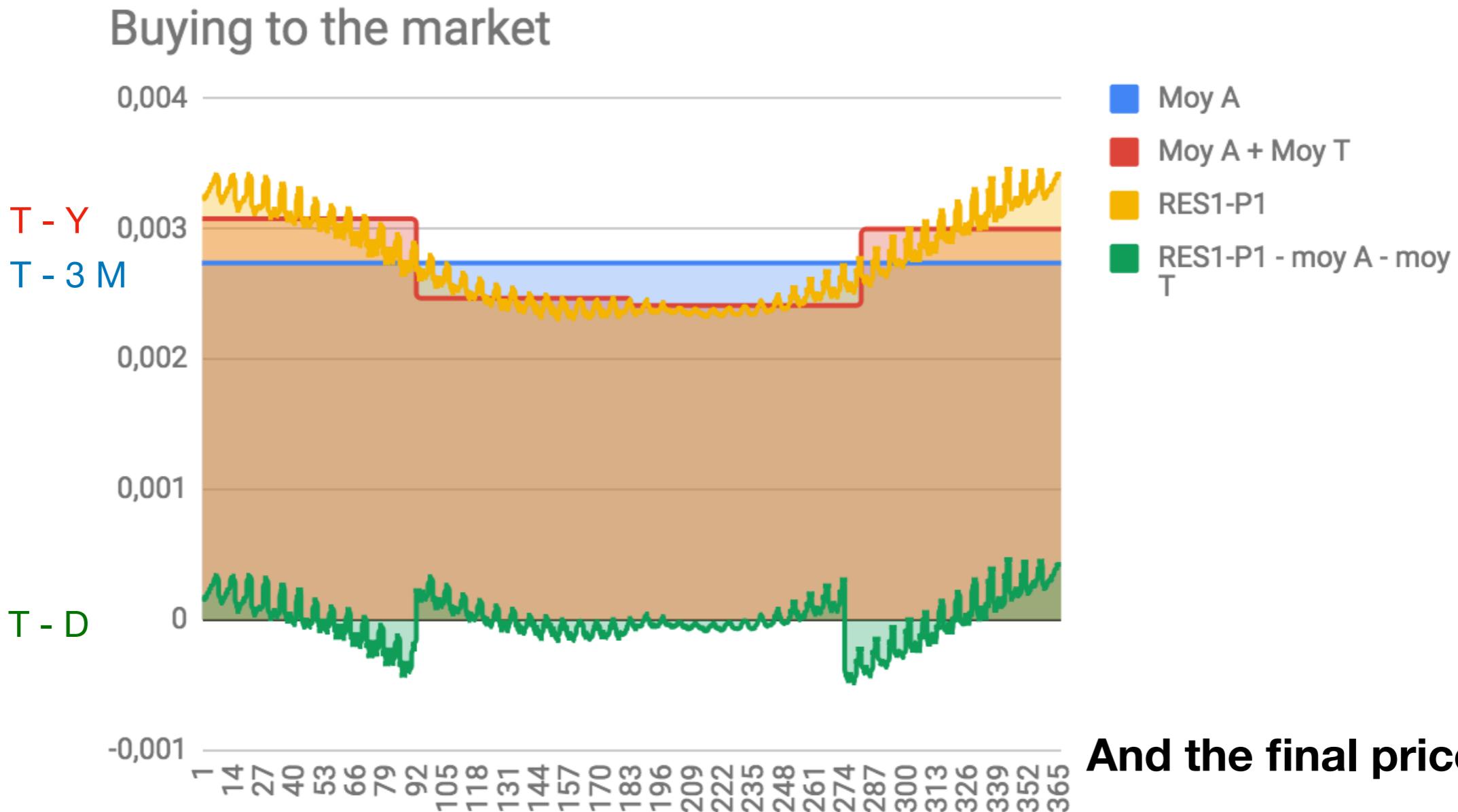
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Third, balance on the day-ahead market



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Market-based offer



$$Price = P_{cal} + P_Q + P_M + P_W + P_D + P_{Spot}$$

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Market-based offer

	EEX Settl
Q1 2019	68.95 €
Q2 2019	45.47 €
Q3 2018	46.43 €
Q4 2018	61.42 €
Cal19	55.50 €
Spot recalé en cal & Q	54.93 €

	RES1-P1	RES11-P1	RES2-P1 (HP)	RES2-P2 (HC)
Achat Cal	€55.50	€55.50	€55.50	€55.50
Achat Quarter	1.07 €	1.71 €	3.99 €	3.05 €
Achat Spot recalé en cal & Q	2.47 €	2.30 €	6.04 €	-6.04 €
Frais Bloc	0.00 €	0.00 €	0.00 €	0.00 €
Frais Spot	0.15 €	0.13 €	0.33 €	0.54 €
Prix Achat (euros/MWh)	59.19 €	59.63 €	65.86 €	53.06 €

Frais	(euros/MWh)
Frais blocs au settlement NEB	0
Frais blocs au settlement RE	0
Frais d'équilibrage +/-	0.6

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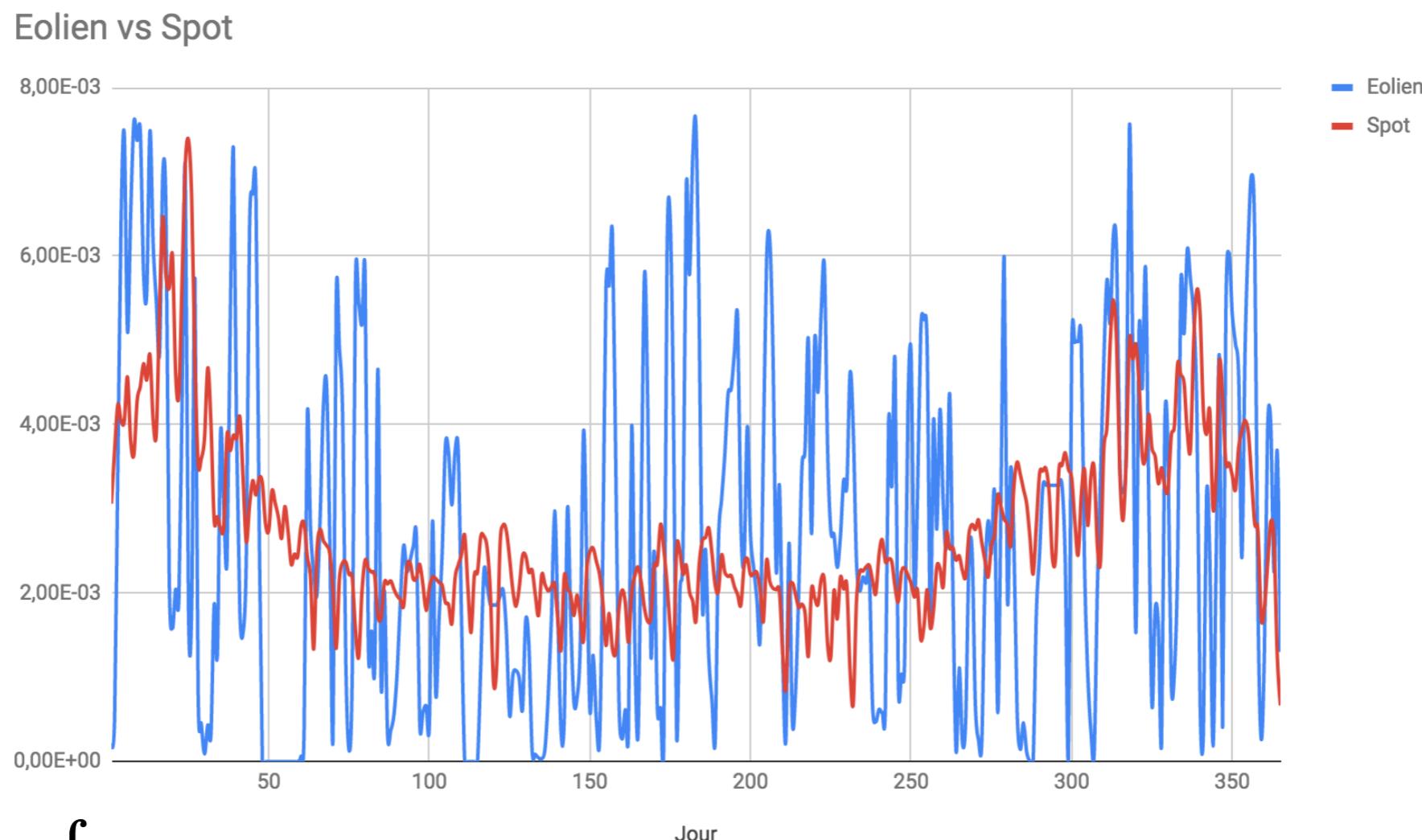
Residential energy supplier

Quiz

How to build a constant price for the consumers by buying directly to the producer?

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Buy directly to the energy producer



$$Price = \int p(t) * spot(t) dt \quad 48 \text{ euros / MWh with Spot 2017 on this production}$$

$$Price(t) = spot(t) - X \quad X = 0.5 \text{ euros / MWh}$$

Price = 48 if $40 < \text{Spot} < 48$

Else Price = Spot - X

And the final price is fixed!

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Residential energy supplier

Quiz

In your opinion, what are the balancing fees for an energy supplier?

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Pricing the energy part components: the balancing fees

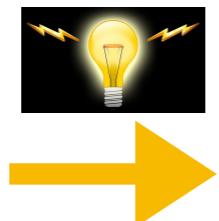
Energy part:

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- balancing fees**
- Guarantee of Origin (GO)
- capacity



TSO

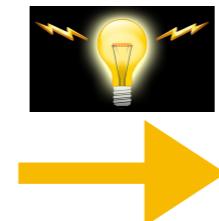
Main grid balancing responsible



Producer



Energy supplier



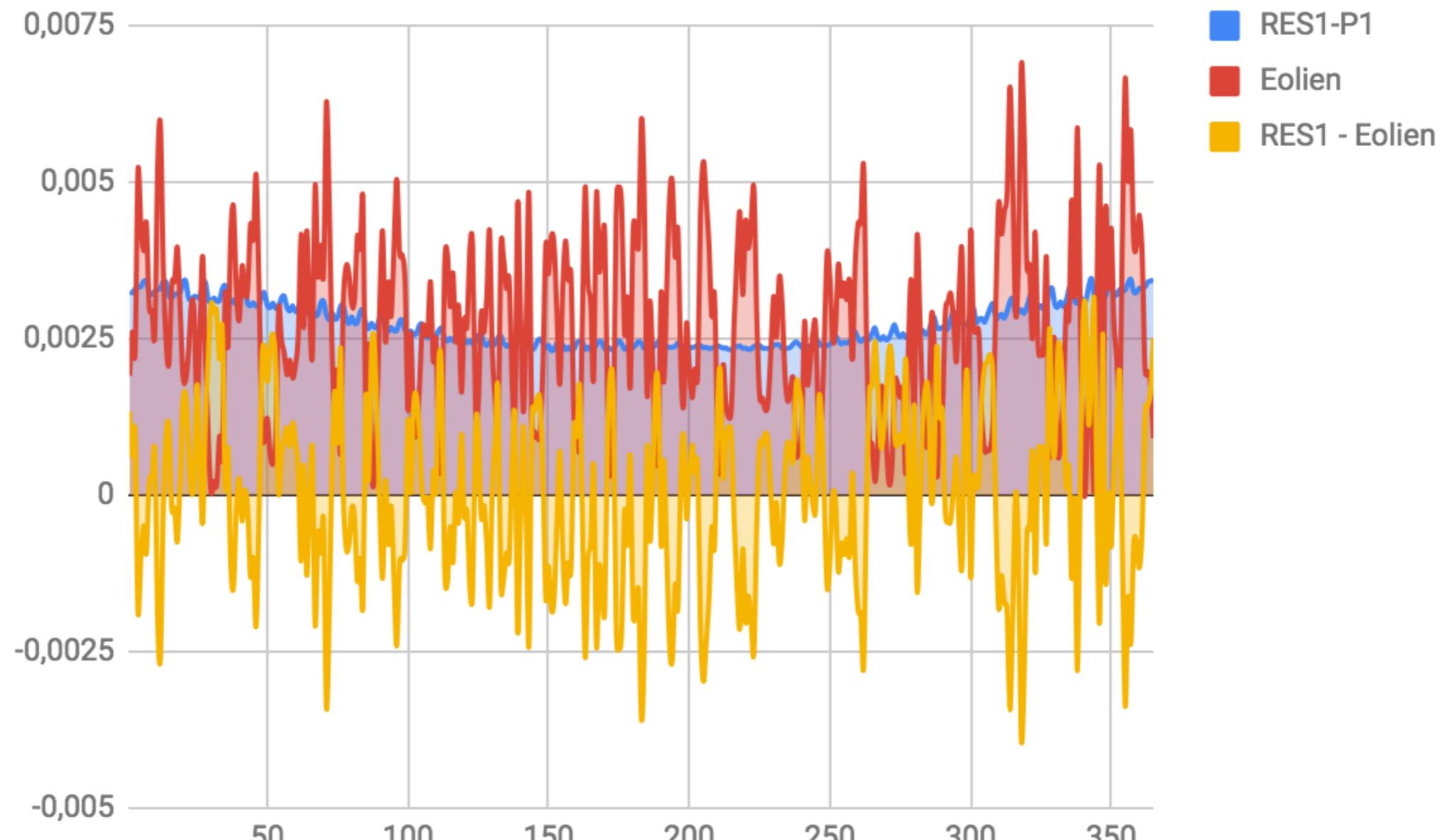
CC: forecast errors for consumption

CP: forecast errors for production

CR: production profile is not equal to consumption profile

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Balancing fees CR: cost of adjustment between production and consumption



$$C_R = \int [RES1(t) - wind(t)] * spot(t) dt$$

$$C_R \text{ 2017} = 0,24 \text{ euros / MWh}$$

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Balancing fees CP: cost of production forecast error

The better the forecast is the smaller are Cc & Cp.

$$C_P = \int [P(t) - P_p(t)] * [spot(t) - imbalance(t)] dt$$

$P(t)$: *production*(t) $[P(t) - P_p(t)] > 0 \rightarrow$ *selling at Imb* $_{>0}$

$P_p(t)$: *forecast*(t) $[P(t) - P_p(t)] < 0 \rightarrow$ *buying at Imb* $_{<0}$

if $[Imb_{>0} > spot(t)] \rightarrow P_p(t) = 0$ leads to greater profit than $P_p(t) = P(t)$

Wind power: **0, 7 < C_P < 2 euros / MWh**

Hydraulic power: **0, 2 < C_P < 1 euros / MWh**

Solar power: **0, 5 < C_P < 1.5 euros / MWh**

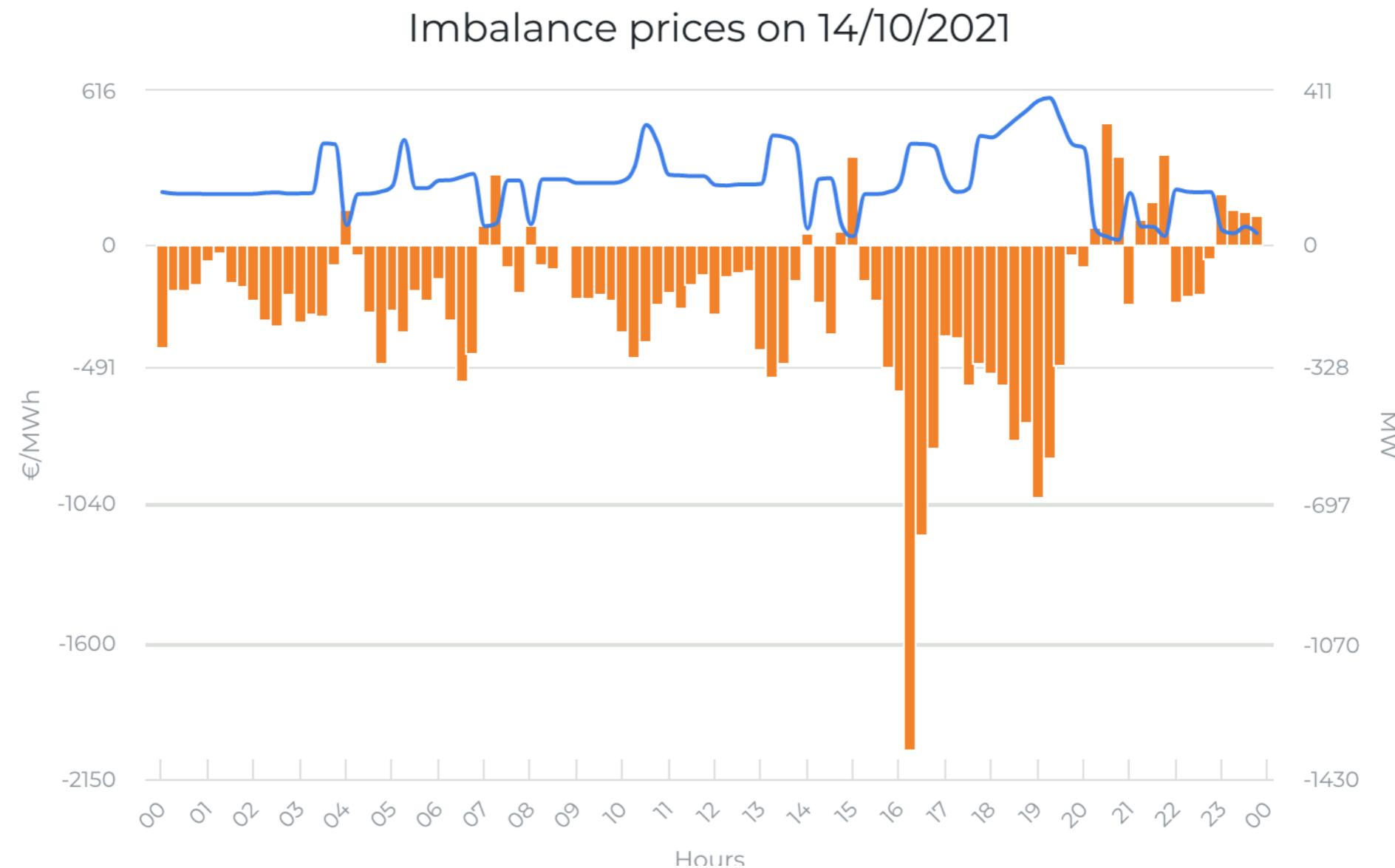
Residential energy supplier

Quiz

Why the TSO (ELIA in Belgium) uses imbalance prices?

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ELIA imbalance prices



Source: <https://www.elia.be/fr/donnees-de-reseau/equilibrage/prix-de-desequilibre-15-min>

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Balancing fees CC: cost of forecast consumption error

The better the forecast is the smaller are Cc & Cp.

$$C_C = \int [C(t) - C_p(t)] * [Imbalance(t) - spot(t)] dt$$

$C(t)$: *consumption(t)* $[C(t) - C_p(t)] > 0 \rightarrow buying at Imb_{<0}$

$C_p(t)$: *forecast(t)* $[C(t) - C_p(t)] < 0 \rightarrow selling at Imb_{>0}$

if $[Imb_{<0} < spot(t)] \rightarrow C_p(t) = 0$ leads to greater profit than $C_p(t) = C(t)$

Residential: $C_C \leq 0.7$ euros / MWh

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Summary

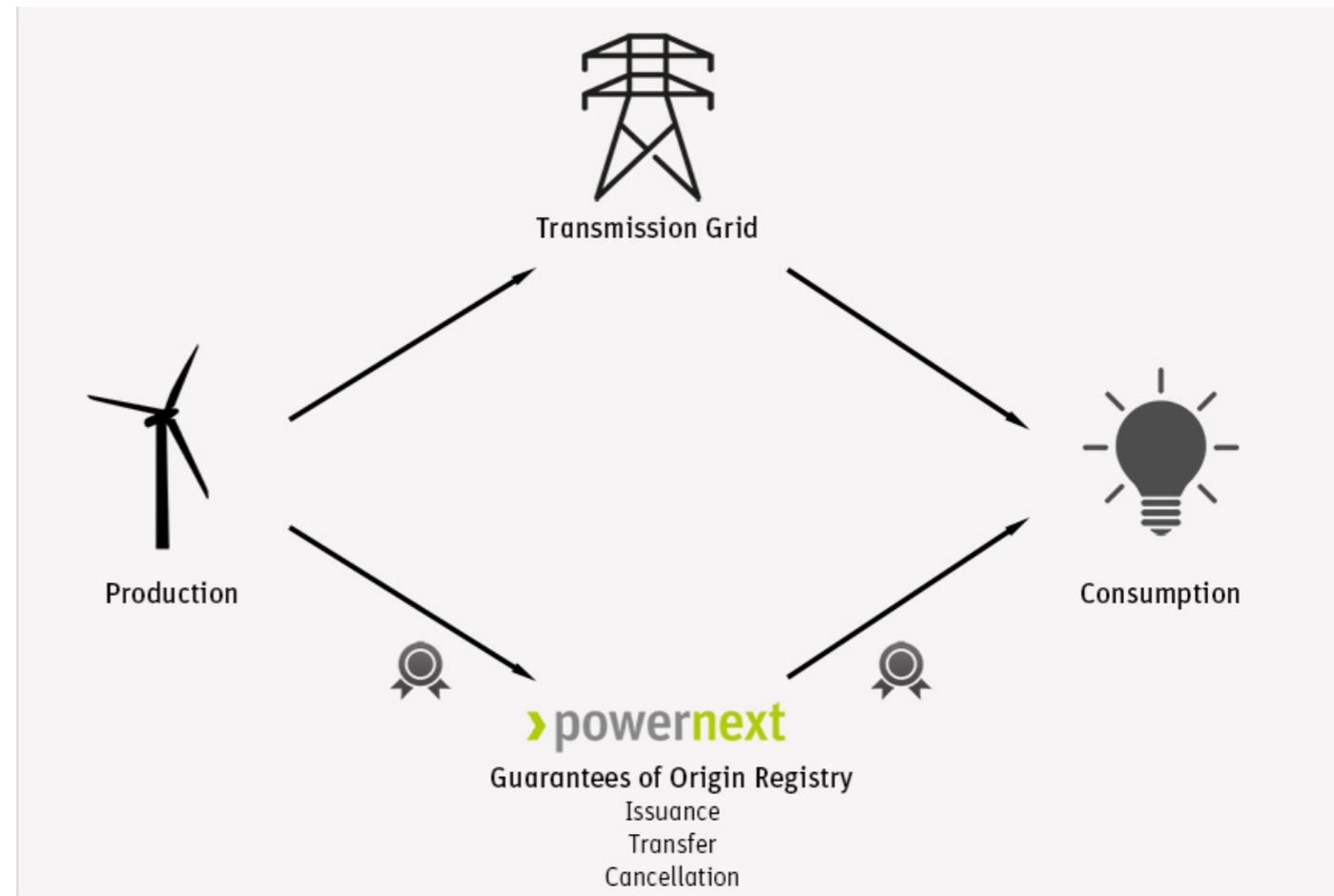
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4. Pricing the energy part components: green certificates

Energy part:

- energy
- balancing fees
- Guarantee of Origin (GO)**
- capacity



0.5 < Prices < 2 euros / MWh

1 GO = 1 MWh produced

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Residential energy supplier

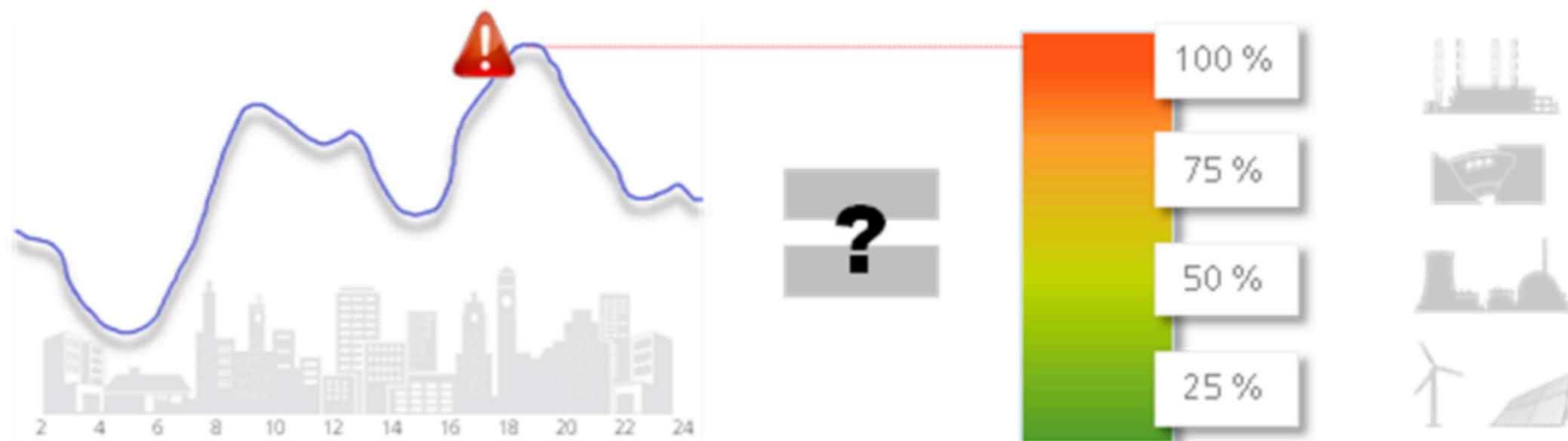
Quiz

What is the capacity market?

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French capacity market basics

TSO Goal: To **balance the grid** at all times, especially during peak hours (evening of cold winters ...)



Encourage the **consumption shedding** and the **investment in production capacities** to help balance the grid during consumption peaks.
-> capacity market to remunerate these capacities

Source: <https://www.edf.fr/entreprises/le-mag/le-mag-entreprises/decryptage-du-marche-de-l-energie/mieux-comprendre-le-mecanisme-de-capacite-en-3-questions-cles>

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French capacity market

Energy part:

- energy
- balancing fees
- green certificates
- capacity**



Energy supplier

Buy the capacities required to manage its portfolio.



Producer

Given the generation curve (peaks), the TSO estimates the capacity potential (kW per kW installed) to be sold on the market.

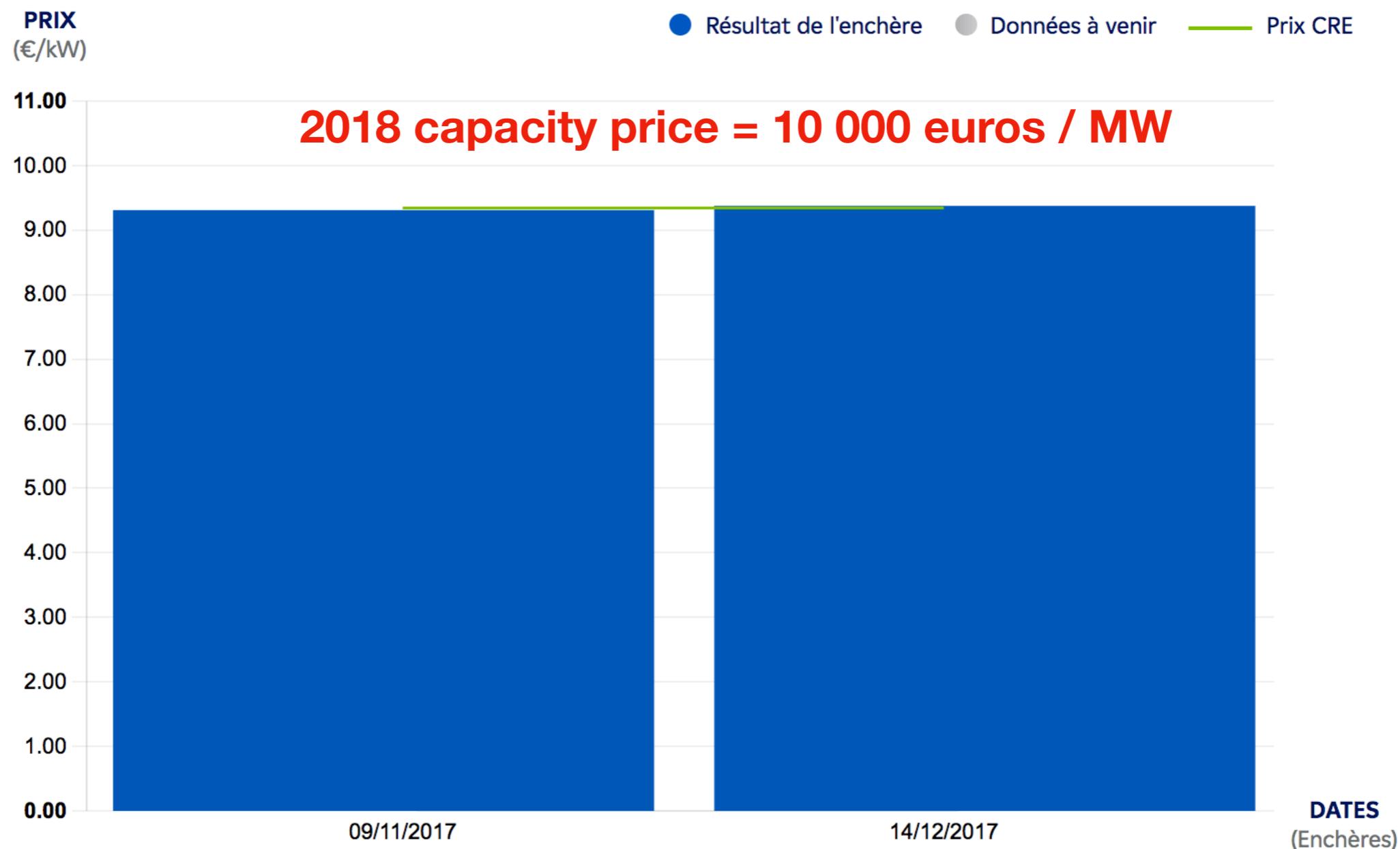


Residential Consumer

Given the consumption curve (peaks), the TSO estimates the capacity required for a given portfolio. Then, the retailer purchases the corresponding amount on the capacity market.

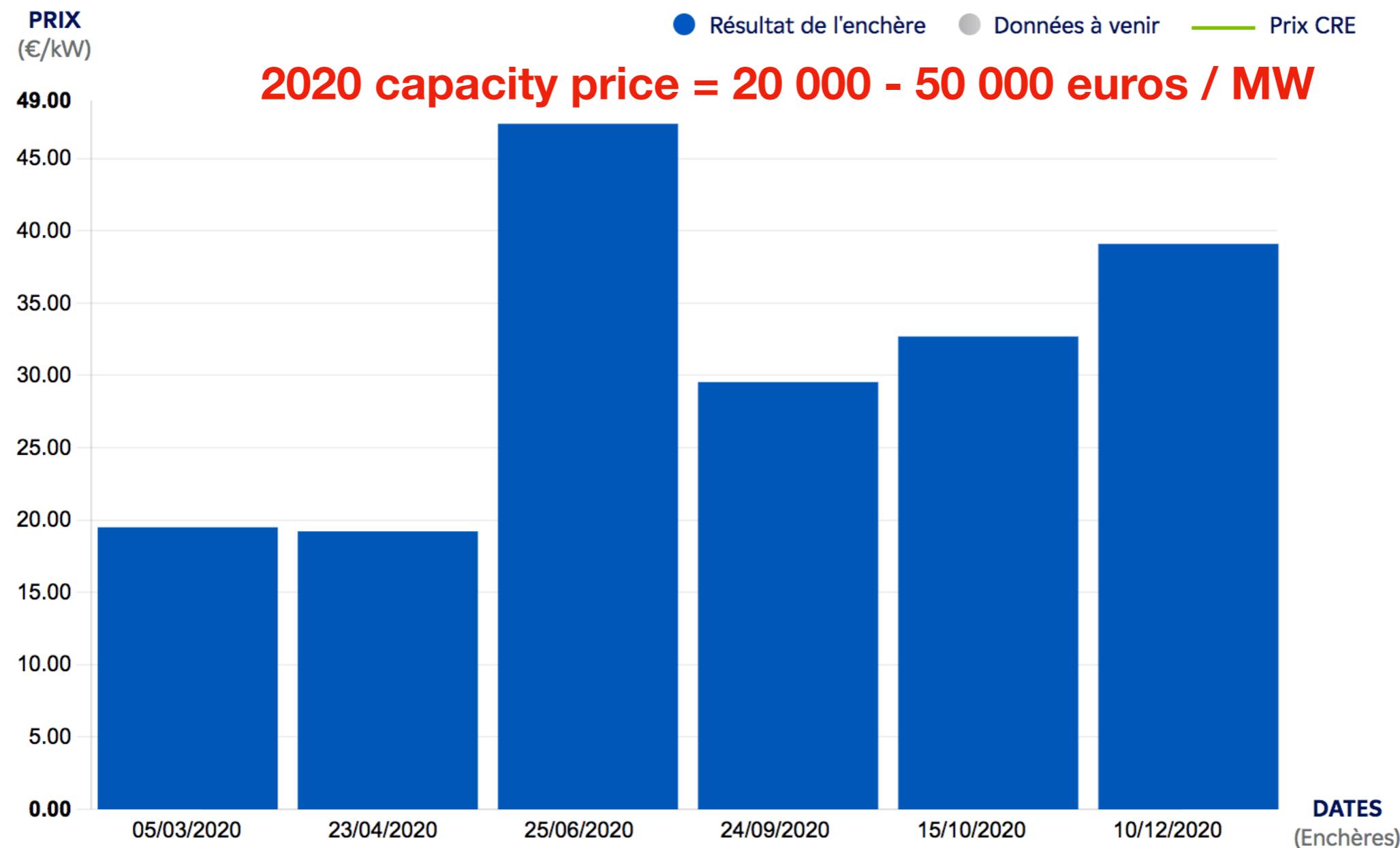
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French capacity market



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French capacity market



PREC : prix de la dernière enchère sur l'année de livraison

Source: <https://www.edf.fr/entreprises/electricite-gaz/electricite-offres-de-marche/mecanisme-de-capacite-explications-et-prix-des-encheres#resultats-des-encheres-de-garanties-de-capacite>

Residential energy supplier

Quiz

And in Belgium?

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Belgian capacity remuneration mechanism: CRM



Source: <https://www.elia.be/en/electricity-market-and-system/adequacy/capacity-remuneration-mechanism>

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Conclusion

Energy part (1/3 of the total electricity bill):

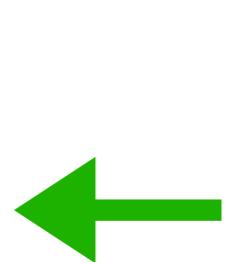
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Markets: EEX, EPEXSPOT



Producer



Energy supplier



Residential Consumer