

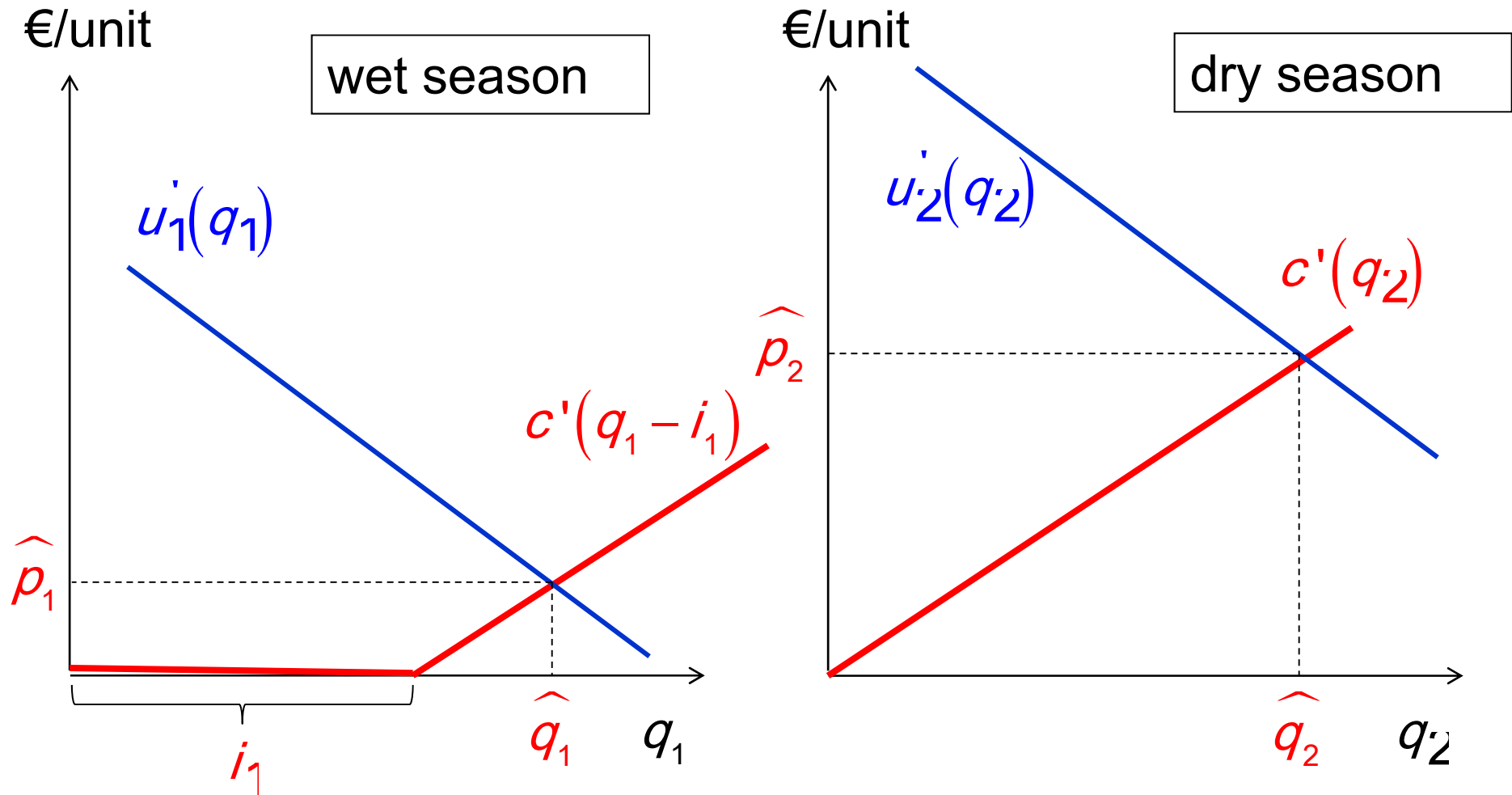


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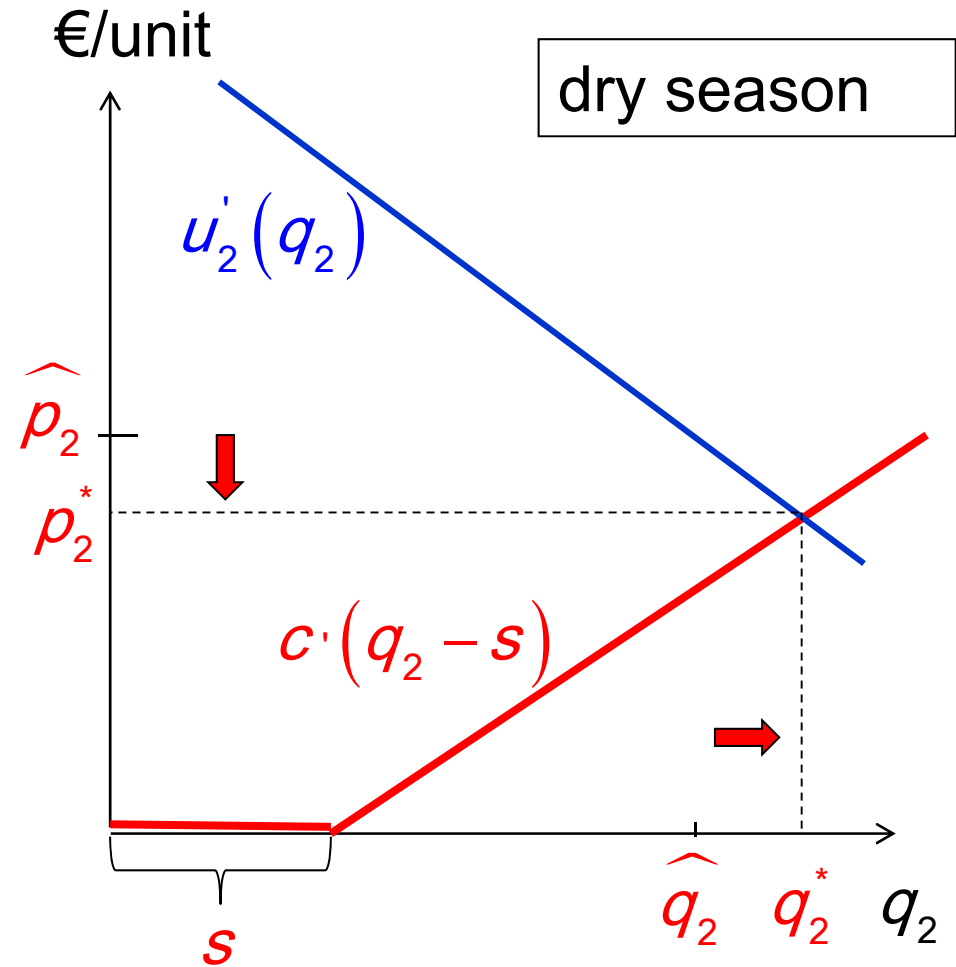
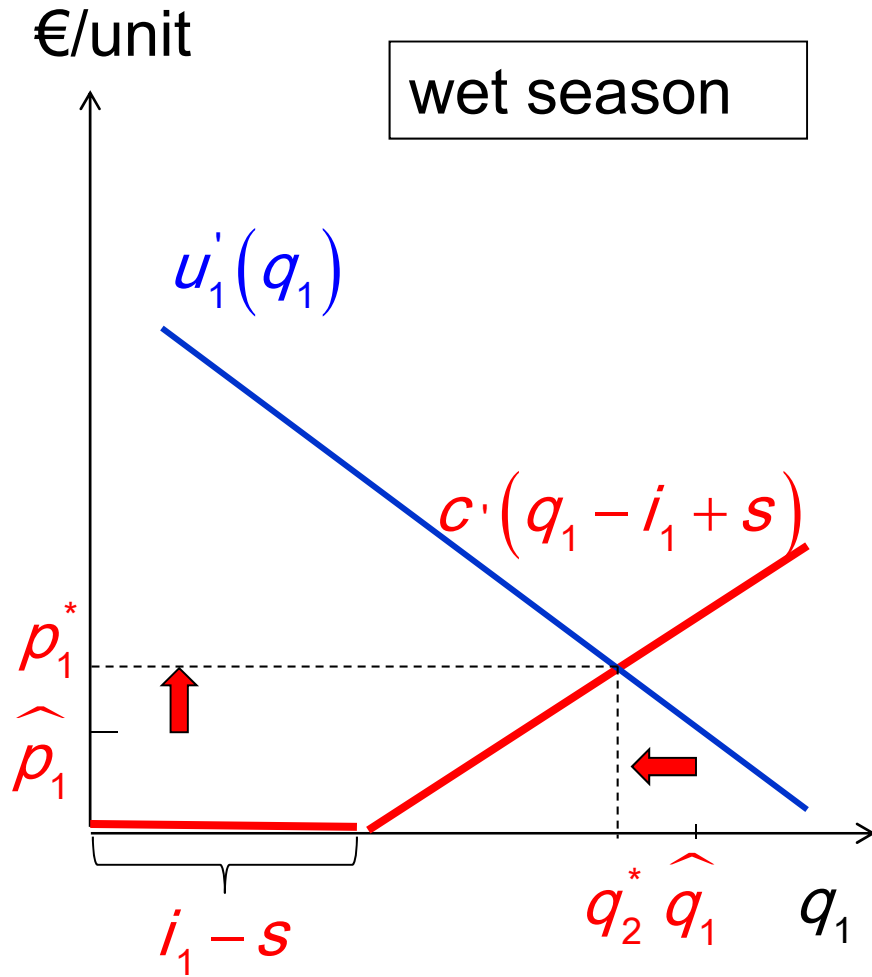
Comments on
*“The role of storage in a
competitive electricity market
and the effects of
climate change”*
by
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basic idea



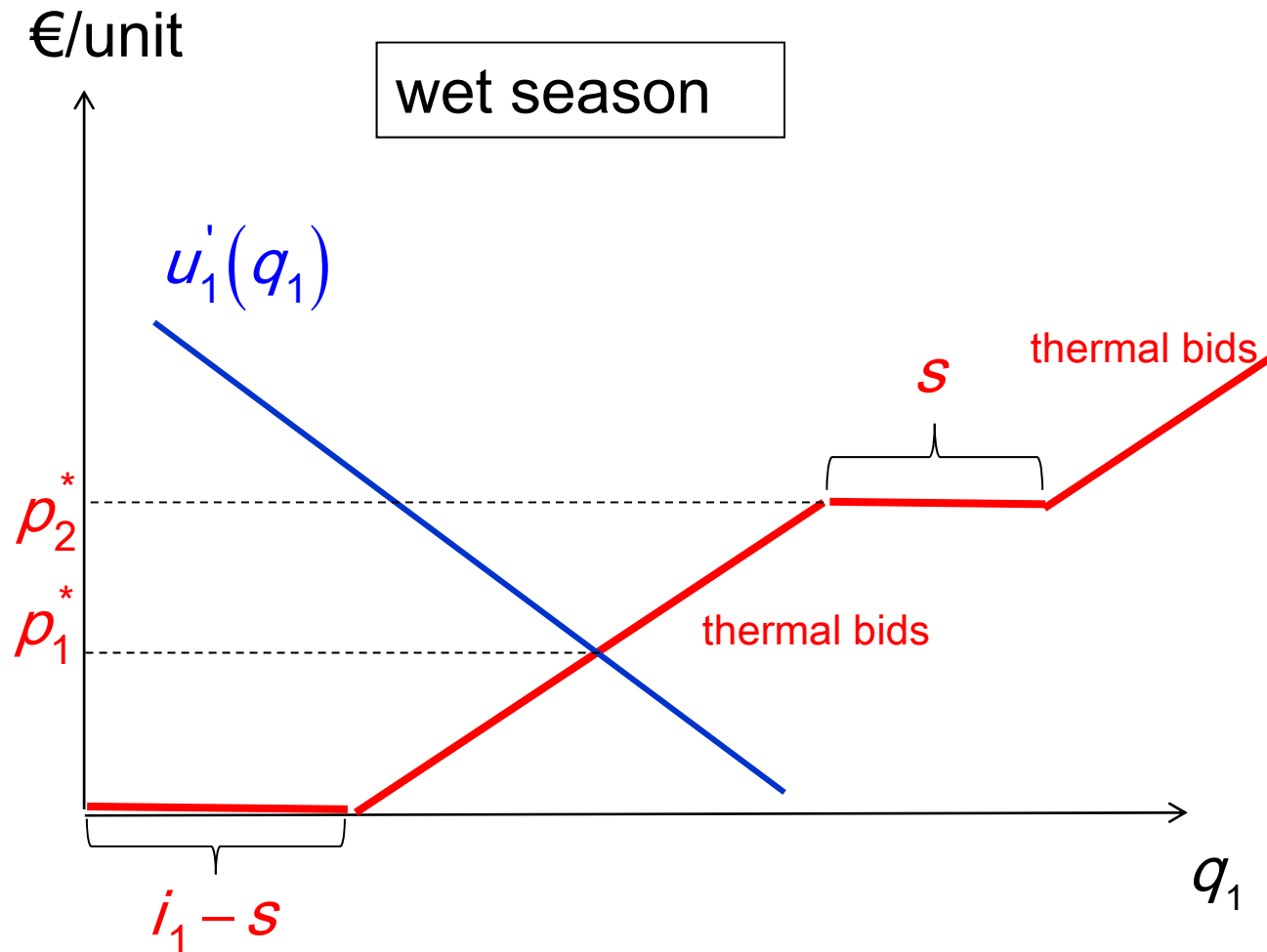
time transport



results

- water storage facilities for hydroelectric plants allow
 - to increase total surplus;
 - to increase consumers' surplus;
 - to increase hydro-electricity producers' profit;
 - to decrease gas-fired plants' profit.
- the paper provides a numerical confirmation calibrated with data from the New Zealand electricity market in a dynamic context with stochastic inflows
- the paper also considers climate changes
 - increase in rainfalls, both average and volatility;
 - carbon tax on gas-fired plants.

implementation on a wholesale market



➤ entering the today merit order necessitates a correct valuation of p_2^* , the opportunity cost of today water \equiv the shadow price of stored water.

➤ the paper links the shadow price of water to inflow conditions, lake levels, and seasonal cycle.

quantitative results

- All the results from the calibrated model fit theoretical predictions
- Then the question is to know whether calibration is well suited.

some short questions

- Demand is cyclical but certain;
 - ❖ how to justify that demand functions all have the same slope b ?
- The cost of gas-fired plants is a cubic function of the output, with a scale factor calibrated at one average point;
 - ❖ why that? did you simulate other functional forms? do thermal plants always bid the same?
- There are transmission but no congestion;
 - ❖ is it the case or just a simplification?

some potential extensions

- Water is both a public and a private good;
 - ❖ could the model take the alternative uses of water into account?
- Water can be pumped upstream for future use;
 - ❖ are there pumped storage plants in NZ?
 - ❖ how would they decrease the shadow price of stored water?