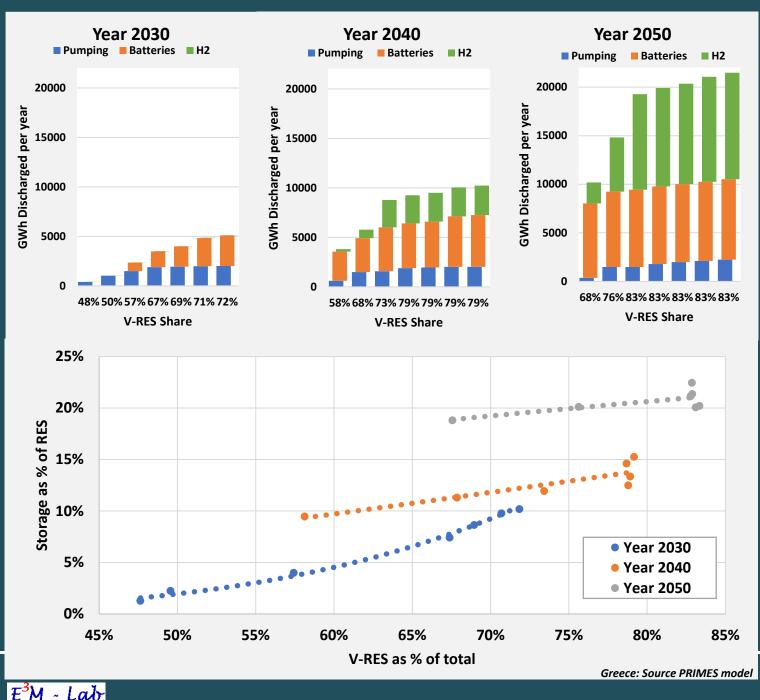
**ENABLING** THE RES AND **STORAGE** NEXUS IN THE POWER MARKET



Prof. Pantelis CAPROS April, 2021

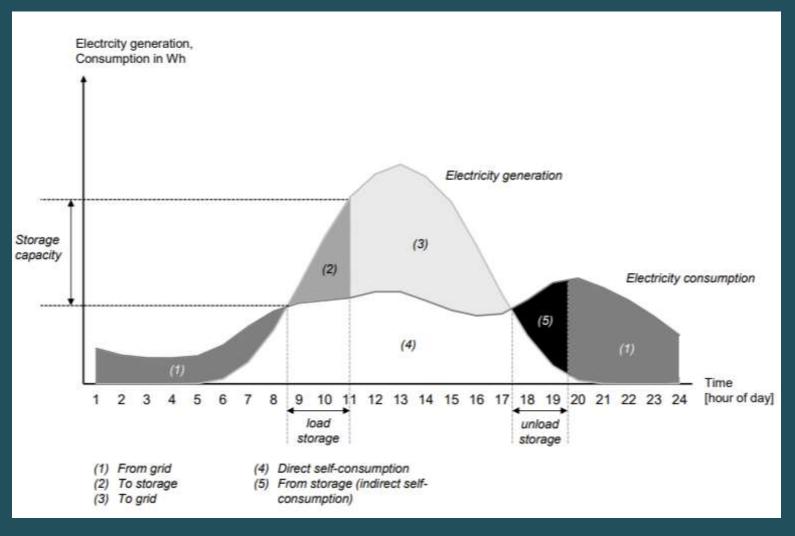




EU: Upscaling to 55% GHG target for 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2050 Renewables above 65% of total electricity by 2030 and >85% by 2050 Natural gas plants are critical until 2030-35, but are not viable longer First pumping, then batteries, along with decreasing technology costs Hydrogen-based storage and efuels dominate in the long-term

Greece: Optimal Electricity Storage capacity 2030: >3GW 2040: >7 GW 2050: >12GW

2



### Rationale

Behind-the-meter storage is soon competitive.

- System-scale batteries and pumping unlikely to be profitable based on market price arbitraging, unless covered by tariffs set after public procurement.
- Storage-plus-Solar-PV levelized unit costs (LCOE) are already today or will soon be lower than LCOE from CCGTs. A Storage-plus-Solar-PV PPA uses LCOE as a strike price.

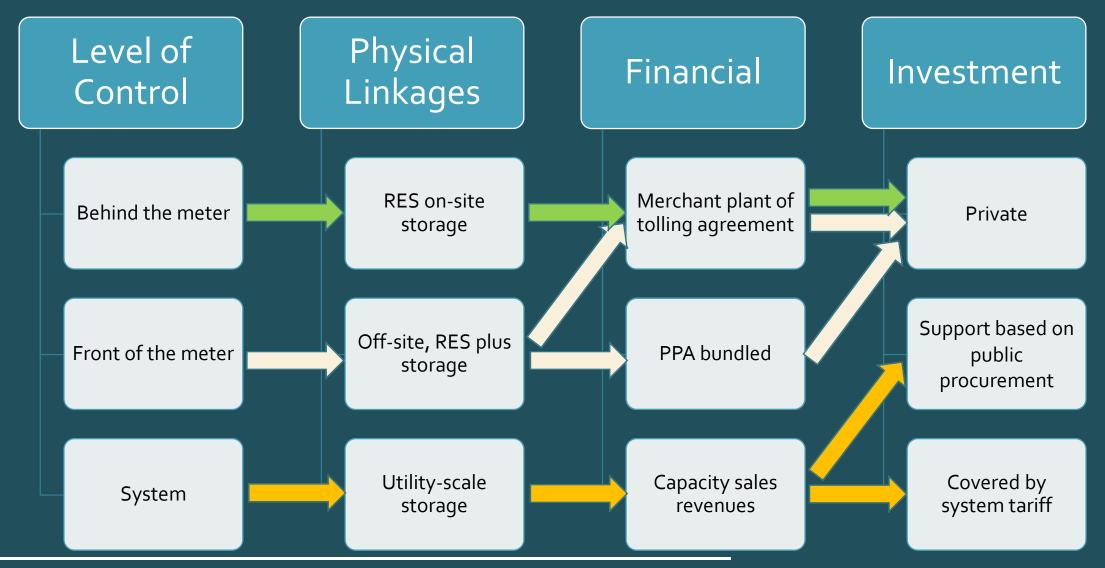
Storage-plus-RES PPA bundle solar PV, wind and front-of-the-meter storage – smoothing-out profiles

Storage costs can be recovered within PPAs.

→ Ultimate aim: define dispatchable portfolios with minimum exposure to balancing costs



# Classifications

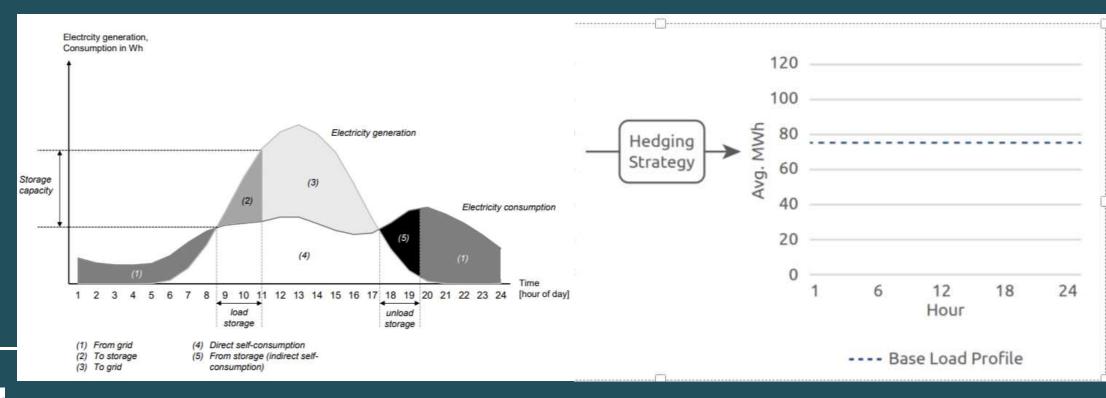




Ultimate aim: form dispatchable portfolios – bilateral contracts with minimum exposure to balancing costs **Bilateral contract <u>negotiation</u>**: Buyer: Competitive and nonvolatile energy costs at an acceptable risk; Seller: Acceptable stream of revenues over a suitable long-term period

**Bilateral contract <u>execution</u>**: Pure financial - strike price and underlying market price, or "Physical" - nomination in the system operation, plus financial

5



E<sup>3</sup>M ~ Lab

### Front-of-the-meter contracts

#### **1.**Merchant storage and capacity sales agreement

- Seller: builds, operates and sells storage products
- Buyer: optionally reserves capacity
- Fee: fixed charges

#### 2.Tolling agreements

- Seller: builds and operates
- Buyer: off-takes and sells or uses the storage products
- Fee: Fixed and variable

#### 3. Storage plus PPAs

- Bundled storage and RES plants
- As-available-take-or-pay contract
- Buyer: Load serving entity
- Fee: complex tariff

#### 4. Utility service agreements

- Seller: storage owner or aggregator of storages
- Buyer: System operator
- Fees: fixed and variable

#### **1.On-site or physical**

- Self-owned or leased
- Seller: builds and operate
- Buyer gets RES power and GOs

#### 2.Off-site or virtual

- Physical: Bilateral contracts
- Single or multiple
- 3.Financial

**PPAs** 

- •Hedging instrument •Single or multiple
- Primary or secondary



# Regulatory framework and policy

Define storage categories in the legal framework, attribute rights and obligations

Facilitate licensing and exempt storage from unjustified charges. Remove any unnecessary restriction especially for behind-the-meter and merchant storage

Provide direct support to investment in storage when bundled with RES, such as tax credits and funding facilitations

Allow system operators to invest in utility-level storage via joint ventures

Recognize and handle bundling of storage and RES plants off-site as potentially dispatchable units – virtual power plant

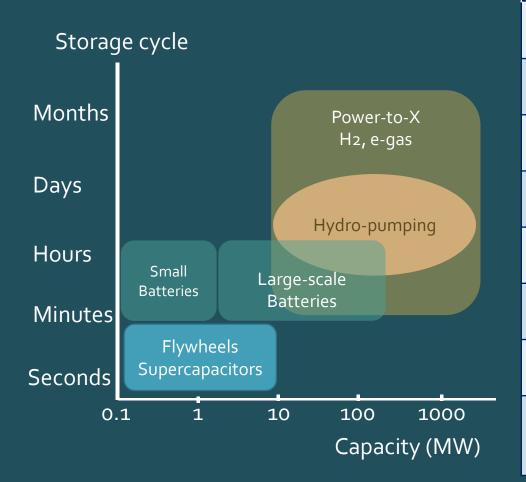
Extend the concept of bilateral contracts in the target model to include storage-plus-PPAs

7

Organize secondary trading of PPAs, storage tolling agreements and bundled storageplus-PPAs



## Electricity Storage Technologies



Indicative values		Levelized total cost in EUR of a MWh stored			
	Efficiency (%)	2020	2030- 35	2040- 50	Storage cycle
Compressed Air Energy Storage	80	225	192	172	Hours- Days
Flywheel	85	1127	905	511	Minutes
Large-scale batteries	95	150	10	80	Hours
Small-scale batteries	95	120	80	70	Hours
Hydro-Pumping	75-85	100	90	90	Hours
Electrolysis (cost of H2)	70-82	160	100	60	
Full storage cycle H2	52	200	110	85	All cycles
Nat. Gas balancing incl. ETS (from 25 up to 100 EUR/tCO2)	60	60	75	110	All cycles



8