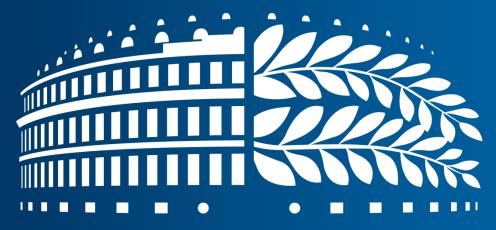


Determinants of fuel switching EU ETS and the Polish and German Electricity Sector

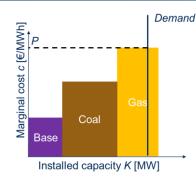


Building Competence. Crossing Borders.

Jan Abrell, Regina Betz, Mirjam Kosch

abre@zhaw.ch, betz@zhaw.ch, kosc@zhaw.ch, 23.06.2020

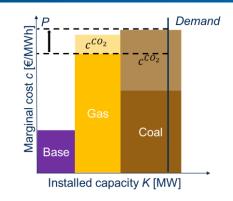
Determinants of fuel switching



Fuel switching

Switching from a high to a low carbon-intensive production facility

→Short-term carbon abatement in electricity markets



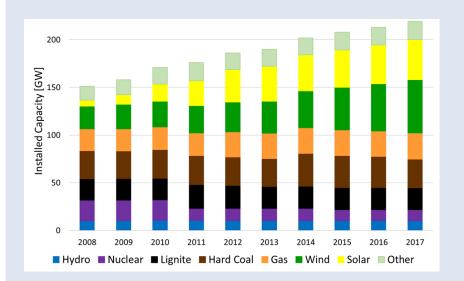
Determinants of

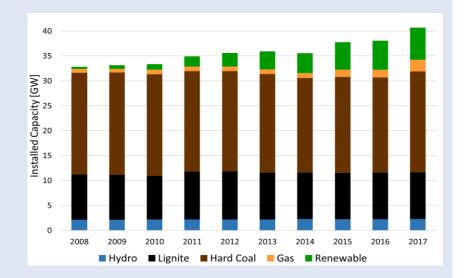
Carbon price: p^{CO_2}

- fuel switch potential
 - Installed capacities
 - Residual demand
 - Other (out-of-merit order dispatching)
- fuel switch
 - Carbon price
 - Fuel prices



Determinants of Fuel Switch Potential: Installed Capacities



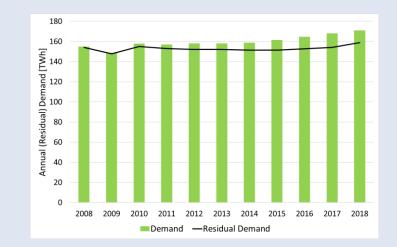




Sources: BMWi, PSE; shown are end-of-year capacities.

Determinants of Fuel Switch Potential: Residual Demand







Sources: BMWi, PSE

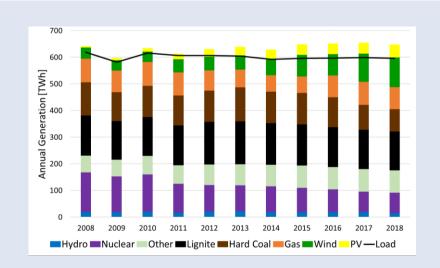
Determinants of Fuel Switch: Carbon Prices and Generation Cost

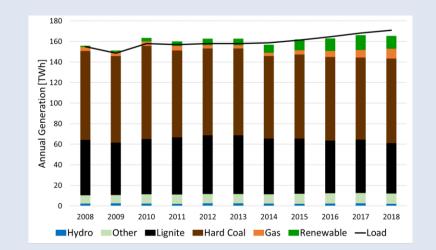


Sources: Fuel price: Worldbank. Lignite assumed to be constant at 1.5 €/MWh_{th} (UBA, 2017). EUA: ICE daily forward prices. Carbon content of fuels UBA (2018): Lignite (Coal, Gas) 0.388 (0.337, 0.201) tCO₂/MWh_{th}. Average heat efficiency of plants UBA (2018): Lignite (Coal, Gas) 34 (40, 53) %.

Zh School of **AW** Management and Law

Generation Development: 2008-2018







Sources: BMWi, PSE

What happened in 2019?



Sources: Fuel price: Worldbank. Lignite assumed to be constant at 1.5 €/MWh_{th} (UBA, 2017). EUA: ICE daily forward prices. Carbon content of fuels UBA (2018): Lignite (Coal, Gas) 0.388 (0.337, 0.201) tCO₂/MWh_{th}. Average heat efficiency of plants UBA (2018): Lignite (Coal, Gas) 34 (40, 53) %.

Zh School of **AW** Management and Law

Thank you.