





The Optional Firm Access Model

Devil in the details?

Dr Jenny Riesz Clean Energy Week – 25 July 2013





AEMC assessment







Increased complexity in new connections

- Order of entry influences access price
- Queuing issues, especially important in low growth areas







Transition process

Objectives:

- Mitigate sudden market changes
- Allow time to develop capabilities and processes

AEMC's recommended process:







AEMC's proposed process



Centre for Energy and Environmental Markets





Source: Copyright Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation 2012-. Chart based on user selected assumptions and generated by CSIROs eFuture tool, Electricity Simulation Model #1953. Conditions of use, see www.efuture.csiro.au (Background).





Rapid emissions reductions are required







Treatment of incumbent exit is critical

"Residual life" negotiated for each generator at OFA start

Treatment of Transitional Access upon incumbent exit

Transitional access retained until generator retires Rent seeking behaviour (high risk of windfall gains)

Barrier to exit

Transitional access retained in perpetuity Windfall gains (unnecessary wealth transfer from consumers to incumbents)





Barriers to entry

Market rules introduce a clear competitive disadvantage for new entrants

New Entrants

Purchase access

 Pay incremental cost to upgrade network

OR

• Non-firm

- Pay compensation when constraints bind (reduced revenue)
- Less certainty (increased difficulty supporting contracts)

Incumbents

- Allocated access for free
- Paid compensation when constraints bind
- Increased certainty to support contracting





Alternative transition option 1



If no access is purchased this operates equivalently to present system (no market shock)





Alternative transition option 2







Conclusions

- OFA may work well in the long run...
- ...but the transition needs much more careful consideration
 - Especially in light of smoothly facilitating (rather than inhibiting) the rapid market transformation that needs to occur over this same period
 - Alternative transition processes could alleviate these issues
- Transition challenges may be substantial enough to outweigh the benefits of OFA





Thank you

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What does OFA mean for renewables?

- Reduced profitability
 - Need to purchase firm access

OR

- Pay compensation when constraints bind
- Decreased certainty
 - Increased challenges in obtaining PPAs and financing?
- Stronger locational signals
 - Remote renewables pay a higher price for access

Higher carbon price required to drive renewable investment





Potentially high revenue impacts

