Review of Electricity Market Arrangements (REMA): background, update from government, and next steps

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1. REMA Consultation Context & Objectives

REMA programme objective; To identify and implement the reforms needed to electricity market arrangements, in order to drive the necessary investment in, and efficient operation of a secure, low carbon electricity system by 2035



Cost-effectiveness



Security of supply



Decarbonisation

REMA considers options for **enduring reforms** to electricity market arrangements

2. Timeline so far

- REMA announced in British Energy Security Strategy (BESS) in April 2022
- The first REMA consultation was published in July 2022 and closed in October 2022.
- The **summary of responses** was published on 7th March 2023
- Next steps for REMA announced in "Powering Up Britain Energy Security Plan" on 23rd
 March 2023

3. Case for change: future challenges

We assessed the current market failures & issues, and future system challenges out to 2035.

These challenges were grouped into **five themes**

<u>Investment</u>

Investment at unprecedented scale and pace in renewable generation, and in firm and flexible low-carbon technologies, is critical to achieving net zero while maintaining security of supply at an affordable cost to consumers

Flexibility

Significant amounts of flexible capacity across supply and demand is necessary to ensure we can maintain system balance, and integrate variable renewables.

Location & Networks

There is a need to incentivise supply and demand assets to locate and dispatch where they can minimise whole system costs

Operability

System operability will become more challenging as the system decarbonises and more intermittent sources of generation change the characteristics of the network

Managing Price Volatility

Future market arrangements need to help mitigate price volatility, providing sufficient certainty to investors and ensuring fair outcomes for consumers



4. Programme Scope and workstreams

REMA Focus Low carbon Wholesale Capacity investment Markets Adequacy (eg wind, solar, biomass, (inc. balancing) hydro) **Flexibility** Operability (eg DSR, storage, (eg ancillary services) electrolysis, CCUS, H2P, interconnection)

Linked areas

Retail market UK ETS

Long-term carbon pricing and regulation

Bespoke policies

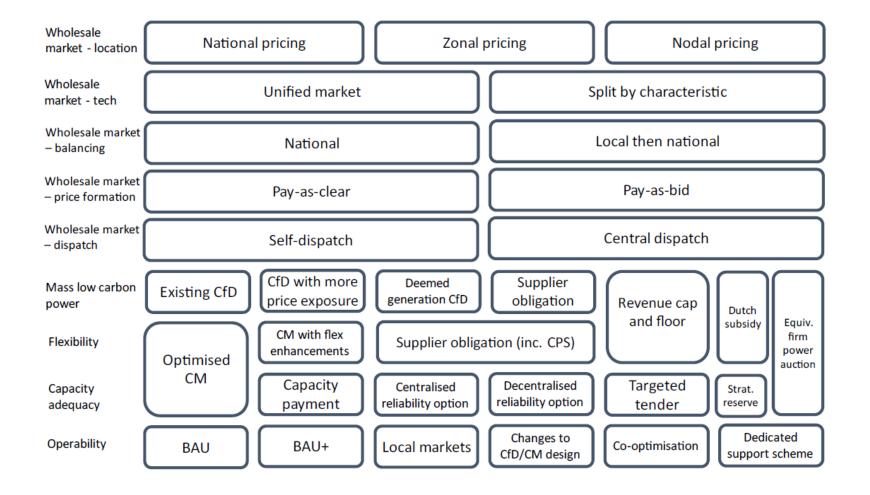
eg large scale storage, nuclear RAB, interconnector C&F

Enablers

digitalisation, licencing, network planning, price controls, system governance

Wider markets (eg gas, hydrogen)

5. Policy options

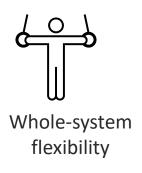


6. Approach to assessment and criteria









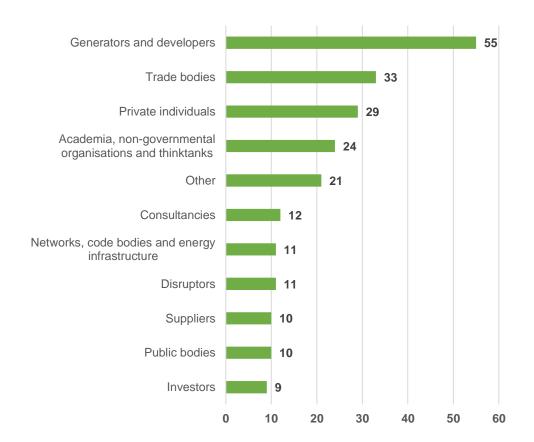


Crosscutting tensions:

- The role of the market
- The role of various market participants
- Technology neutrality
- Incremental vs radical change
- Sharper price signals vs consumer impacts

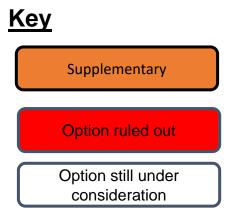
7. Feedback from the 1st consultation

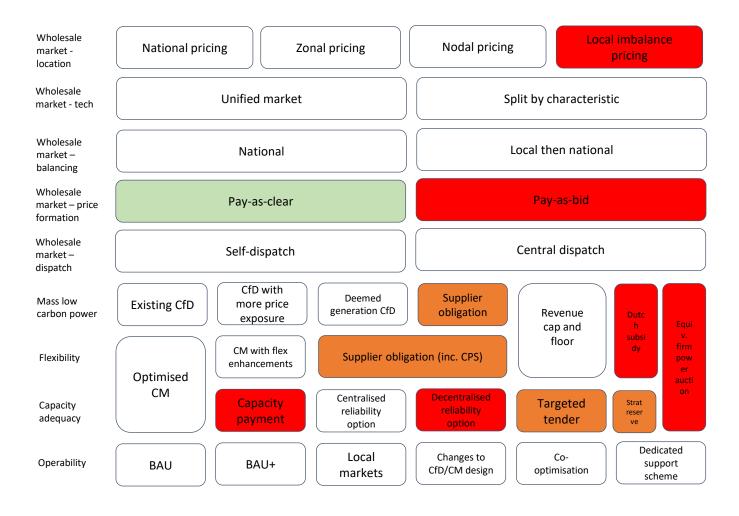
- The consultation received 225 responses
- The consultation responses show that there
 is broad agreement amongst stakeholders
 on the need for change.
- No clear consensus on the extent and nature of reform necessary.
- Respondents also emphasised the need for a holistic, system-based approach to reform, as well as the need to maintain investor confidence throughout any transition to new market arrangements.



8. Feedback from the 1st consultation

- Some options discounted, some retained for use in conjunction with others
- Mixed views on locational pricing
- Support for reformed CfD, CM reform, revenue cap and floor





9. Feedback from stakeholder forums



Stakeholder engagement: End User Forum, Market Participant Forum, 1:1 meetings, attending conferences etc.

MPF – Main themes	EUF – Main themes
Combination of CfDs and PPAs have decoupled prices to some extent and would decouple them further in future.	Cumulative impact of reforms on consumers would need to be considered, rather than each programme considering impacts in isolation.
Possibly a ceiling on the demand-side (i.e. gold-standard counterparties) which could ultimately limit the size of the PPA market as a result.	Recognition that a future net-zero system will need revised wholesale arrangements to ensure cost-efficient supply and promote whole-system flexibility.
A green power pool could be workable it would not improve on the status quo and could introduce additional complexity unnecessarily, particularly from an investor perspective.	REMA could deliver better incentives for demand-side flexibility and ensure that the low cost of renewables is passed on to end-users.
Split markets were too complex and disruptive a measure to deliver and that any benefits would not outweigh the risks.	REMA could help to create electricity prices that better reflect the cost of transporting energy to demand & benefit some consumers who live close to renewable energy sources



10. What next?



"We aim to publish a second consultation on the Review of Electricity Market Arrangements in autumn 2023, and will take decisions on shorter-term reforms more quickly where it is viable to do so throughout the programme.

Our aim for the second consultation is to set out a direction of travel, next steps and support a smooth transition to any new arrangements over time. We aim to significantly narrow the options - identifying lead options where achievable, shifting the debate to focus on a handful of foundational policy areas and their interactions"

11. Second Consultation- A challenge led approach

We are currently working through the options to address the below challenges.

In the second consultation, expected to be published in Autumn this year, we will ask stakeholders to provide input on the design of those options.

Challenge 1:

 Passing through the value of a renewablesbased system to consumers

Challenge 2:

 Investing to create a renewables-based system, at pace

Challenge 3:

Transitioning away
 from an unabated gas based system to a
 flexible, resilient
 decarbonised
 electricity system

Challenge 4:

 Operating and optimising a renewable-based system, costeffectively



Questions

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