Welcome Address

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Chairman, EEM14
The conference European Energy Market was established in 2004 in Lodz, Poland and three following conferences were organized in Poland: 2005 – Lodz, 2006 – Warsaw and 2007 in Cracow.

In 2008, EEM08 was organized in Lisbon; 2009 in Leuven; 2010 in Madrid; 2011 in Zagreb; 2012 in Florence and 2013 in Stockholm.

The conference is managed by International Steering Committee consisting of the former, current and the future chairmen.
Conference Organizers in Poland

• The conference EEM14 is organized by Institute of Electrical Power Engineering, Lodz University of Technology in collaboration with the Polish Association of Electrical Engineers – Division in Lodz.

• The city of Lodz is an old industrial city located in the centre of Poland – about 120km South-West from Warsaw.

• The city is located in the vicinity of the Belchatów power station – the largest power station in Europe.
The university teaches over 25 000 students in seven main faculties.

The Faculty of Electrical Engineering is of the largest faculty in Poland employing 24 Full Professors nominated by the President of Poland.

There are also about 30 University Professors and about 150 Lecturers and Senior Lecturers.

We teach near 5 000 undergraduate (3,5 year) and postgraduate (1,5 year) students.
Conference Targets

• The main conference target is to create a Forum for the exchange of ideas: how to address the challenges facing power producers, network operators and energy users taking into account technical, economic and legal aspects.

• It is also a place to establish liaisons between engineers, economists and lawyers from various countries resulting in cooperation in research, education and consulting.
Challenges facing the power industry

• After nearly 20 years from the beginning of the liberalization of the power industry in Europe it seems that the reforms have lost their momentum.

• There is no (at least real) agreement relating to the global climate policy – post-Kyoto.

• Some EU members start questioning the main directions of the European energy and climate policy.

• No clear energy and climate policy after 2020.
CO2 EMISSION – EU ETS

• Can the CO2 reduction targets be achieved by the European Union Emission Trade System?
• Can such a system have the significant impact on energy production technologies?
• What will be the price for CO2 allowances in the future?
• What can be impact of the EU ETS on the competitiveness of the European economy?
• Can a „market based” system operate being manipulated by bureaucrats – backloading?
RES and electricity markets

• Is the RES the best way to reduce CO2 emission? Are there better and less expensive ways?
• Can the costs of electricity production from the RES drop significantly?
• Should the RES operate in accordance to competitive market rules? Can they?
• Is it possible to coordinate the network operation and the RES production?
• Is the belief in cheap and widely accessible energy storage realistic, while in our Universe electricity cannot be stored?
Cogeneration

• Is the cogeneration the best way to reduce CO2 emission and improve the efficiency of electricity production?
• Can cogeneration be used for the cool production for air condition systems to improve its operation during summers?
• Should we target into large cogeneration systems based on heat transmitting pipes or rather aim at small and micro cogeneration?
• Can cogeneration operate at competitive markets without subsidies?
Capacity markets in the EU states

• Is the „energy only” market a mistake in the European power industry liberalization?
• Are capacity markets the best tools to address „missing money” and „missing capacity” problems?
• Should electricity markets operate as bi-product trading: electric energy and power?
• Is it possible to coordinate the development of capacity markets in the EU countries? Is it a need for new „capacity trading” directives?

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Capacity market mechanisms

- Can it be possible to construct a capacity market mechanism which is able to fulfil the European Commission requirements?
- Is any advantage of the decentralized solutions over the centralized schemes?
- Can capacity markets result in the reduction of electrical energy prices?
- Is it possible to coordinate the trade of power generation capacity over borders?
- Can capacity markets stimulate DSM and Distributed Generation?
Coupled electricity markets

- Is the coupled electricity market a dream which will never come true?
- Are cross border capacities crucial elements for the electricity market coupling?
- How can the uniform transmission rules (Network Code) impact the operation of the common electricity market?
- Are all EU members interested in the common market or perhaps some of them may have benefits from a lack of market coupling?
Where are we heading for – 2050?

- What are achievable targets for the European energy and climate policy in 2050?
- Is the zero emission power industry realistic in 40-50 year horizons?
- Can energy mix be constructed by politicians?
- Can expensive energy stimulate innovations to reduce demand for energy or the technology progress can lead to less expensive and widely accessible energy as happened in the United States?
- Can the IT have significant impact on the power industry development?