



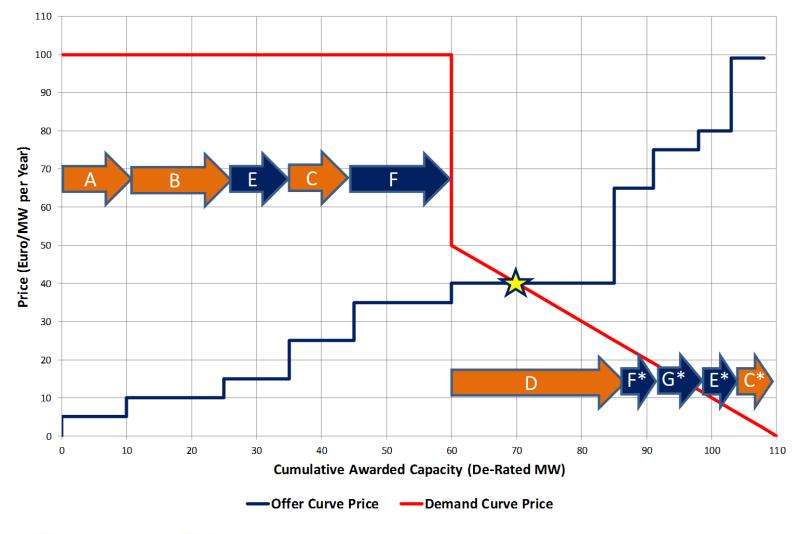


Introduction

- We focus on the auction design to be used in the first Capacity Auctions:
 - This combines two steps which we call the "Unconstrained Auction" covered here, and the "Constrained Auction" covered later.
- The Unconstrained Auction takes the aggregate offer curve from all Capacity Market Units and compares it with the Demand Curve. Locational Capacity Constraints are not considered.
- For a given total quantity scheduled:
 - the area under the Demand Curve is the **Benefit** that the market receives from that capacity.
 - the area under the Offer Curve is the Cost of that capacity scheduled (based on their offers, not what the market actually pays).
 - the difference between these areas is Net Social Welfare = Benefit Cost
- The aim is to find the solution that maximises Net Social Welfare.
- The Unconstrained Auction treats all offers as Flexible, which means in practice Net Social
 Welfare is maximised where the Demand Curve and the Offer Curve cross.

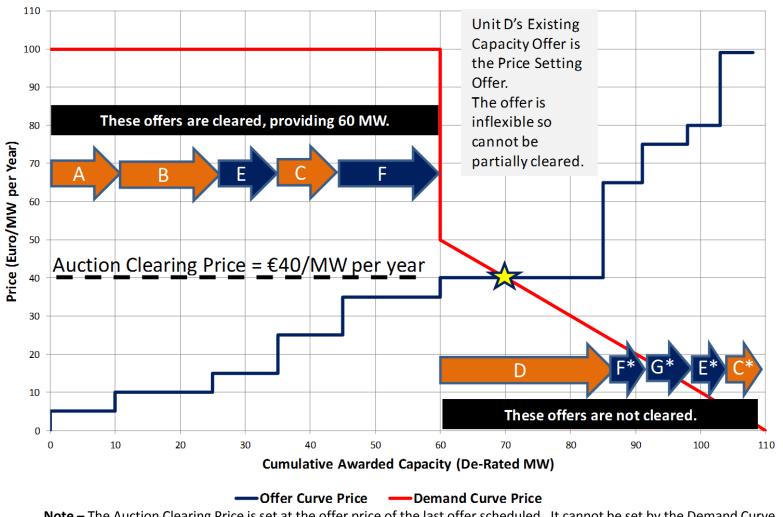


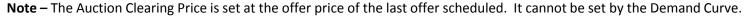
The Unconstrained Auction – (1/2)





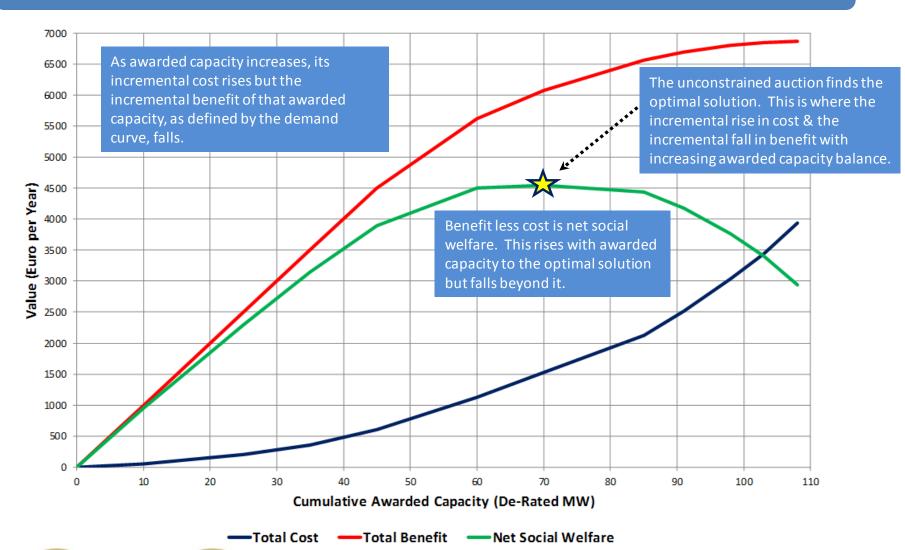
The Unconstrained Auction -(2/2)







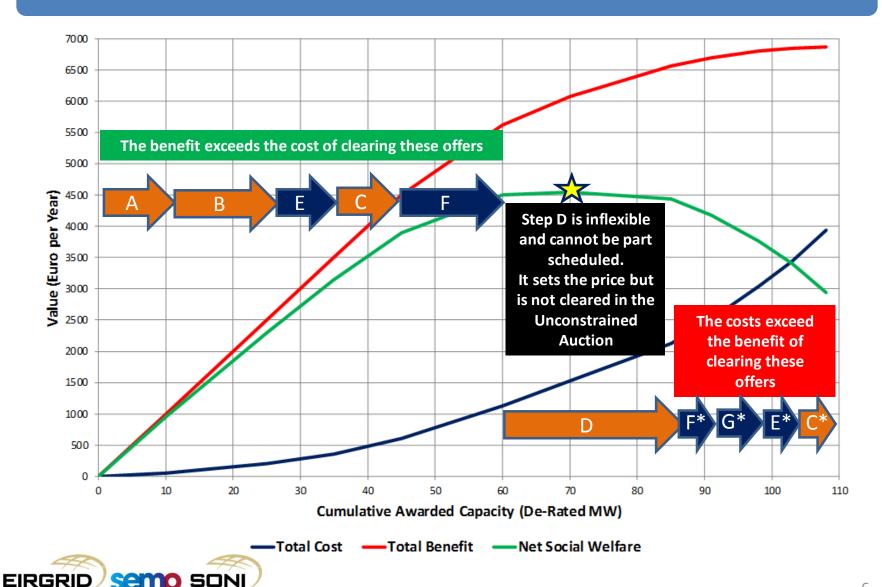
The Unconstrained Auction – Net Social Welfare







The Unconstrained Auction – Net Social Welfare



The Unconstrained Auction Solution

	Α	В	E	С	F	D	F*	G*	E*	C *
Price (€/MW per Year)	€5	€10	€15	€25	€35	€40	€65	€75	€80	€99
Offer (MW)	10	15	10	10	15	25	6	7	5	5
Flexible?	Υ	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Υ	N
Unconstrained Auction Cleared Quantities (MW)	10	15	10	10	15					
Settlement Price(€/MW per Year)	€40	€40	€40	€40	€40					
Capacity Duration	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	1	10
E+ O+ E+ O+: 1:		_			cc	•				

E*, C*, F*, G* indicate offers from New Capacity. All other offers are from Existing Capacity

