

Market Design in Energy and Communications

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15 December 2014

Market design

- Establishes rules of market interaction
- Economic engineering
 - Economics
 - Computer science
 - Engineering, operations research

Market design accomplishments

- Improve allocations
- Improve price information
- Reduce risk
- Enhance competition
- Mitigate market failures

Applications

- *Spectrum auctions*
- *Electricity markets*
- Natural resource auctions (timber, oil, etc.)
- Emission allowance auctions
- Financial securities
- Procurement

Objectives

- Efficiency
- Transparency
- Fairness
- Simplicity

Principle

“Make things as simple as possible,
but not simpler” -- Albert Einstein

Electricity

Goals of electricity markets

- Short-run efficiency
 - Least-cost operation of existing resources
- Long-run efficiency
 - Right quantity and mix of resources

Challenges of electricity markets

- Must balance supply and demand
at every instant
at every location
- Physical constraints of network
- Absence of demand response
- Climate policy

Three Markets

- Short term (5 to 60 minutes)
 - Spot energy market
- Medium term (1 month to 3 years)
 - Bilateral contracts
 - Forward energy market
- Long term (4 to 20 years)
 - Capacity market (thermal system)
 - Firm energy market (hydro system)
- Address risk, market power, and investment

Long-term market:
Buy enough in advance

Product

- What is load buying?
 - Energy during scarcity period (capacity)
- Enhance substitution
 - Technology neutral where possible
 - Separate zones only as needed in response to binding constraints
- Long-term commitment for new resources to reduce risk

Pay for Performance

- Strong performance incentives
 - Obligation to supply during scarcity events
 - Deviations settled at price $> \$5000/\text{MWh}$
 - Penalties for underperformance
 - Rewards for overperformance
- Tend to be too weak in practice, leading to
 - Contract defaults
 - Unreliable resources
- But not in best markets: ISO New England, PJM

Spectrum

Spectrum auctions

- Many items, heterogeneous but similar
- Competing technologies and business plans
- Complex structure of substitutes and complements

- Government objective: Efficiency
 - Make best use of scarce spectrum
 - *Address competition issues in downstream market*

Key design issues

- Establish term to promote investment
- Enhance substitution
 - Product design
 - Auction design
- Encourage price discovery
 - Dynamic price process to focus valuation efforts
- Encourage truthful bidding
 - Pricing rule
 - Activity rule

Simultaneous ascending auction



Prepare

Italy 4G Auction, September 2010

470 rounds, €3.95 billion

- *Auction conducted on-site with pen and paper*
- *Auction procedures failed in first day*
- *No activity rule*

Thailand 3G Auction, October 2012

- 3 incumbents bid
- 3 nearly identical licenses; can only win one
- Auction ends at reserve price + 2.8%

US AWS-3 auction, 65 MHz, after 91 rounds

\$43.7 billion, \$2.65/MHzPop (paired)

Auction 97

Auction Description	AWS-3
Dates	Opened: 11/13/2014 Closed:
Licenses	1,614 licenses in the 1695-1710 MHz, 1755-1780 MHz, and 2155-2180 MHz bands
Qualified Bidders	70

Round 91

Rounds Completed	91
Bidding Days	20
Total PWB Amount	\$43,744,181,500
Licenses with PWBs	1,611

The Future of Mobile Broadband

The future...as with electricity: multiple opportunities to contract

- Long term: investment market like today
- Medium term: one month to three years
- Short term (spot market)
 - One day
 - One hour
 - 5 minutes
 - 4 seconds
 - (10 milliseconds, 10 microseconds, ...?)

Conclusion

- No auction design is perfect
- Design must be customized for setting
 - Simultaneous ascending clock
 - Simple settings (upcoming UK)
 - Combinatorial clock
 - Packaging is essential (UK 4G, Canada 700 MHz)
 - Two-sided clock
 - Incentive auction in US
- Never ignore essentials
 - Encourage participation
 - Demand performance
 - Avoid collusion and corruption

Telecom: *Auction spectrum*

Energy: *Pay for performance*