

Dynamic competition and arbitrage in electricity markets: The role of financial traders

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NBER SI - EEE Workshop

The role of financial speculators is controversial

Commodity markets

- Increase liquidity and informational efficiency.
- Blamed for higher prices in oil, food, electricity.
- Accused of price manipulation in several markets.
 - ▶ US Senate investigation: Aluminum, oil, uranium
 - ▶ Electricity: Louis Dreyfus (Midwest)
 - ▶ Onion Futures Act (1958)

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Are financial traders bad for markets?

This paper: Are financial traders bad for consumers?

Midwest wholesale electricity market

1. Physical and financial traders in the same market
2. Quasi-exogenous variation in financial trading
3. Detailed dataset on firm behavior

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Regulatory change lead to a sharp increase in financial trading.

3. Detailed dataset on firm behavior

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Midwest wholesale electricity market

1. Physical and financial traders in the same market
2. Quasi-exogenous variation in financial trading
3. Detailed dataset on firm behavior
 - ▶ Bid data for physical and financial traders

Deregulated wholesale electricity markets



Generation

Transmission

Distribution

Sellers

Market operator

Buyers

ISO - Independent System
Operator

Deregulated wholesale electricity markets



Generation

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Financial sellers

ISO - Independent System
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Financial buyers

Wholesale electricity markets: market operation

Sequential market

Timing

- **Forward market:** schedules production a day in advance.
- **Spot market:** balances demand and supply.

Physical and financial players

Physical sellers

- Produce electricity
- Intertemporal price discrimination (Ito and Reguant, 2016)
 - ▶ Withhold sales in the forward market
 - ▶ Results in a forward premium

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Financial or virtual traders

- Do not own physical assets.
- **Compete** with physical producers: “virtually” arbitrage.
- Forward premium \Rightarrow sell in the forward and buy in the spot

$$\Pi = (P^F - P^S)Q \quad (1)$$

Regulatory change

Before April, 2011

- Positive forward premium
- Virtual supply profits: $\pi = P_F - P_S - c$
- Changes c were as high as the premium \Rightarrow Arbitrage was limited

Regulatory change

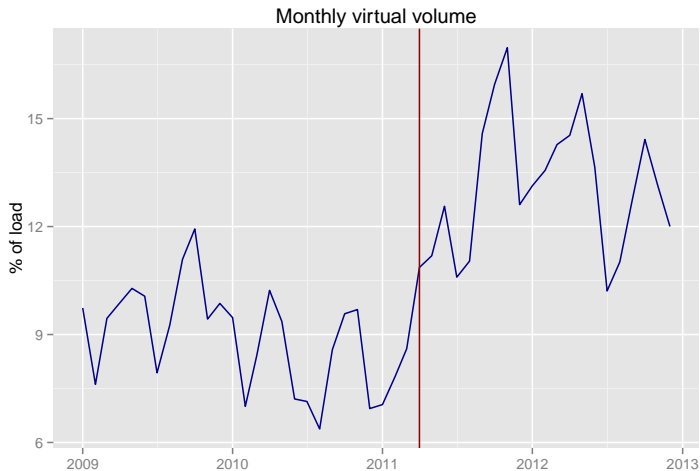
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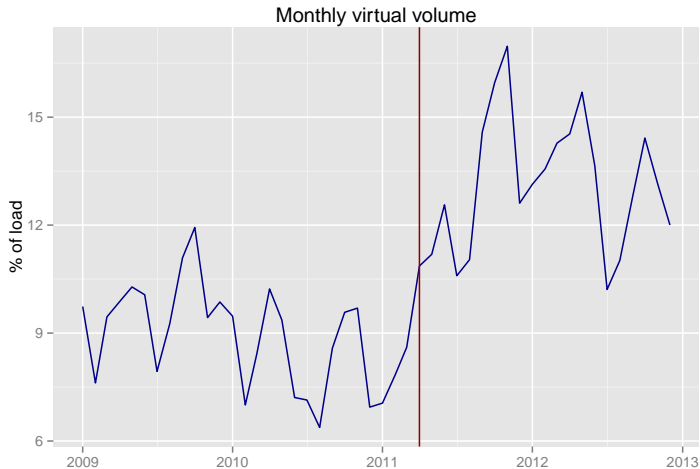
April, 2011

- Charges significantly decreased.
- Proposal submitted on December 1, 2010 (Announcement)

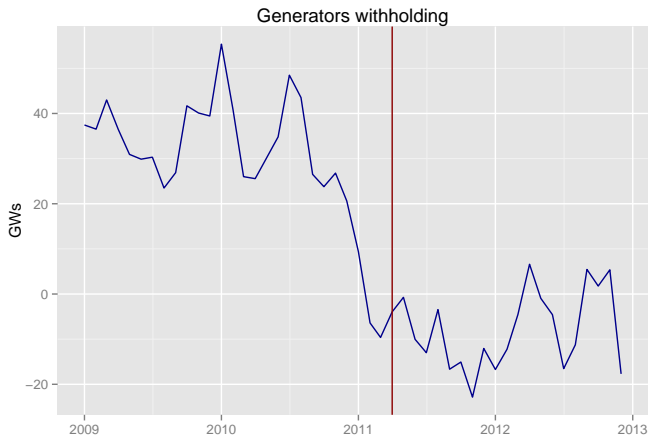
Financial traders response to the regulatory change



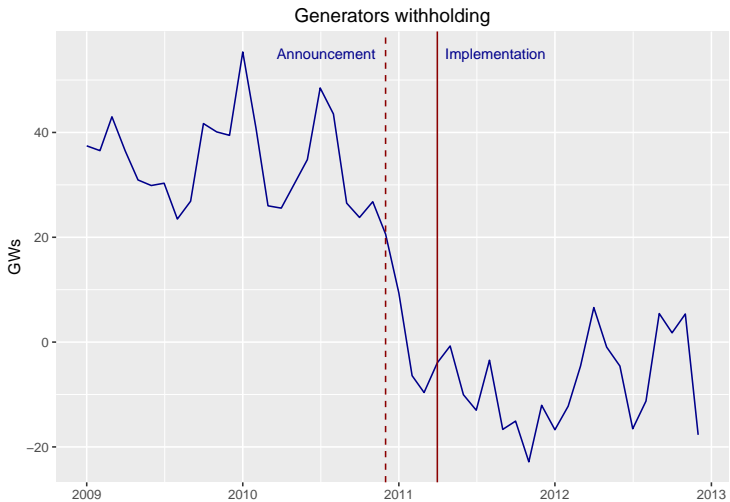
Result 1: Financial trading increased



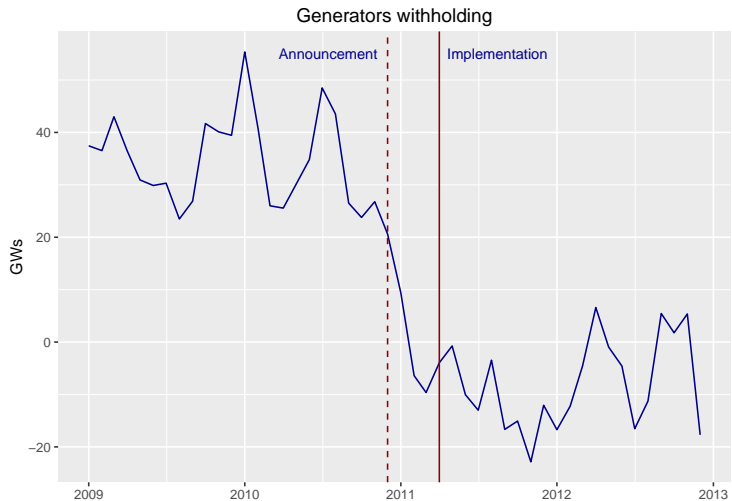
Result 2: Producers withholding decreased



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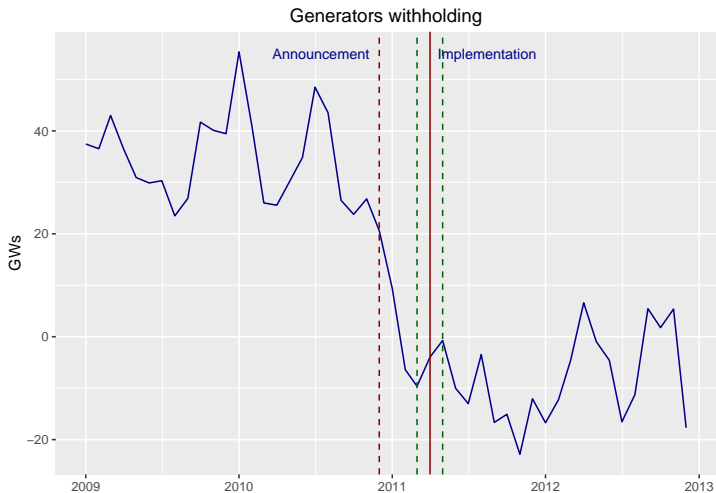
Result 2: Producers withholding decreased



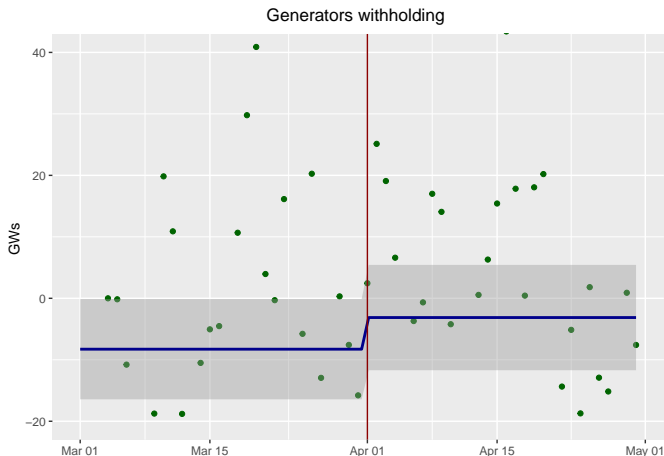
Breakpoint: Jan 10, 2011 (1/5, 1/15)

Financial trading: April 9, 2011

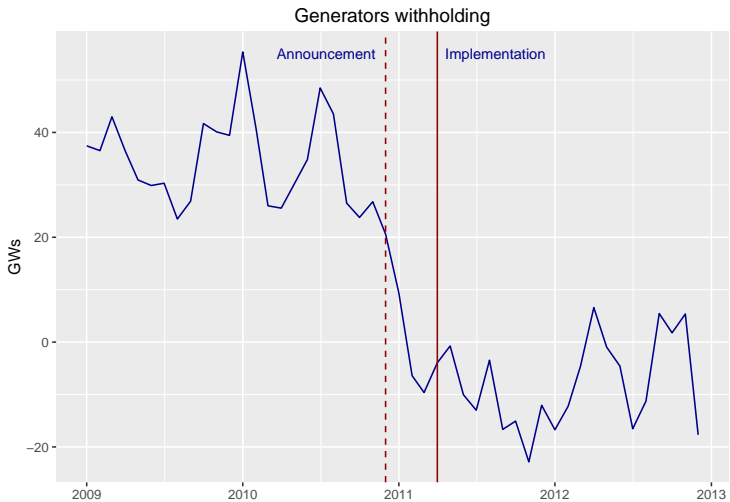
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Do they exert **more** or **less** market power than under the static best response?

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Static model for a generator

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- Generator deciding how to bid in a sequential market.

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The optimal forward bid satisfies:

$$\frac{p^F - p^S}{p^F} = \frac{1}{|\eta|}$$

- η is the elasticity of the residual demand faced by the firm.
- p^S is the opportunity cost of selling in the forward market.

Test of conduct

Define the best response deviation (BRD) as

$$BRD = \frac{p^F - p^S}{p^F} - \frac{1}{|\eta|}$$

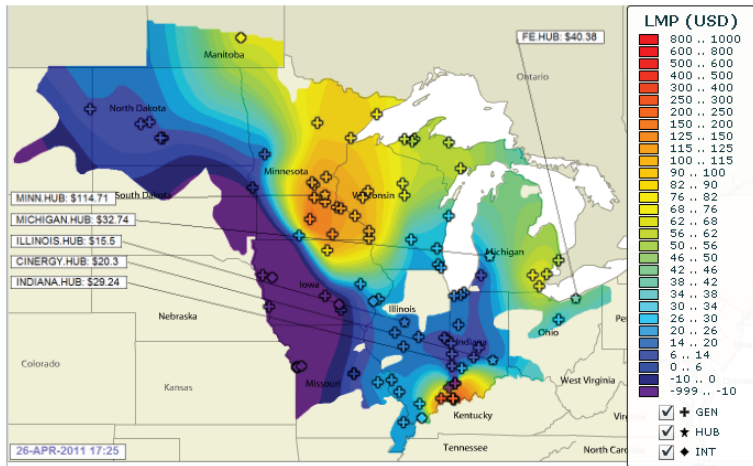
where η is the elasticity of the effective residual demand. Note that:

$$BRD = \begin{cases} = 0 & \Rightarrow \text{Static model holds} \\ > 0 & \Rightarrow \text{Consistent with tacit collusion} \\ & \text{They act as if the residual demand were less elastic} \\ < 0 & \Rightarrow \text{Consistent with entry deterrence} \\ & \text{They act as if the residual demand were more elastic} \end{cases}$$

Implementation relies on knowledge of the demand

- Demand is “almost observable”
- Hourly bid data: willingness to buy/sell at each price

Challenge: Who competes with whom



Source: MISO

Proposed solution: Split into independent markets

- Idea: prices should move together if firms are in the same market (Stigler and Sherwin, 1985).

Proposed solution: Split into independent markets

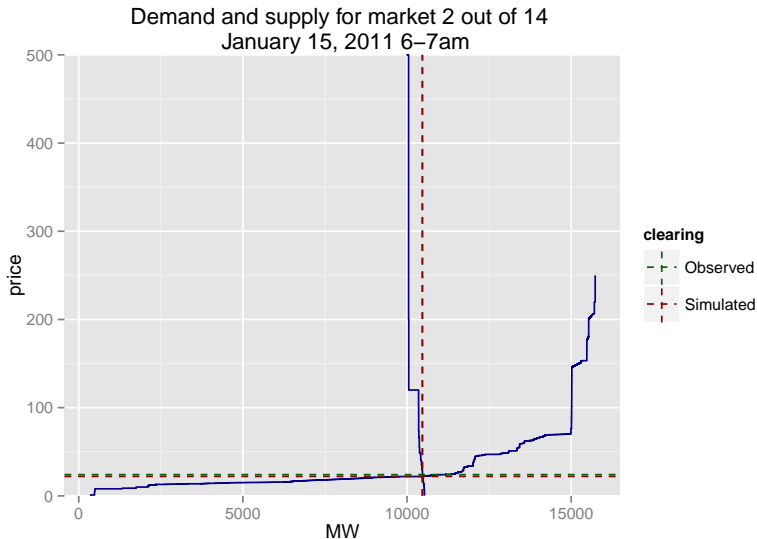
- Idea: prices should move together if firms are in the same market (Stigler and Sherwin, 1985).
- Group firms according to price correlation.
 - ▶ How? Hierarchical clustering (machine learning tool).

Proposed solution: Split into independent markets

- Idea: prices should move together if firms are in the same market (Stigler and Sherwin, 1985).
- Group firms according to price correlation.
 - ▶ How? Hierarchical clustering (machine learning tool).
- Clustering algorithm requires to specify the number of markets.
 - ▶ Use bid data to select “best fitting” market definitions.
 - ▶ Clear each independent market using bids submitted at those locations.
 - ▶ Compare simulated and observed prices.

Demand and supply - market clearing

37 buyers, 6 sellers



Test of conduct: Implementation

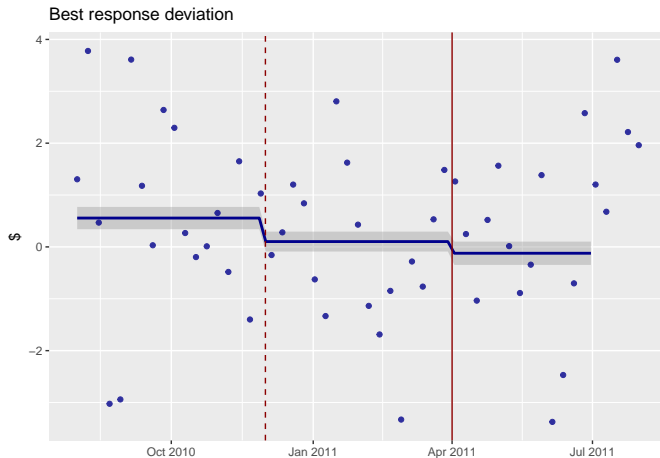
Best response deviation

For each hour,

$$BRD_{t,m} = \alpha_0 \text{before} + \alpha_1 \text{interim} + \alpha_2 \text{after} + X + \epsilon_{t,m}$$

- BRD_t is the average BRD weighted by firm size.
- **before** the announcement of the policy change.
- **interim** between announcement and implementation.
- **after** implementation.
- X : Monthly and hourly fixed effects.

Best Response Deviation

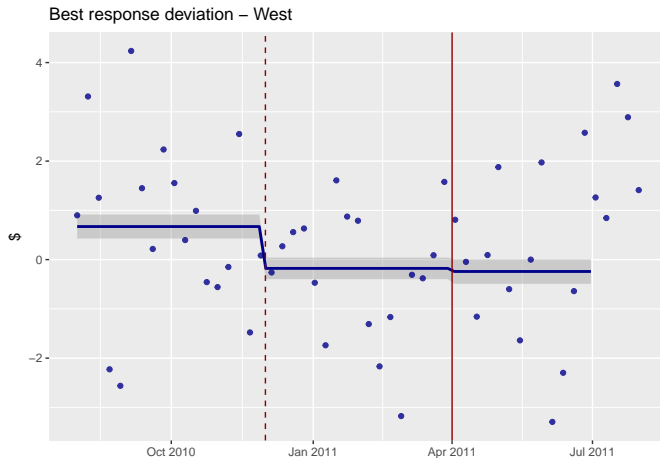


Hourly mean weighted by firm size, month and hour fixed effects.

How many firms?

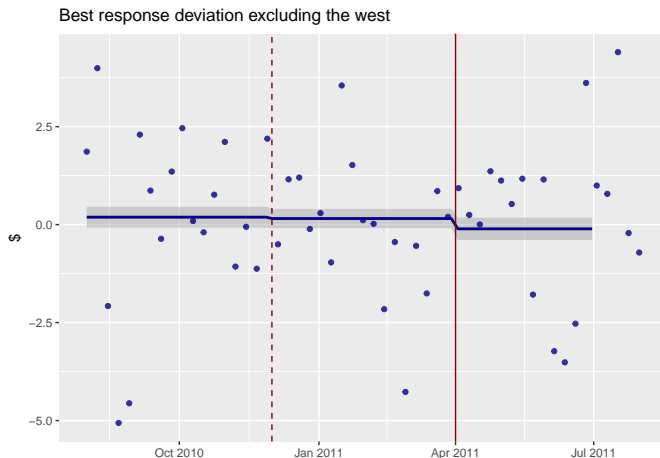
- Individual regressions for each firm indicate results come from a group of 30 firms
- All have most of their assets in the west area of the market, where most of wind units are
- Run the BRD regression separately for the west and the rest of the market

Best Response Deviation



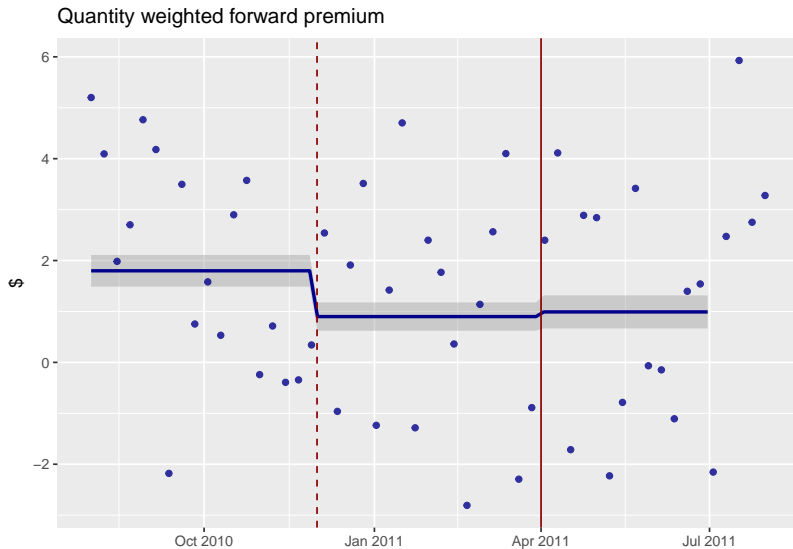
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Best Response Deviation



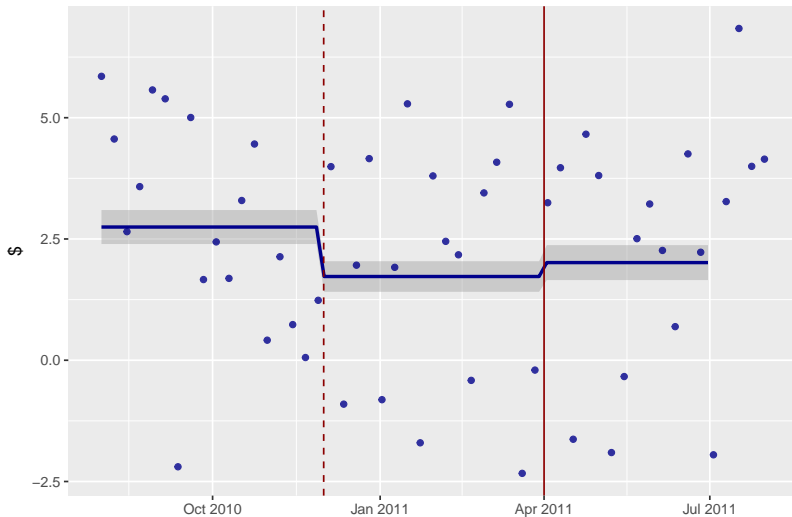
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Forward Premium



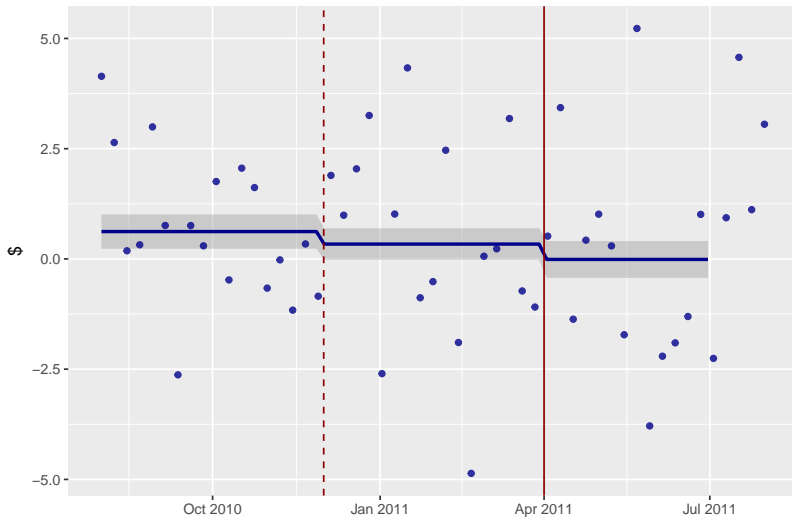
Forward Premium

Quantity weighted forward premium – West



Forward Premium

Quantity weighted forward premium excluding the west



Welfare

Consumer surplus

- For a given quantity, consumers pay 4% less.
- Save about \$1,850,000 a day on average in the forward market

Productive efficiency

- Forward market: lower costs because of better production scheduling.
- Spot market: higher costs because generators exert more market power (Ito and Reguant, 2016).
 - ▶ Back out spot margins and find they did not increase.

Contribution

1. Role of financial players as competitors of producers

- Increase consumer surplus.
- Break tacit collusion.

2. Dynamics matter

- Test static Nash equilibrium.
- Reject static Nash in favor of tacit collusion.

3. Machine learning tools can be used to study market structure

- Obtain competitive structure imposing minimal assumptions.
- Show it accurately represents the data.

Thank you

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