



# A Forward Energy Market to Improve Resiliency

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24 December 2023

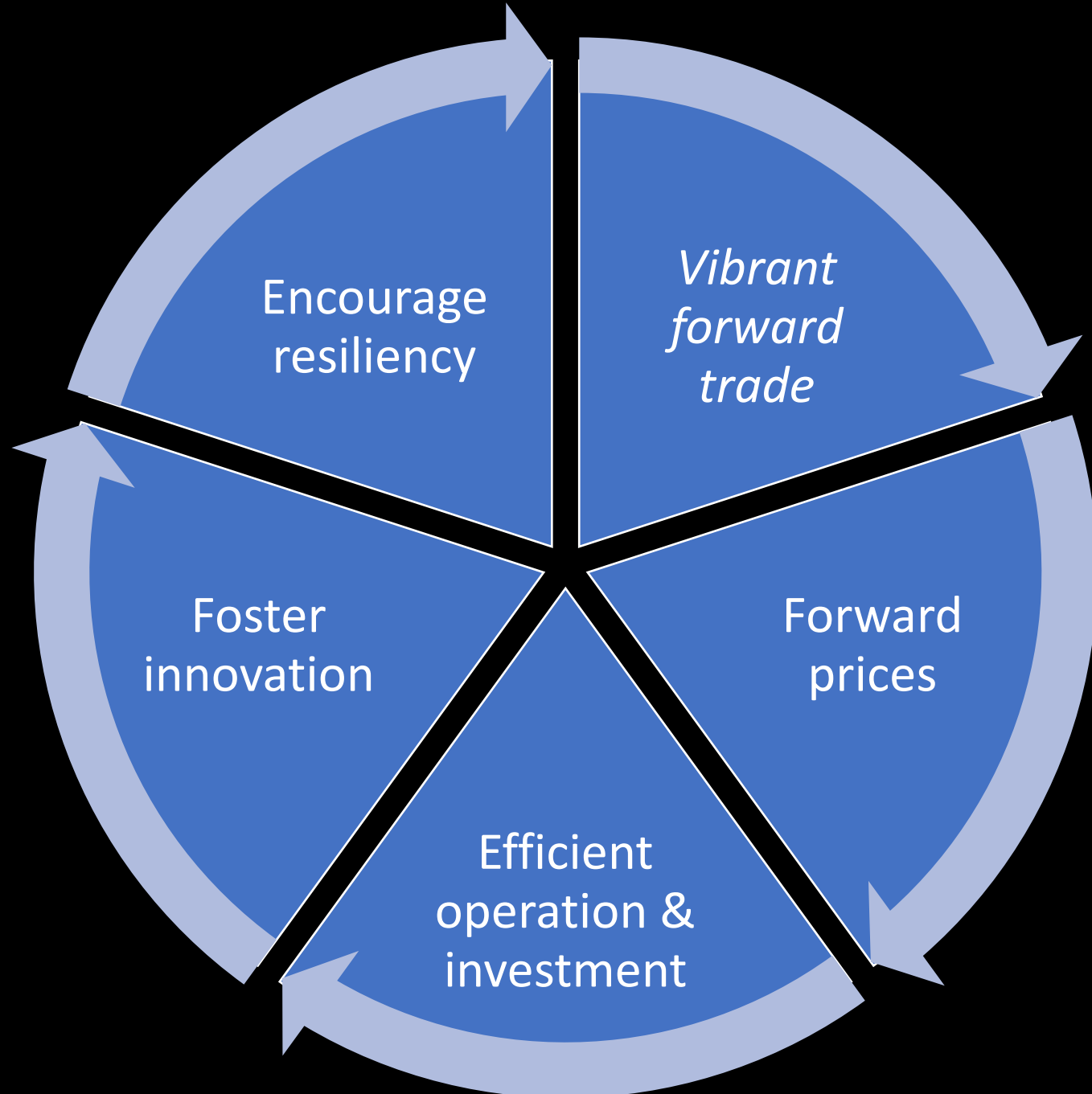
[\[Latest FAQ\]](#) [\[Latest Presentation\]](#) [\[Interactive Demo\]](#) [\[Seminar 18 Dec 2023\]](#)

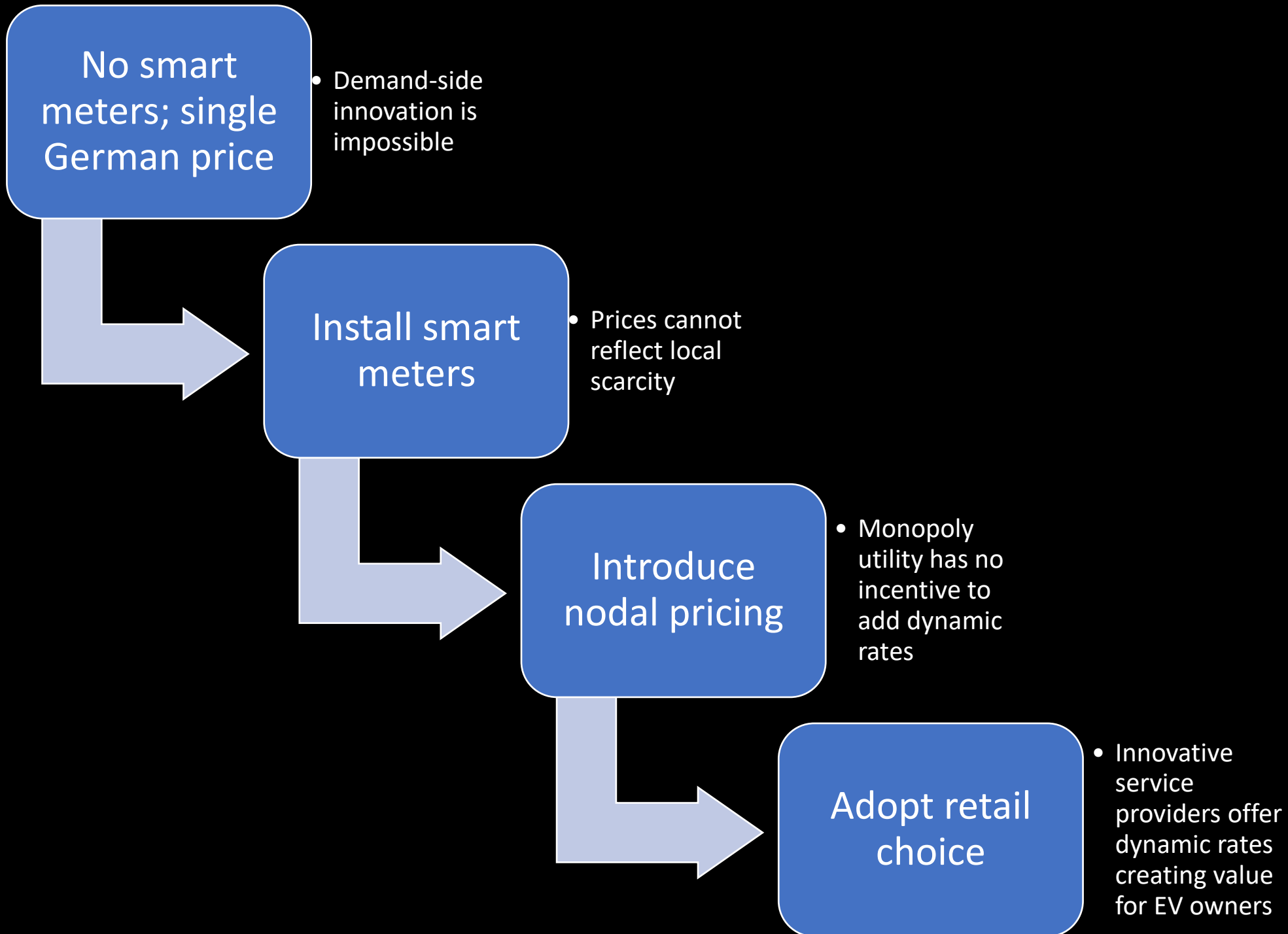
\*In collaboration with Simon Brandkamp and Axel Ockenfels at the University of Cologne, Albert S. Kyle and David Malec at the University of Maryland, and Jason Dark, Darrell Hoy, Pacharasut Sujarittanonta, and Chris Wilkens at Cramton Associates.

# Greater need for innovation and flexibility $\Rightarrow$ efficient price signals increasingly important

- Real-time market: security constrained economic dispatch (physical market)
  - Network and resources fully modeled
  - Co-optimize energy and reserves to maximize as-bid social welfare subject to network and resource constraints
  - High shortage price (e.g., \$5,000/MWh during reserve shortage) to provide sufficient incentives for operation and investment
  - Nodal pricing to reflect scarcity at time and location
    - Pretending no congestion does not work
      - German redispatch cost of €1.5 billion in 2018; wrong price signal; poor location incentives
- Day-ahead (posted 4pm) and intraday (every hour until real-time) market
  - Financial market with physical report of plans
  - Network and resources modeled for unit commitment (mixed-integer non-convex optimization)
  - Co-optimize energy and reserves to maximize as-bid social welfare subject to network and resource constraints
  - Intraday: re-optimize every hour to reflect current system state
    - Rolling intraday settlement
  - Nodal pricing to reflect scarcity at time and location
- Forward energy market (48 months to 1 day ahead)
  - Purely financial market
  - Network and resources are not modeled
  - Product is delivered energy in some future hour (MWh)
  - Delivery point may be an aggregation of withdrawal nodes into a load zone (as in done today in all markets)
  - For risk management, operation, and investment (resource adequacy)

*Over one dozen  
Tesla Powerwalls*





# Transparent forward prices updated hourly with ample liquidity



## Promote efficient investment

- Complete markets
- Reduce uncertainty
- Improve predictions



## Foster innovation

- Reduce risk
- Improve investment
- Improve operation
- Enhance competition



## Encourage resiliency

- Improve response to scarcity
  - More resources
  - Lower entry barriers
  - Higher price cap
- More innovation
  - Demand
  - Supply

# Reliability

Electricity system's ability to satisfy 100 percent of demand

Measures frequency, duration, and magnitude of shortage events

- system average interruption duration
- system average interruption frequency

Outages are short and localized, caused by routine events that cause demand to spike and supply to drop

- Failure of large units on a windless hot summer day

# Resilience

A system's ability to be robust to a wide range of environments

Events are rare and involve systemic failure of many elements

- Cyber attack, extreme cold, etc.

Drop in supply and spike in demand triggered by the same event

Events are system-wide, long in duration, and have implications for other critical infrastructure.



## Electricity crises in North America and Europe since 2000

Resiliency event

California 2000-2001: arid year, unhedged utilities

Resiliency event

Northeast 2003: poor tree trimming, software bug

Resiliency event

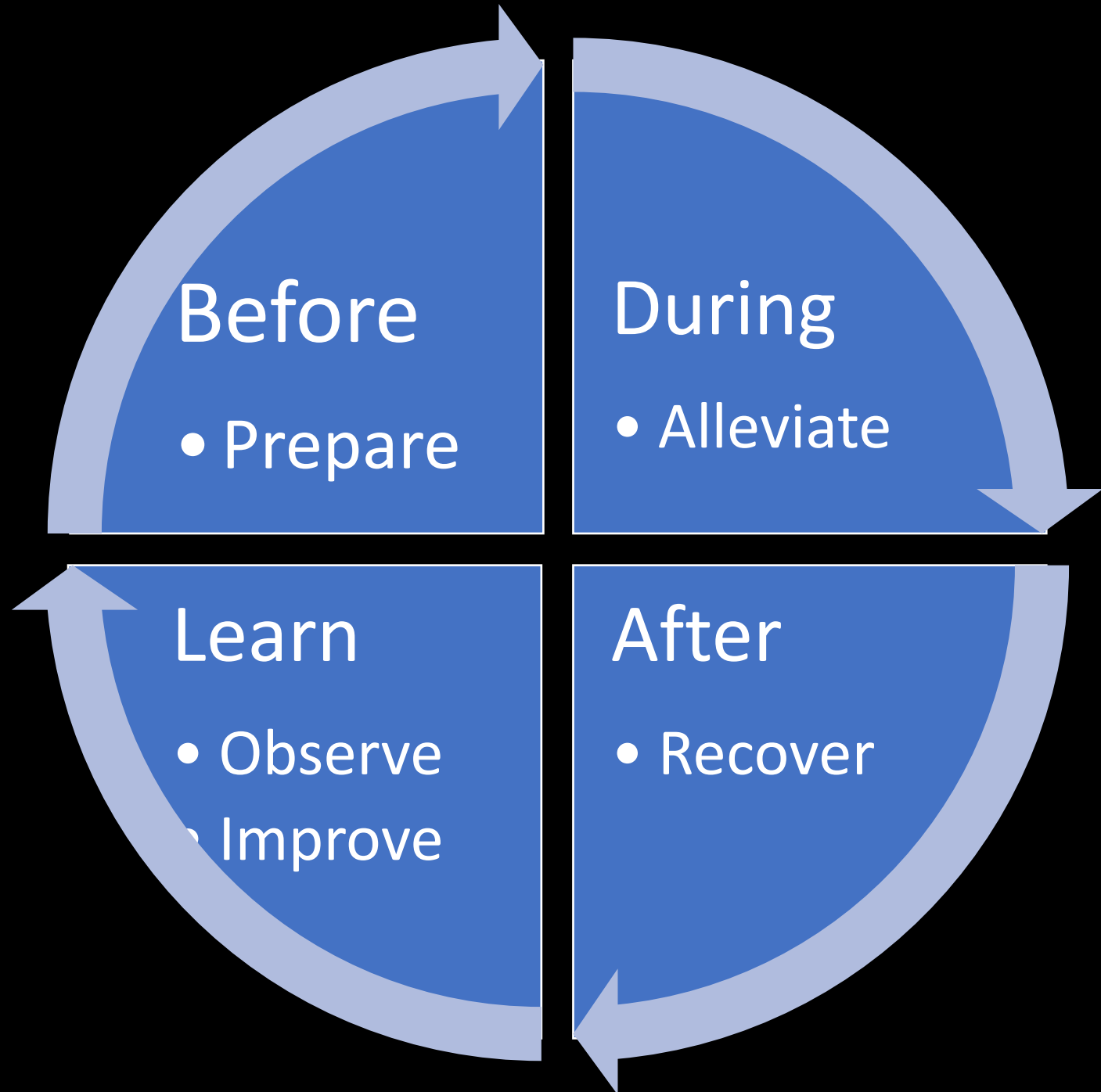
Texas February 2021: cold snap, electric heat, little gas

Resiliency event

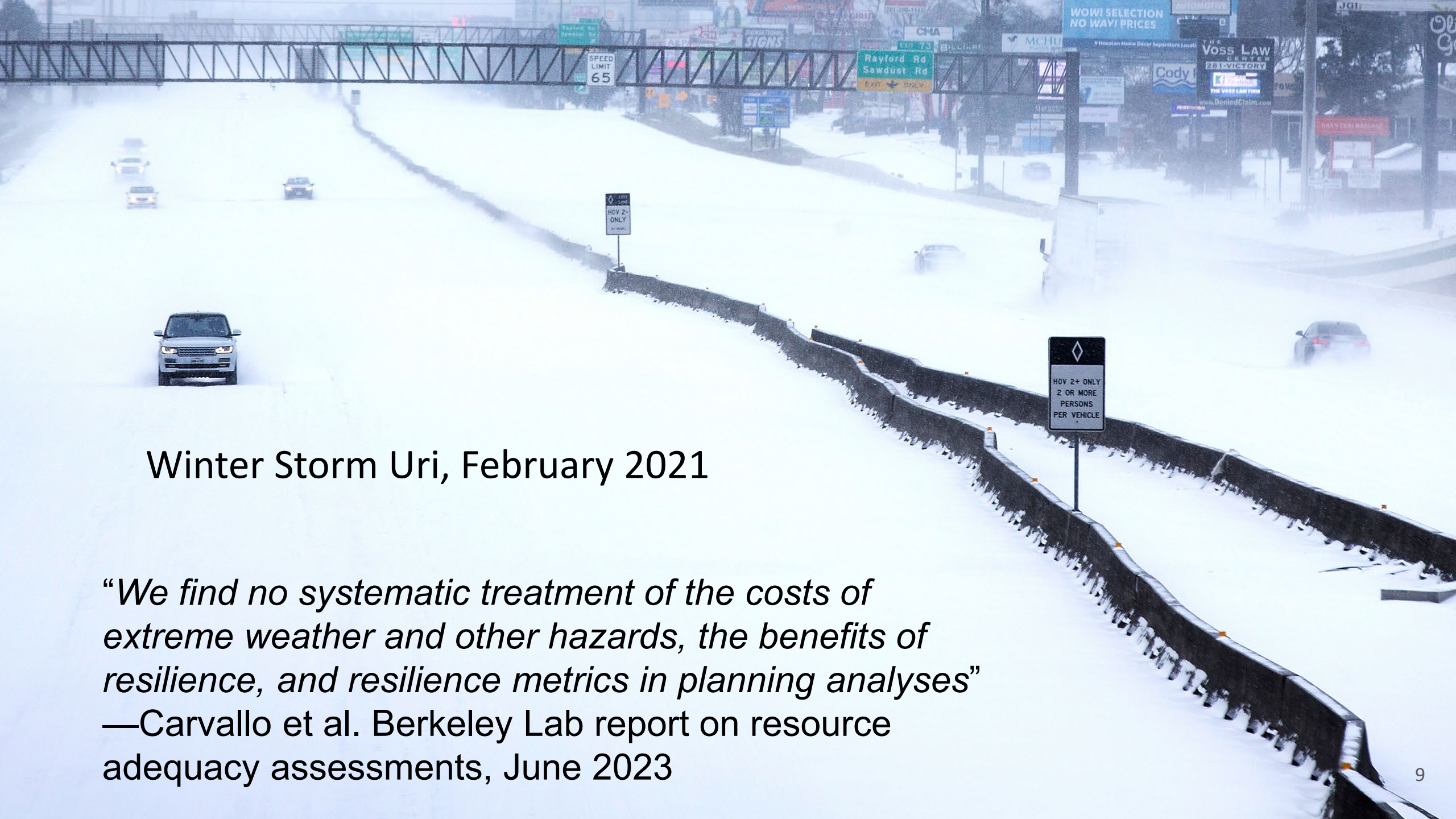
Europe 2022: Russia's invasion of Ukraine, poor hedging

*Traditional resource adequacy eliminates none of these events!*

# Resilience



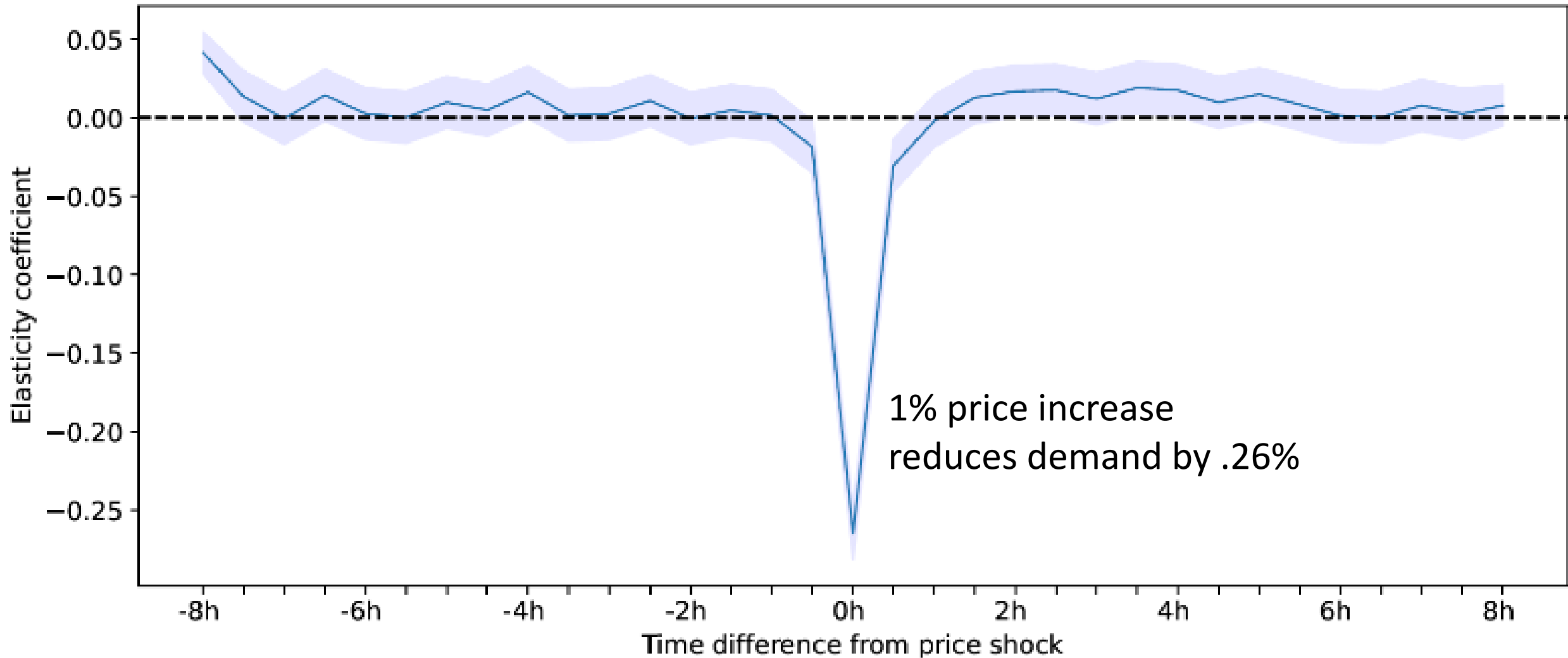




## Winter Storm Uri, February 2021

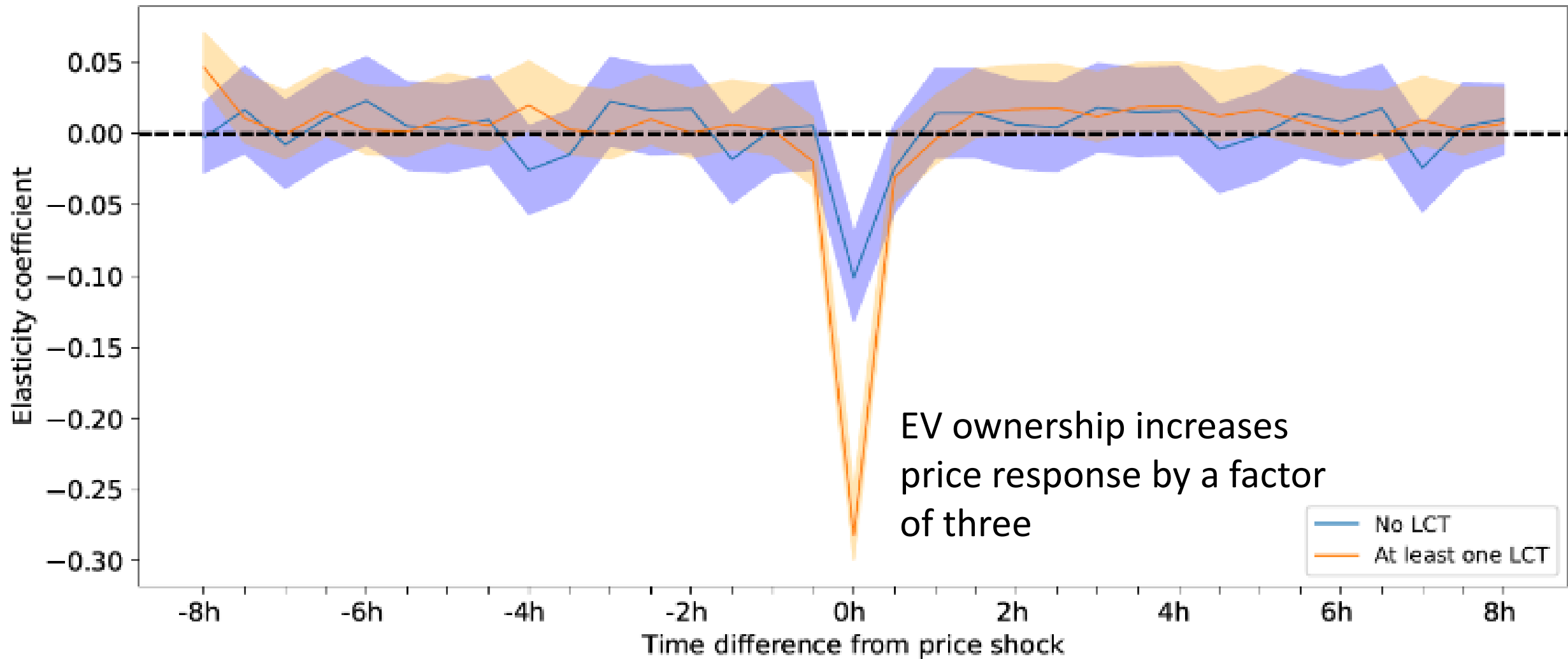
*“We find no systematic treatment of the costs of extreme weather and other hazards, the benefits of resilience, and resilience metrics in planning analyses”*  
—Carvallo et al. Berkeley Lab report on resource adequacy assessments, June 2023

## Customers on dynamic rates respond to price, Britain 2020-21

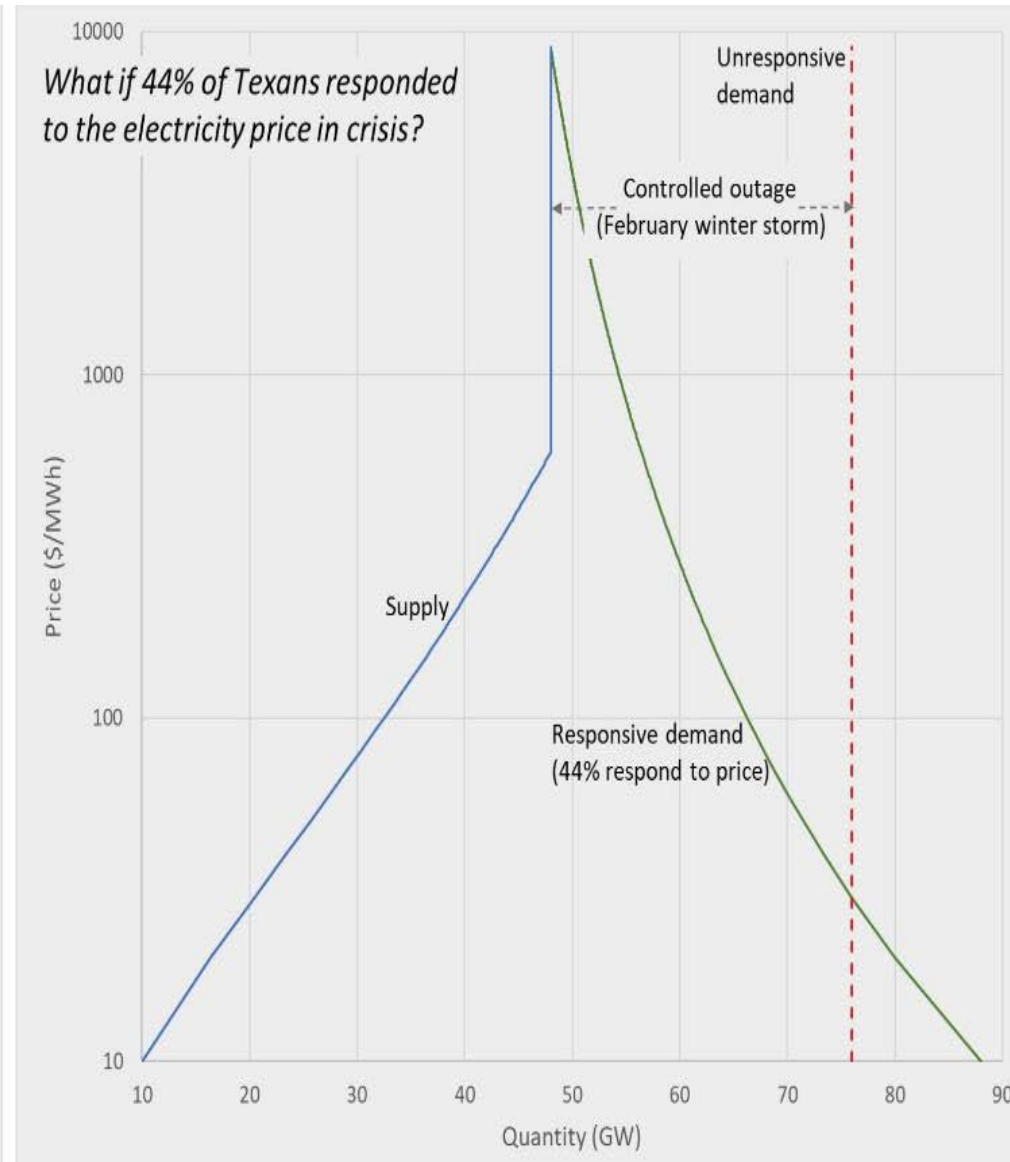
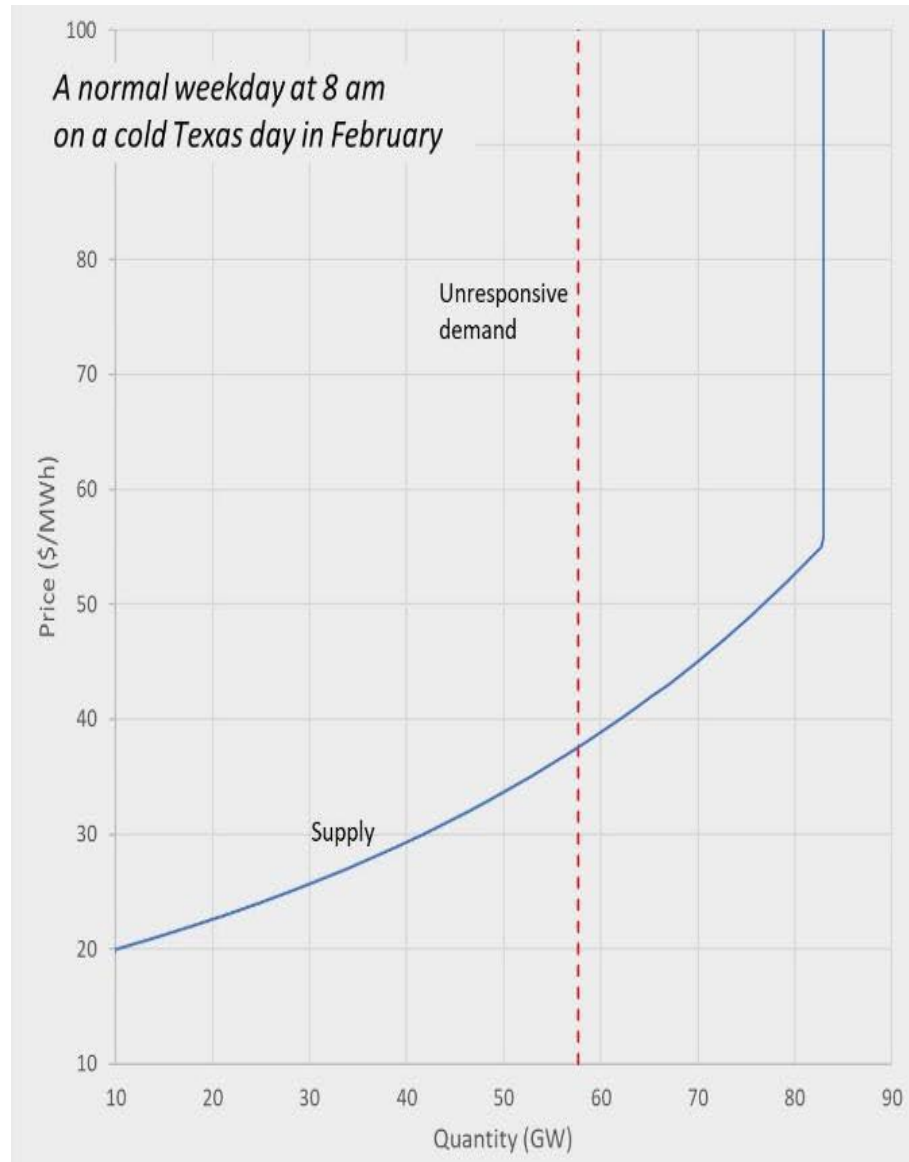


Emmanuele Bobbio, Simon Brandkamp, Stephanie Chan, Peter Cramton, David Malec, and Lucy Yu,  
[“Resilient Electricity Requires Consumer Engagement,”](#) Working Paper, University of Maryland, August 2023.

## Low-carbon technologies increase price response



# Price-responsive demand improves resiliency



Emmanuele Bobbio, Simon Brandkamp, Stephanie Chan, Peter Cramton, David Malec, and Lucy Yu, [“Resilient Electricity Requires Consumer Engagement,”](#) Working Paper, University of Maryland, August 2023.

# System Operator Mission + Translation

ERCOT mission:

“We serve the public by ensuring a reliable grid, efficient electricity markets, open access, and retail choice.”

We address potential market failures, including incomplete markets, incomplete information, market power, entry barriers, and systemic risk.

We conduct transparent and efficient markets by pricing energy and ancillary services to maximize social welfare subject to network and resource constraints.

# Why the system operator should conduct the market

- Zero transaction costs (included in existing fees)
- Complements day-ahead and real-time markets, emphasizing transparency and efficiency
- Leverages information already maintained by system operator
- Accommodates many products
- Allows parties to manage climate goals or jurisdiction-specific requirements
- Allows system operator to establish highly optimized collateral requirements that would maximize the resiliency of the market to systemic events with minimal collateral based on deviations from balanced positions
- Addresses resource adequacy, eliminating the need for a capacity market
  - Modest LSE obligation to buy coordinates trade



# Key features

## Fine granularity in time and location

- Flexibility to trade consistent with needs and capabilities

## Gradual coordinated trade

- Reduces risk and market power
- Robust clearing prices

## Persistent portfolio flow orders

- Easy participation with effective trade-to-target strategies

# Forward energy market

- Derivative of day-ahead energy (hourly)
- Monthly forward energy (up to 48 months forward)
  - Hourly, weekday or weekend, load zones
- Hourly forward energy (up to 30 days forward)
  - Hourly, load zones
  - Could also include hourly reserves by load zone
- Flow trading (Budish-Cramton-Kyle-Lee-Malec)
  - Persistent piecewise linear net demand for any product portfolio (rate of trade in MW as a function of price)
  - Cleared hourly
  - Unique prices and quantities, trivial computation
- Single key mandatory element
  - Load-serving entity obligation to buy expected demand increases from 0% 48 months ahead to 100% 1 month ahead
- Conducted and settled by the system operator
- Transparent forward pricing and positions
- Flexible way to manage risk, operation, and investment
  - Participant moves smoothly from current position to target





## Many benefits

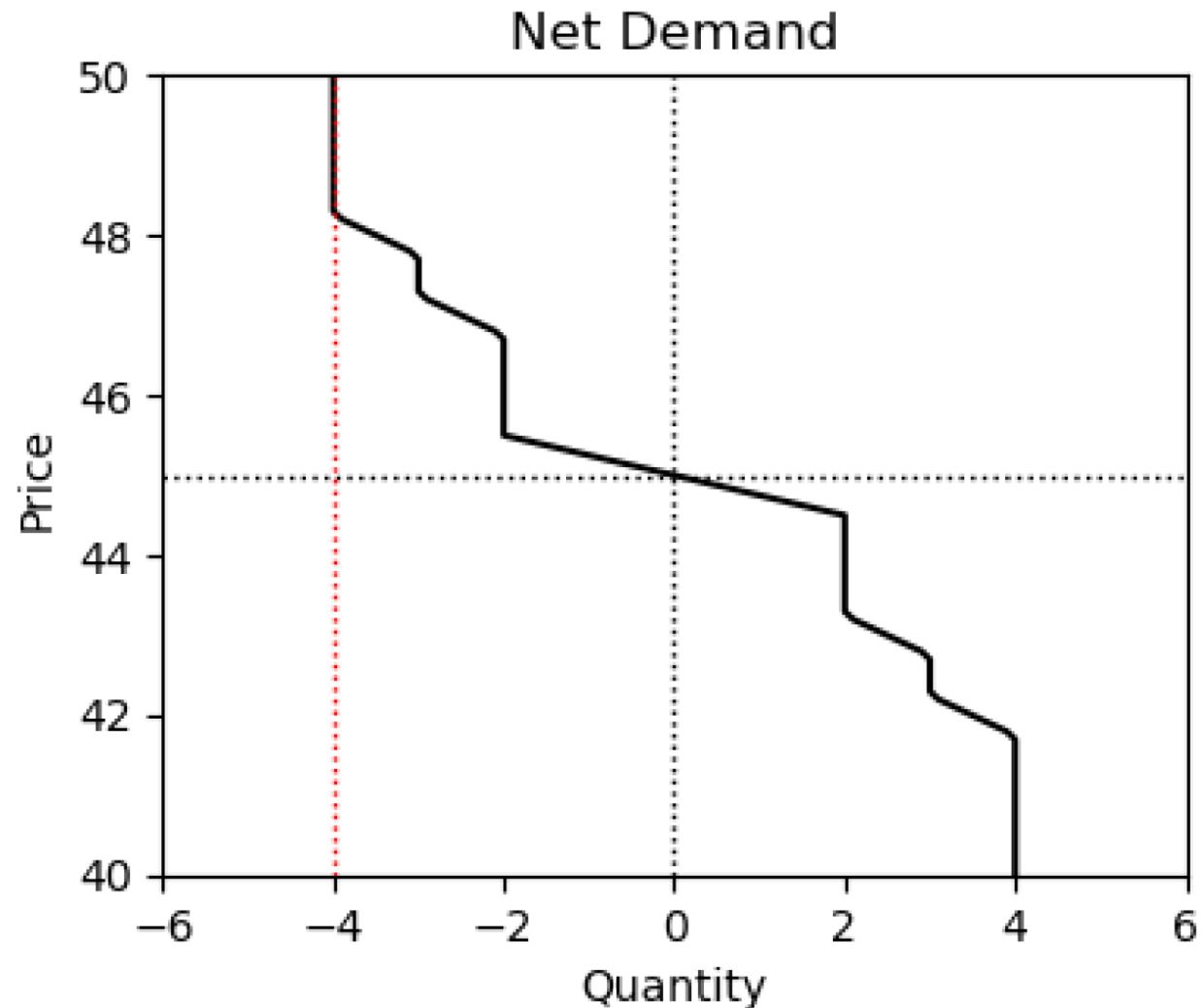
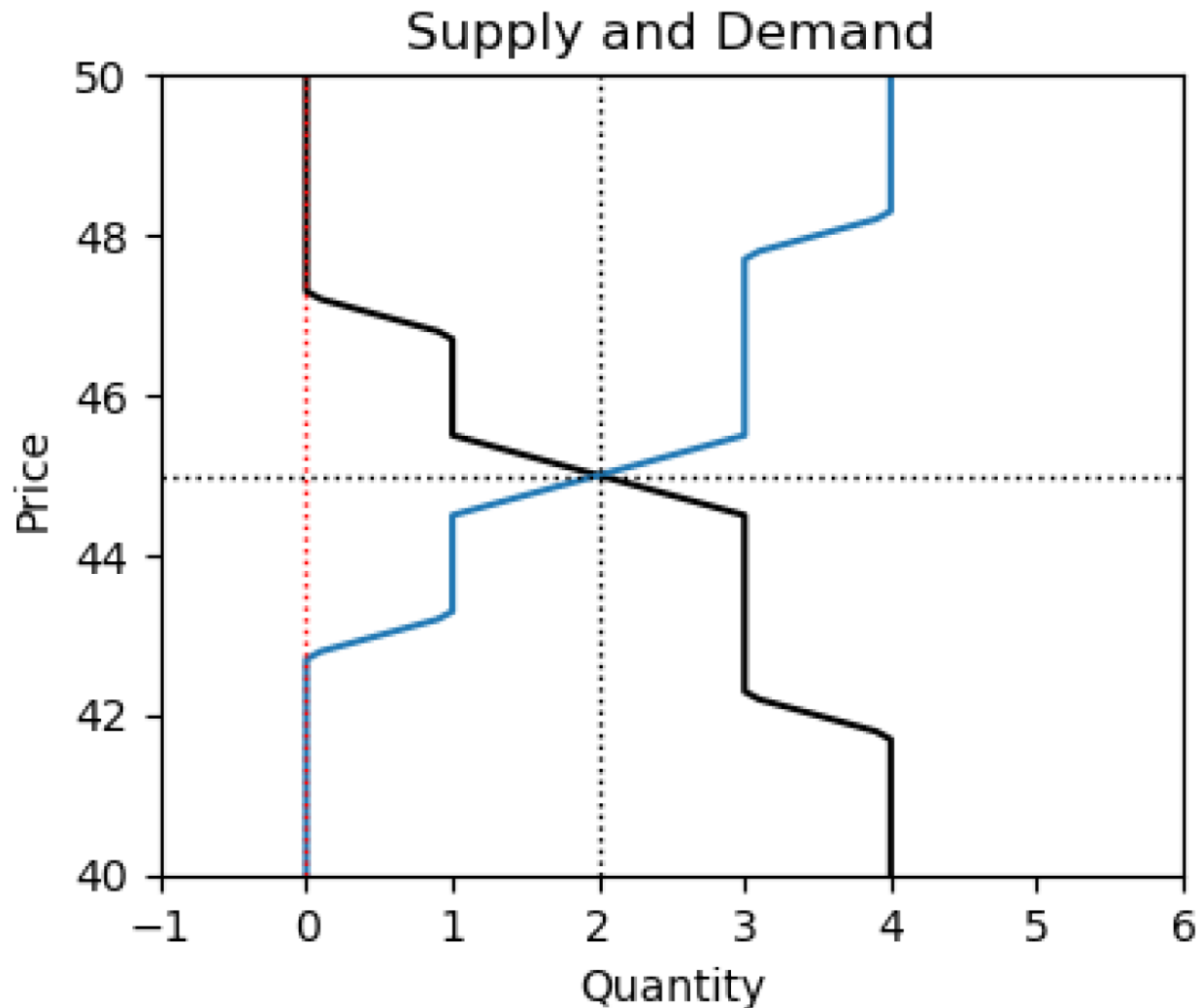
- Transparent and efficient forward prices to guide investment and operation of resources
- Flow trading allows fine granularity of time and space, encouraging resource flexibility when and where needed
- Finer product granularity works from computation, liquidity, and behavioral perspective
- *Renewable Energy Certificates allow efficient management of jurisdictional renewable requirements*
- *Replaces contentious capacity auctions and capacity requirements with better instrument*
- *Estimates of capacity value used for resource adequacy assessments, not for administrative accreditation of resources, encouraging resource innovation and avoiding costly accreditation fights*
- Embraces rapid resource innovation through technology-neutral rules and payments
- Resources are rewarded for their system value; the playing field is level and transparent



# Many benefits

- *Few administrative parameters; the key parameter is the value of lost load, a parameter that becomes less critical as improved flexibility reduces shortages*
- Detailed information to better understand and manage resource adequacy; forward price information improves analysis in resource adequacy assessments
- *Readily extended to intraday (rolling settlement) to improve operational incentives and efficiency*
- Participants express preferences and trade in a way consistent with interests to efficiently manage risk, create value, and avoid adverse price impact
- Transparency of positions enables regulators to understand and manage market power
- *Position transparency lets system operator optimize collateral to reduce counterparty risk and reduce participants' collateral costs*

# Market design, properties, and feasibility



Infer quadratic utility from “as-bid” linear portion of demand schedule

$$V_i(x) = p_i^H x - \frac{p_i^H - p_i^L}{2q_i} x^2 \quad (6)$$

Exchange solves the problem of finding quantities  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_I)$  to solve

$$\max_{\mathbf{x}} \sum_{i=1}^I V_i(x_i) \quad \text{subject to} \quad \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^I x_i \mathbf{w}_i = \mathbf{0} & \text{(market clearing)} \\ 0 \leq x_i \leq q_i \text{ for all } i & \text{(order execution rate),} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

**Theorem 1** (Existence and Uniqueness of Optimal Quantities). *There exists a unique quantity vector  $\mathbf{x}^*$  which solves the maximization problem (7)*

**Theorem 2** (Existence of Market Clearing Prices). *There exists at least one optimal solution  $(\boldsymbol{\pi}^*, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^*, \boldsymbol{\mu}^*)$  to the dual problem (11). The solutions  $\mathbf{x}^*$  and  $(\boldsymbol{\pi}^*, \boldsymbol{\lambda}^*, \boldsymbol{\mu}^*)$  are a primal-dual pair which satisfies the strict duality relationship*

$$\mathbf{g}^* = V(\mathbf{x}^*). \quad (12)$$

# Participating in market is straightforward

- Inputs
  - Current position
  - Expected net demand by hour
  - Expected day-ahead energy price by hour
  - Risk attitude and cost of capital
- Trade-to-target strategy
  - Adjustment to reach target (MWh)
  - Flow rate to reach target (MW)
  - Slope of net demand curve: how much does flow rate increase with a \$1/MWh price decrease (MW)?

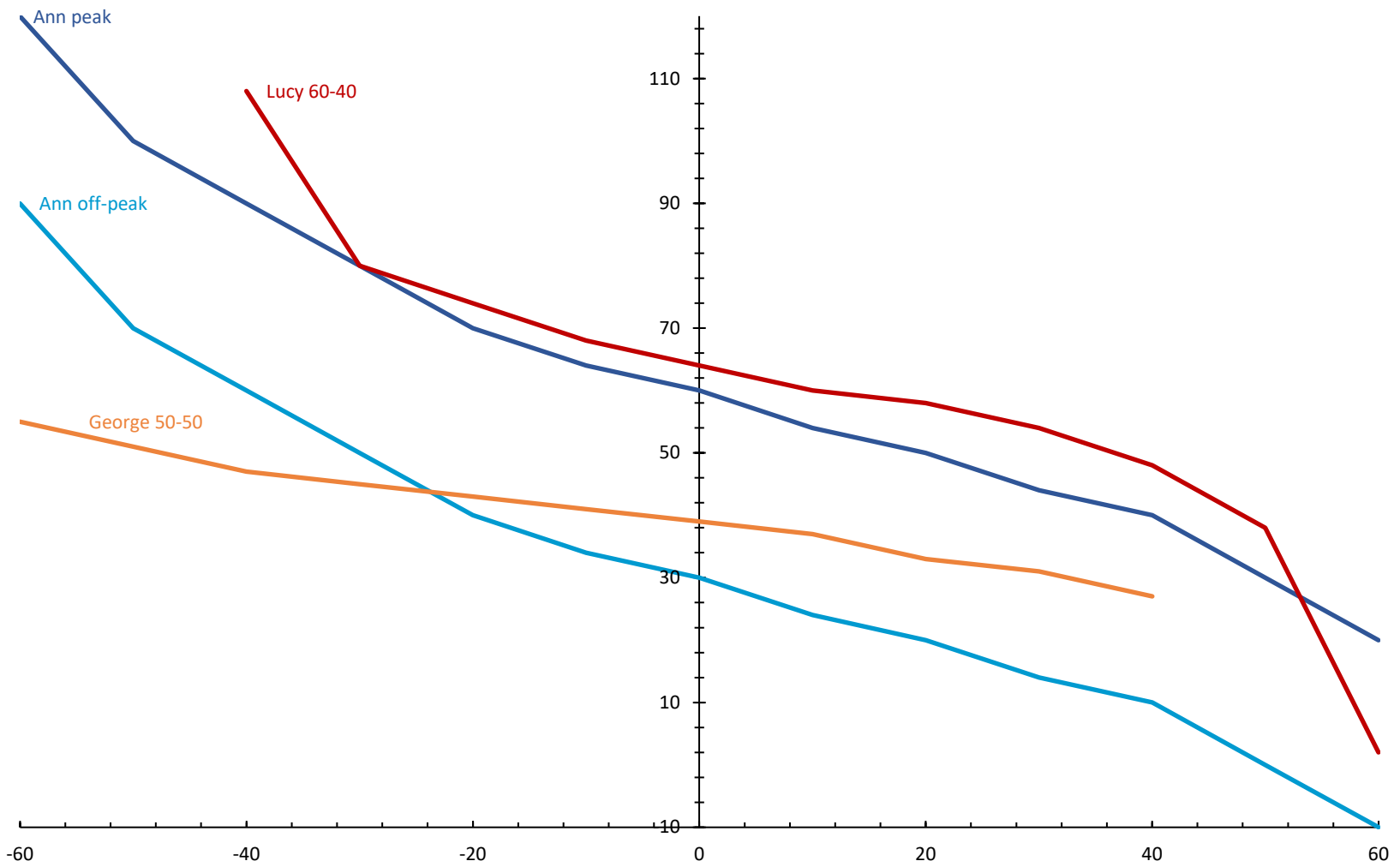


An example:  
2 products,  
3 participants

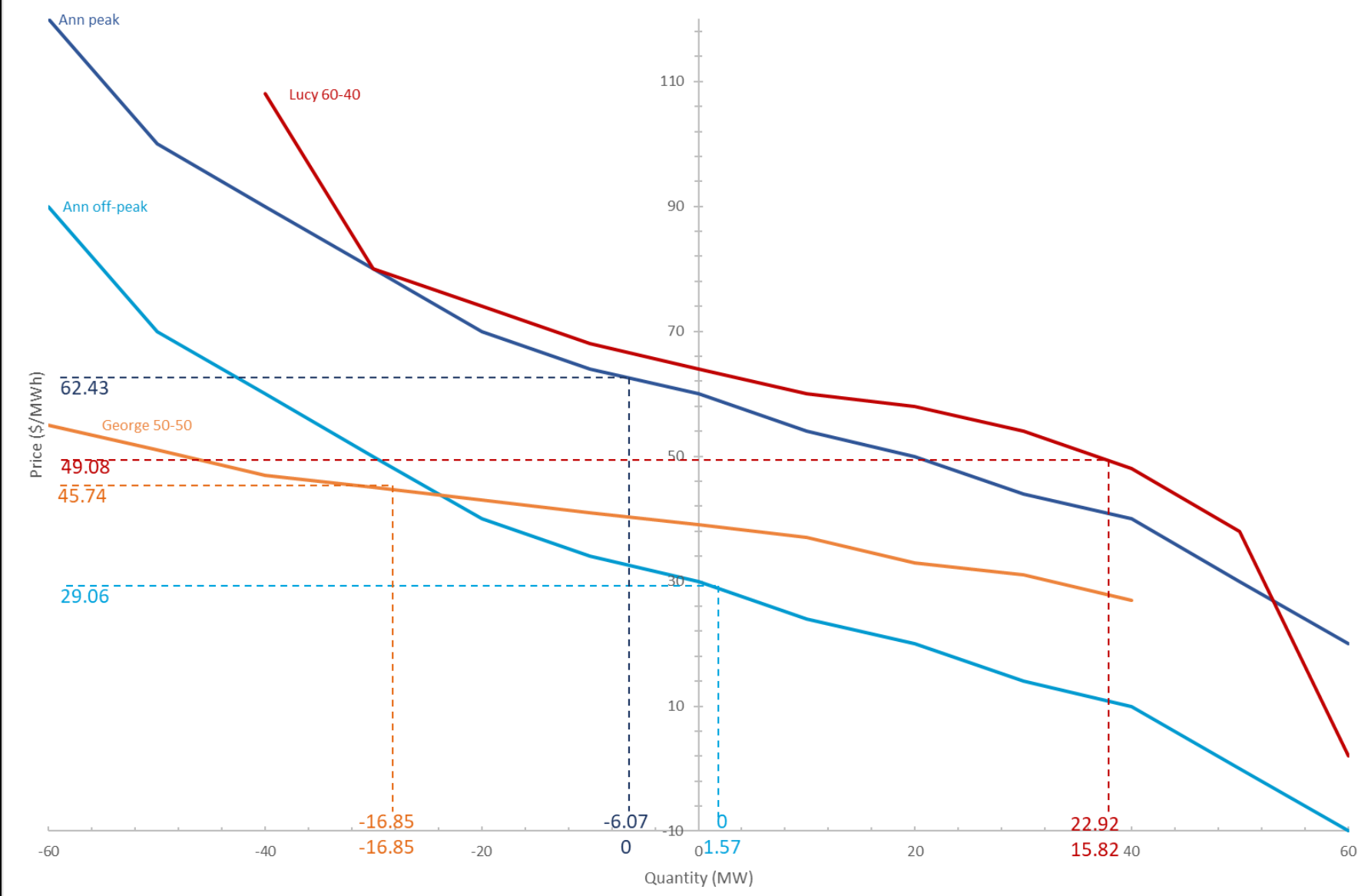
Sell

Buy

	Price (\$/MWh)			
Quantity MW	Ann peak	Ann off-peak	George 50-50	Lucy 60-40
-60	120	90	55	
-50	100	70	51	
-40	90	60	47	108
-30	80	50	45	80
-20	70	40	43	74
-10	64	34	41	68
0	60	30	39	64
10	54	24	37	60
20	50	20	33	58
30	44	14	31	54
40	40	10	27	48
50	30	0		38
60	20	-10		2



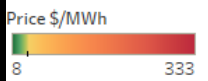
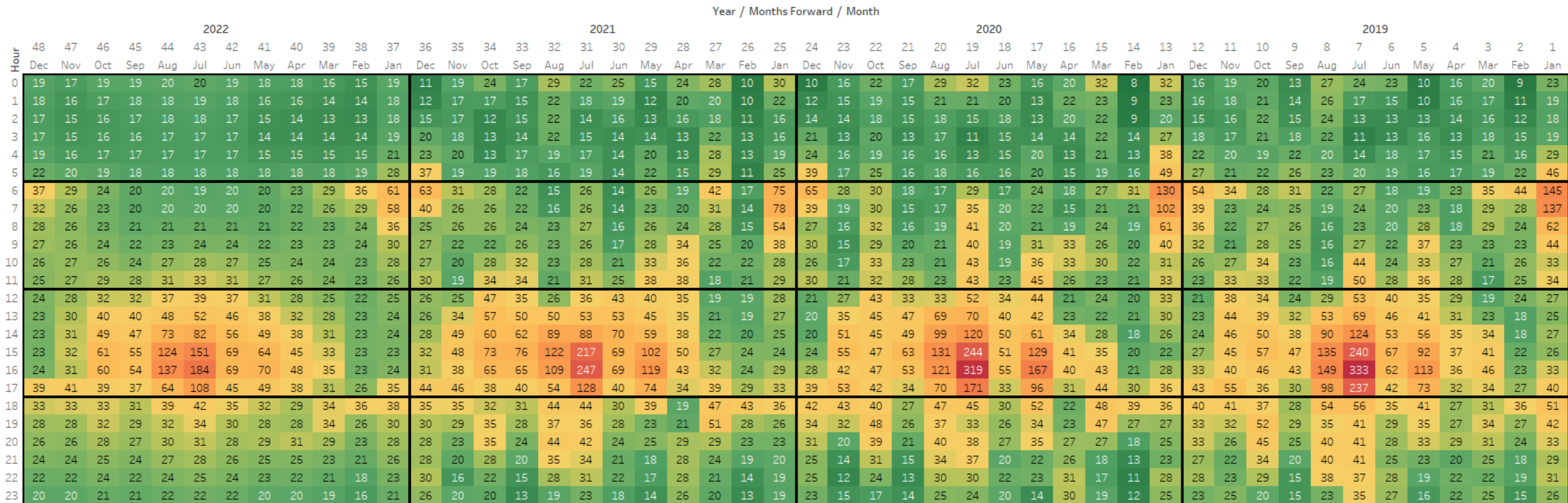
Net demand by order





# Monthly forward prices, Houston, weekday (\$/MWh) 48 to 1 month ahead (48 × 24 = 1152 monthly products per load zone)

Monthly forward price matrix for Houston load zone, weekday

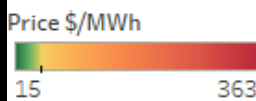


*Prices are highest at 4pm in July (seasonal and hourly effects)*

# Hourly forward prices, Houston, weekday (\$/MWh), 30 to 1 day ahead (30 × 24 = 720 hourly products per load zone)

Hourly forward price matrix for the Houston load zone

Hour	Date / Month / Days Forward / Day / Weekend																													
	2022															2022														
	Sep										Aug										Aug									
	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
0	21	21	21	26	22	27	22	19	32	33	33	30	35	23	27	38	33	37	48	45	30	40	39	38	43	59	60	49	53	53
1	19	19	19	22	20	24	19	20	28	30	30	30	33	22	24	35	33	36	46	42	25	33	40	35	43	54	58	42	49	52
2	18	18	18	19	19	21	17	19	26	28	29	28	26	23	23	28	28	29	33	32	21	27	35	31	37	44	50	36	44	48
3	17	18	17	15	16	16	15	19	19	23	24	23	22	26	26	23	24	21	23	24	23	27	30	28	36	42	43	33	42	48
4	17	18	18	16	16	16	16	20	17	20	23	22	20	26	27	22	26	21	22	25	23	27	30	29	35	40	38	33	40	44
5	17	20	21	19	21	20	17	21	21	26	29	32	30	24	25	34	40	34	32	37	24	27	41	36	43	43	38	34	37	46
6	20	23	27	25	26	29	21	23	27	33	39	43	45	26	26	52	55	52	49	59	26	29	59	52	57	57	50	36	38	53
7	20	23	27	26	29	35	22	25	33	40	46	51	52	25	24	53	50	51	48	54	25	31	53	49	52	55	54	39	36	57
8	21	24	26	23	25	28	25	29	28	34	35	38	39	31	31	42	38	37	37	41	30	35	39	42	45	50	56	44	41	63
9	23	25	27	25	29	31	27	32	32	35	33	32	30	35	36	30	29	27	30	34	35	44	34	37	40	45	53	47	44	61
10	25	27	28	27	31	29	29	35	31	29	30	30	30	39	41	29	32	28	33	38	43	52	38	43	44	50	59	56	54	69
11	29	31	38	36	42	41	34	45	43	39	45	46	45	52	51	42	48	40	47	49	65	72	49	55	57	63	69	71	67	77
12	33	37	49	44	47	48	43	54	49	48	56	60	63	62	60	60	72	61	64	61	77	80	59	64	72	78	87	90	87	93
13	38	60	80	77	81	80	47	53	86	90	88	98	102	56	58	94	109	97	106	90	71	85	88	101	122	122	146	98	98	155
14	46	119	135	133	141	141	55	61	153	166	156	162	169	60	66	165	191	175	178	152	77	94	150	160	193	179	211	112	121	222
15	58	190	193	211	232	221	69	70	256	260	244	263	266	68	69	255	303	314	348	297	82	113	287	278	303	295	332	122	146	363
16	61	215	207	210	228	208	70	73	243	222	226	252	265	87	91	264	304	317	333	292	95	122	298	274	276	270	296	132	156	321
17	47	106	112	112	119	96	53	59	119	111	115	123	138	70	76	145	152	175	193	204	82	105	188	184	192	208	209	117	125	233
18	38	47	51	55	63	52	43	51	65	64	73	82	86	63	67	93	89	100	99	104	70	81	100	102	110	120	125	98	108	150
19	36	38	42	42	47	41	41	48	53	53	61	65	63	49	58	72	73	83	82	91	61	65	87	98	106	113	115	87	102	138
20	32	33	36	33	34	32	35	39	40	43	46	50	45	40	46	50	52	60	58	64	48	52	69	78	78	84	83	66	82	100
21	27	28	30	24	23	25	31	32	27	28	29	31	28	33	40	32	33	37	35	39	43	46	42	46	45	54	55	56	63	68
22	24	25	26	21	22	23	29	27	25	27	28	30	30	31	35	31	31	35	35	37	38	42	43	45	42	54	49	51	55	57
23	22	22	22	18	21	22	26	24	24	26	28	30	32	32	36	33	32	36	36	39	46	45	43	47	41	55	46	54	52	57

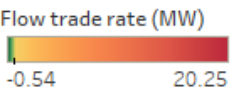


*Summer hourly price impacts are large*

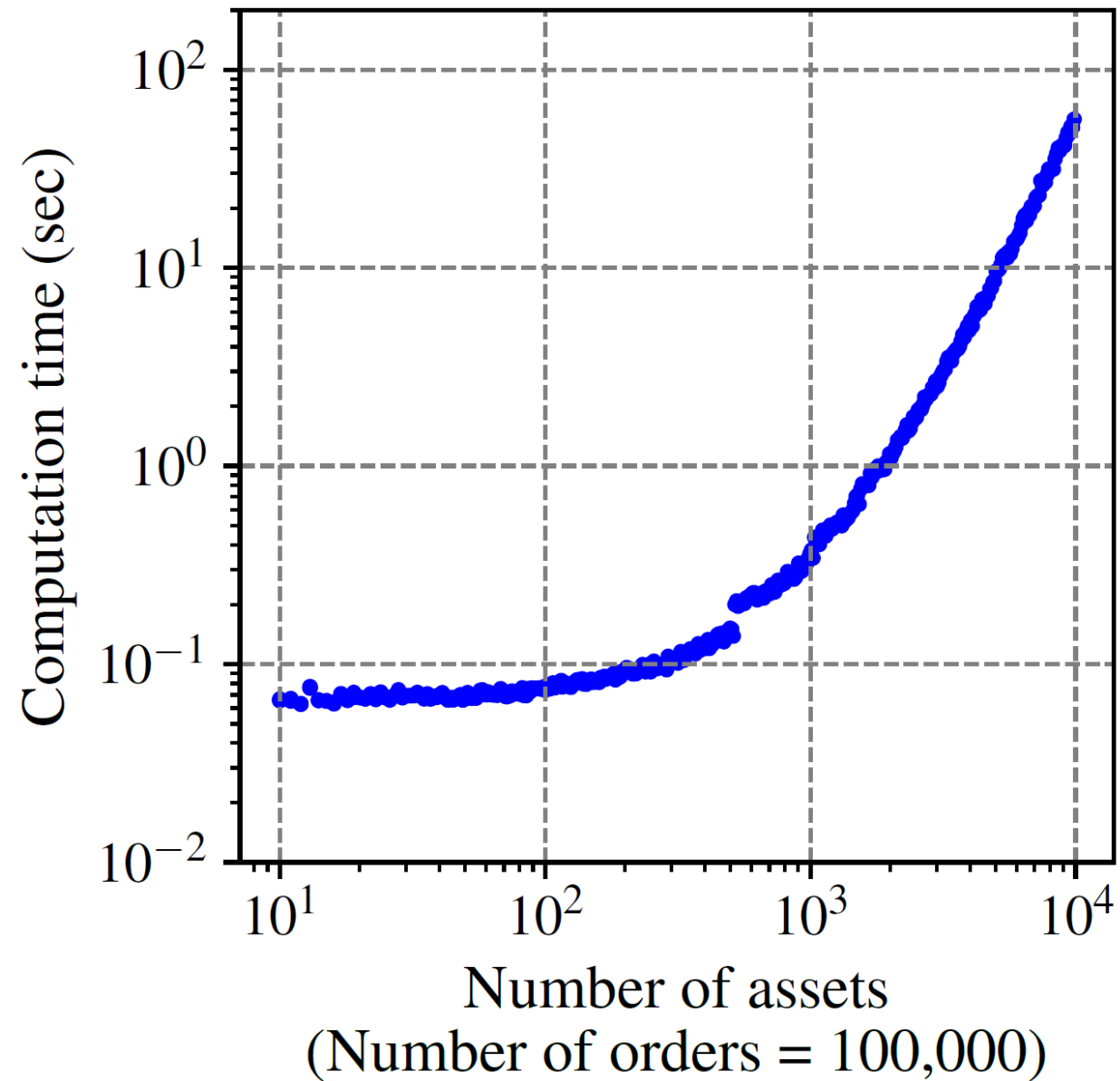
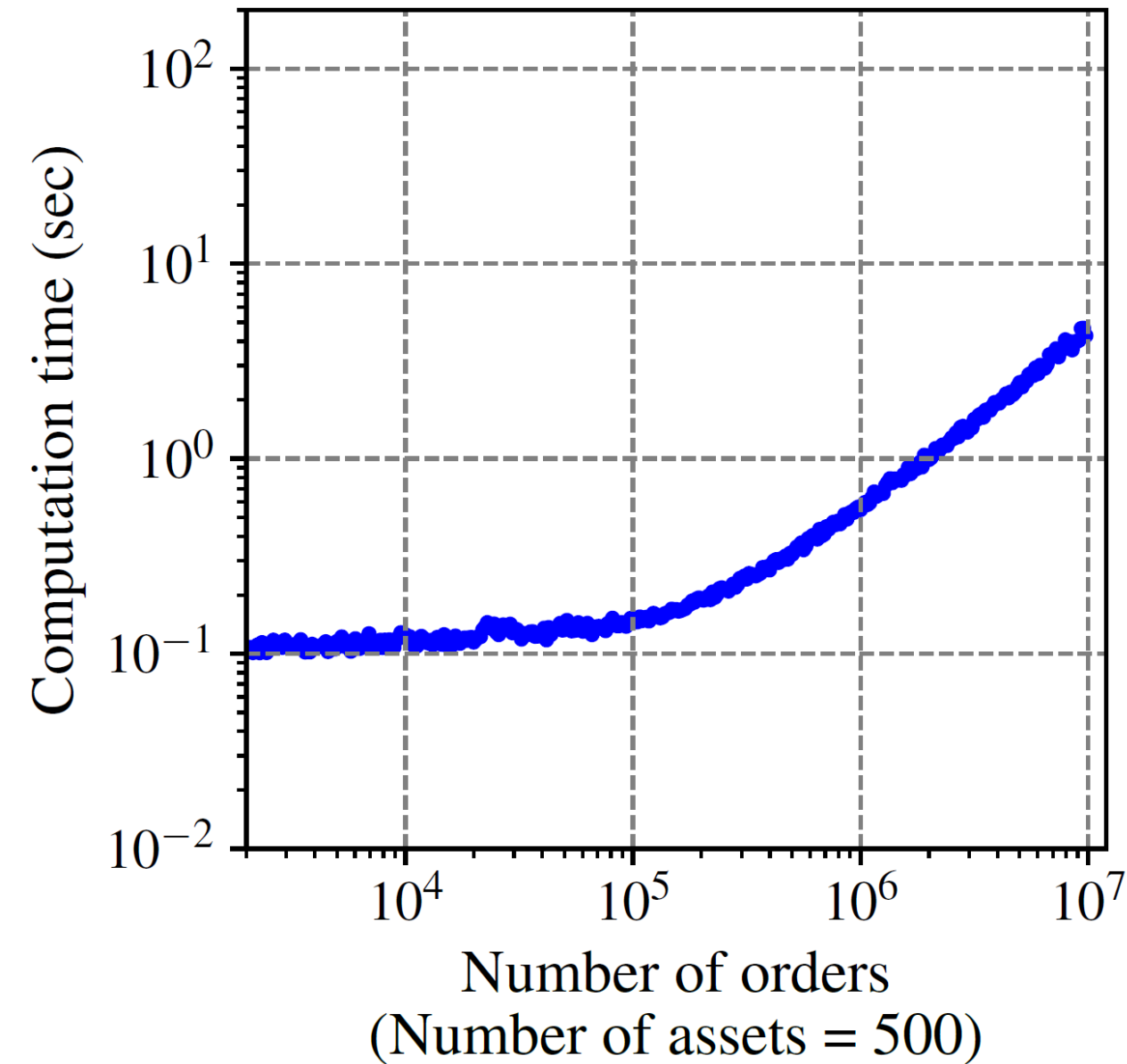
# Flow trade rate (MW) of 4GW Load Serving Entity using straightforward strategy

Flow trade rate in straightforward strategy (MW)

Hour	Month / Days Forward / Day																													
	Jul															Jun														
	30 20	29 19	28 18	27 17	26 16	25 15	24 14	23 13	22 12	21 11	20 10	19 9	18 8	17 7	16 6	15 5	14 4	13 3	12 2	11 1	10 30	9 29	8 28	7 27	6 26	5 25	4 24	3 23	2 22	1 21
0	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.13	0.20	0.11	0.00	-0.04	0.02	-0.07	0.02	0.03	-0.31	-0.35	1.27	4.72	10.51
1	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.06	0.13	0.11	0.17	0.09	-0.04	-0.06	0.01	-0.10	-0.03	0.01	-0.16	-0.17	1.14	3.98	8.80
2	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.03	-0.10	-0.11	0.01	-0.06	-0.02	0.05	0.09	-0.21	0.28	1.70	3.07
3	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.00	-0.12	-0.16	0.00	-0.03	-0.02	0.06	0.31	-0.37	0.44	2.68	3.51
4	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.05	0.07	-0.02	-0.13	-0.16	-0.03	-0.08	-0.10	-0.06	0.24	-0.39	1.19	4.84	8.01
5	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.00	-0.11	-0.15	-0.03	-0.14	-0.14	-0.07	0.13	-0.31	1.88	6.47	11.95
6	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.00	-0.10	-0.14	-0.02	-0.16	-0.16	-0.15	0.01	-0.07	1.96	6.17	13.05
7	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.00	-0.13	-0.18	-0.03	-0.15	-0.20	-0.14	-0.16	-0.26	1.89	6.65	14.22
8	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.05	-0.04	-0.19	-0.22	-0.07	-0.13	-0.16	-0.09	-0.12	-0.54	1.34	5.72	11.30
9	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.05	-0.03	-0.21	-0.23	-0.09	-0.13	-0.10	0.09	0.11	-0.50	1.20	5.06	8.63
10	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.04	-0.04	-0.02	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.06	-0.02	-0.19	-0.23	-0.11	-0.11	-0.04	0.08	0.23	-0.22	0.99	3.80	6.84
11	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.08	-0.01	-0.17	-0.21	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.09	0.33	-0.21	0.54	2.49	3.84
12	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.05	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.02	-0.15	-0.20	-0.04	-0.09	0.02	0.01	0.23	-0.21	0.50	2.18	4.42
13	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.02	-0.14	-0.21	-0.07	-0.14	-0.07	-0.11	0.18	-0.34	0.45	2.32	4.50
14	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.01	-0.15	-0.23	-0.13	-0.20	-0.16	-0.17	0.06	-0.31	1.31	4.89	9.75
15	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.02	-0.13	-0.20	-0.13	-0.24	-0.16	-0.21	0.13	-0.05	2.23	6.97	14.75
16	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.04	-0.10	-0.14	-0.09	-0.24	-0.16	-0.32	-0.15	-0.26	2.75	8.79	19.14
17	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.05	-0.10	-0.14	-0.05	-0.19	-0.12	-0.32	-0.18	-0.17	2.75	8.62	20.25
18	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.07	-0.08	-0.14	-0.03	-0.15	-0.11	-0.34	-0.35	-0.37	1.61	5.76	14.57
19	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.04	-0.11	-0.20	-0.08	-0.15	-0.11	-0.28	-0.20	-0.19	1.04	3.80	10.60
20	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.03	-0.13	-0.22	-0.12	-0.20	-0.16	-0.24	-0.17	-0.08	0.49	2.03	6.69
21	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.03	-0.13	-0.22	-0.09	-0.17	-0.12	-0.10	-0.05	0.14	2.05	6.10	14.81
22	0.03	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.03	-0.12	-0.17	-0.05	-0.10	-0.13	-0.10	-0.12	0.13	2.38	7.47	17.65
23	0.03	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.04	-0.09	-0.14	-0.01	-0.04	-0.14	-0.09	-0.15	0.12	2.36	7.68	17.89

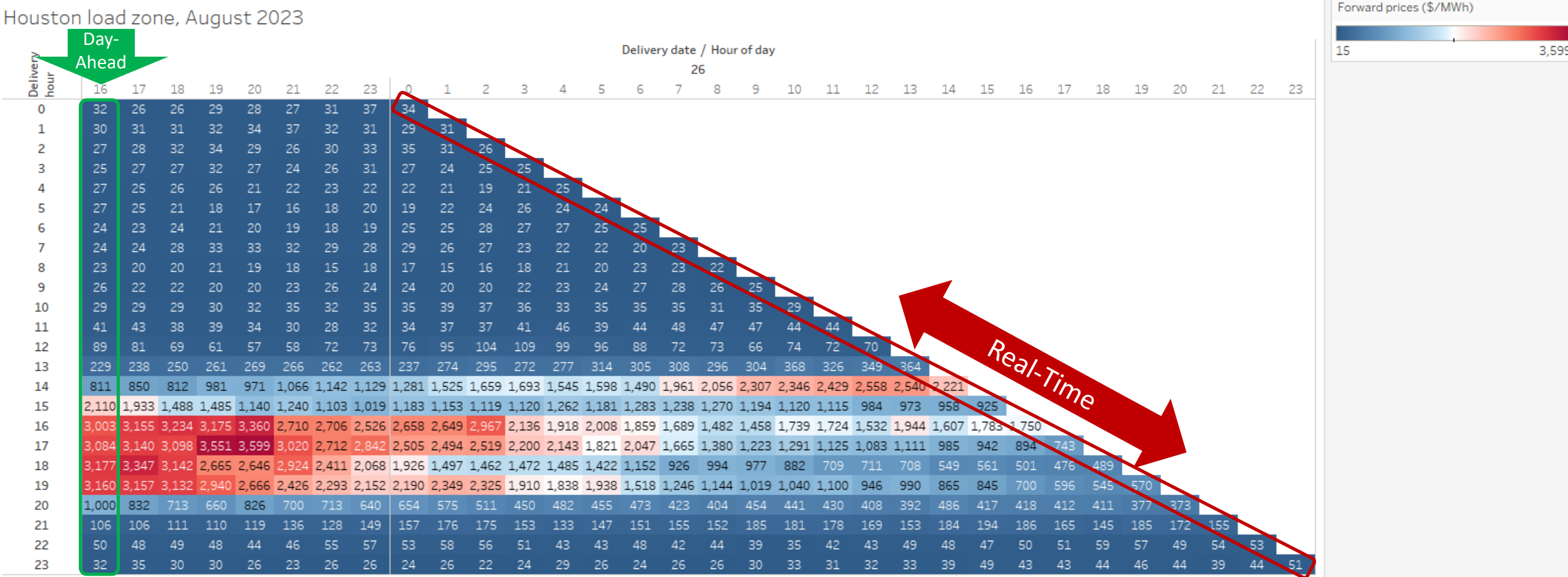


*Flow trade rate is tiny until one day before day-ahead!*



# Rolling Intraday Settlement Prices, Houston, 26 August 2023 (\$/MWh)

( $24 \times 7 + 23 + 22 + \dots + 1 = 444$  new prices)



*Rolling settlement especially important on summer net peak days!*

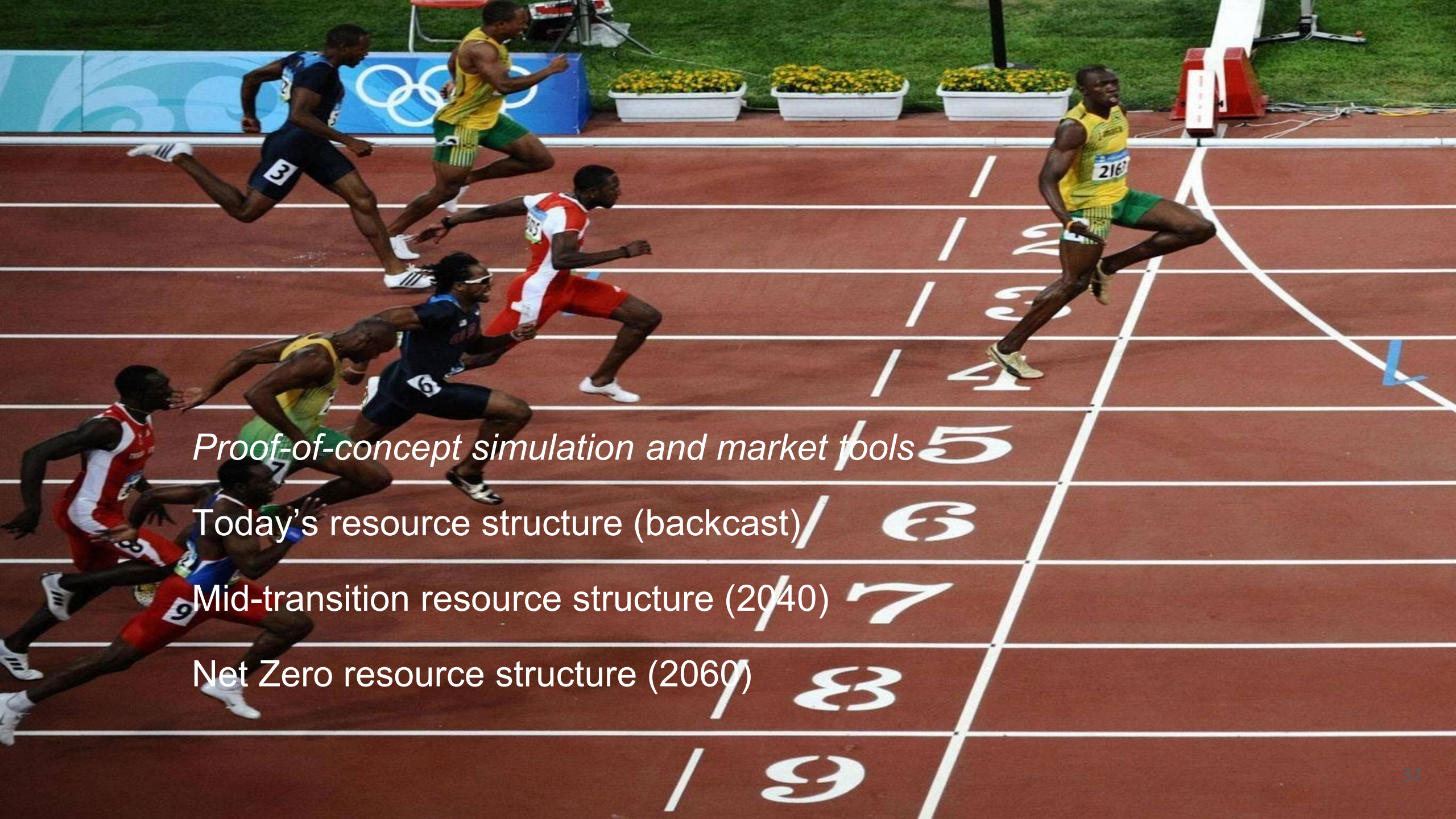
# Detailed market simulation (to be done)

- Backcast, for example, ISO-NE, PJM, SPP, or ERCOT
  - Forecast load and renewable production (net load)
  - Forecast day-ahead price on forward basis
  - Develop parameterized trade-to-target strategies for natural buyers and sellers
    - LSEs have target positions increasing from 0% to 100% from 48 to 1 months forward
    - LSEs deviate from target positions based on slope parameter (net demand)
    - Generators have target positions increasing from 0% to 100% from 48 to 1 months forward
    - Generators deviate from target positions based on slope parameter (net demand)
  - Optimize parameters to determine equilibrium (approximate best responses)
  - Evaluate risk relative to unhedged positions except day-ahead market hedges real-time price risk
  - Develop collateral requirements that assure resiliency
- Forecast same market but with simulated spot market using estimated resource structure
  - Midway through the energy transition, 2040
  - At the end of the energy transition, 2060

## Computation at secure umd.edu facility

- Compute is handled by three 96-core AMD EPYC 4th gen servers
  - 288 cores total running at 2.4GHz base / 3.7GHz boost
  - 1,152GB of DDR5 RAM total running at 4800MT/s (2GB per core)
  - Platform supports 512-bit advanced vector operations (AVX-512)
- High per-server core density lets us trade off speed and efficiency:
  - Assign many cores per problem: fastest time-to-solution, fewer solutions/hour
  - Assign one core per problem: Most solutions/hour, slower time-to-solution
- Data management handled by a dedicated database server
  - 36 cores and 768GB of RAM to support desired scale of simultaneous simulations
  - 10Gb networking throughout to ensure fast data transfers





*Proof-of-concept simulation and market tools*

Today's resource structure (backcast)

Mid-transition resource structure (2040)

Net Zero resource structure (2060)