



Item 6.1: Independent Market Monitor (IMM) 2024 State of the Market Report

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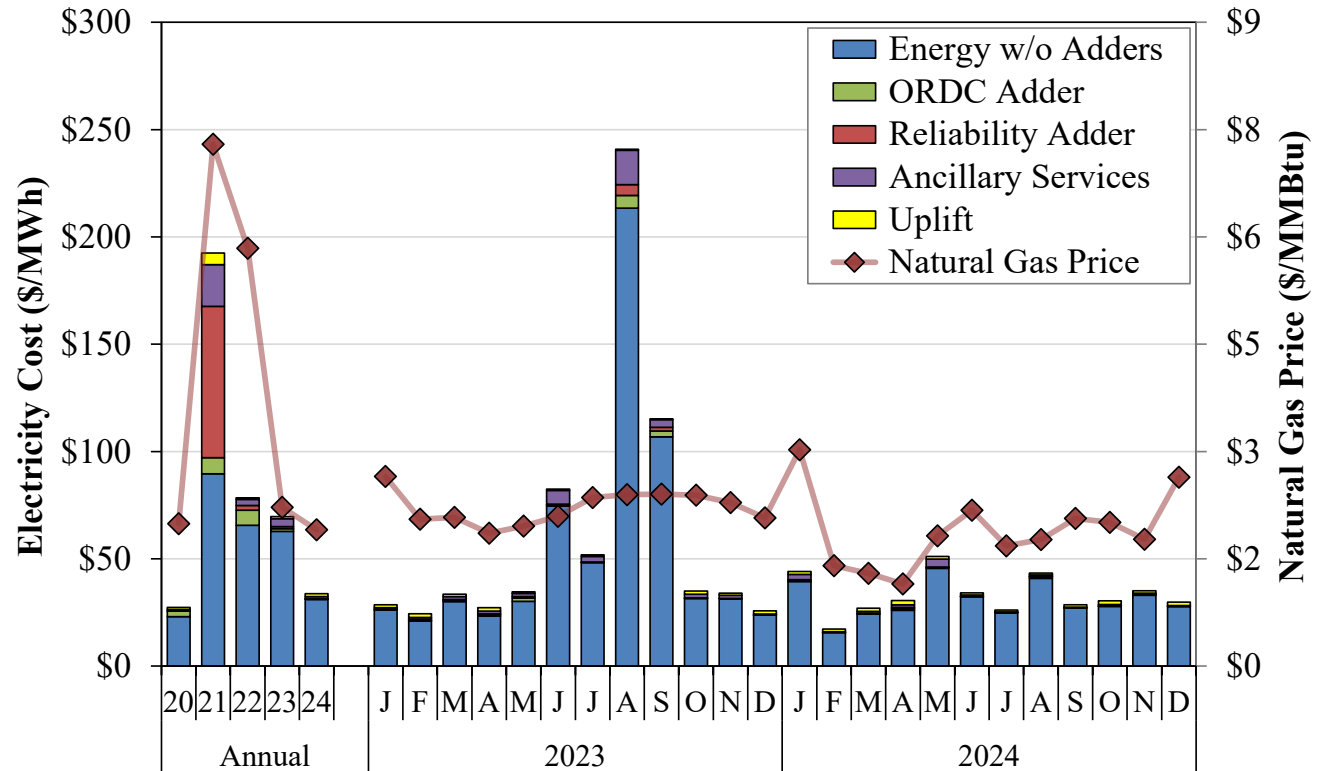
Board of Directors Meeting

ERCOT Public

June 23-24, 2025

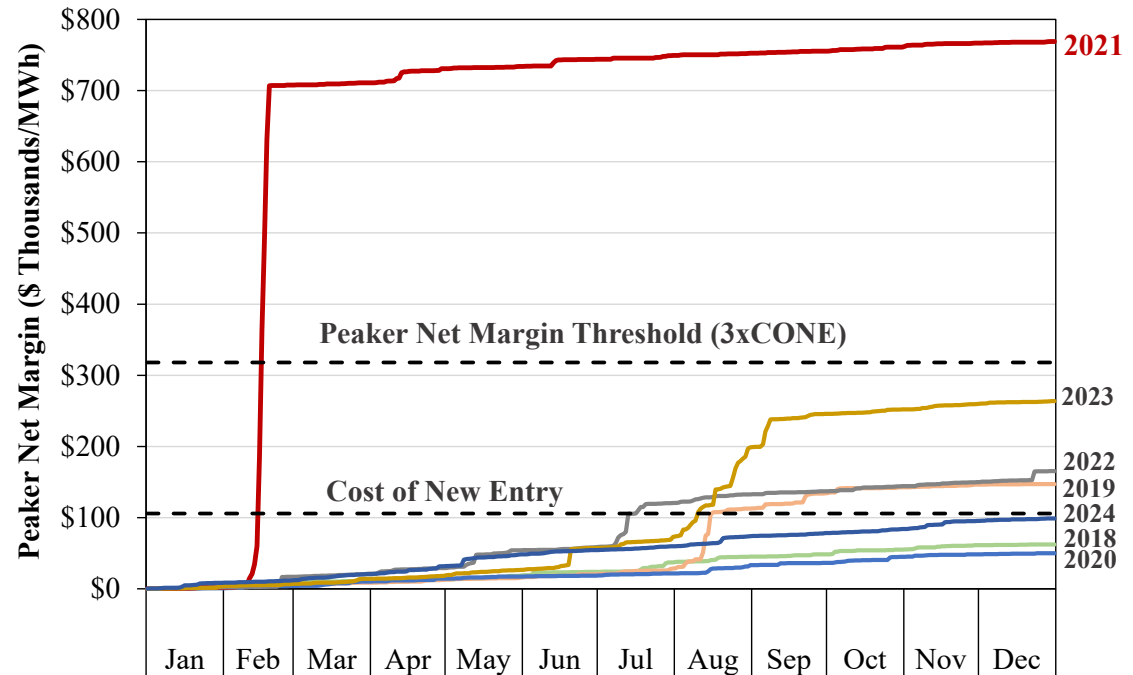
All-in cost decreased in 2024

- All-in cost declined 52% from \$70/MWh to \$34/MWh
- Real-time energy cost fell 51% to \$31.91/MWh of load
- Ancillary service costs decreased 74% to \$0.98/MWh of load.
- Natural Gas: \$1.90/MMBtu (14% lower than 2023)



System less stressed as indicated by low shortage pricing

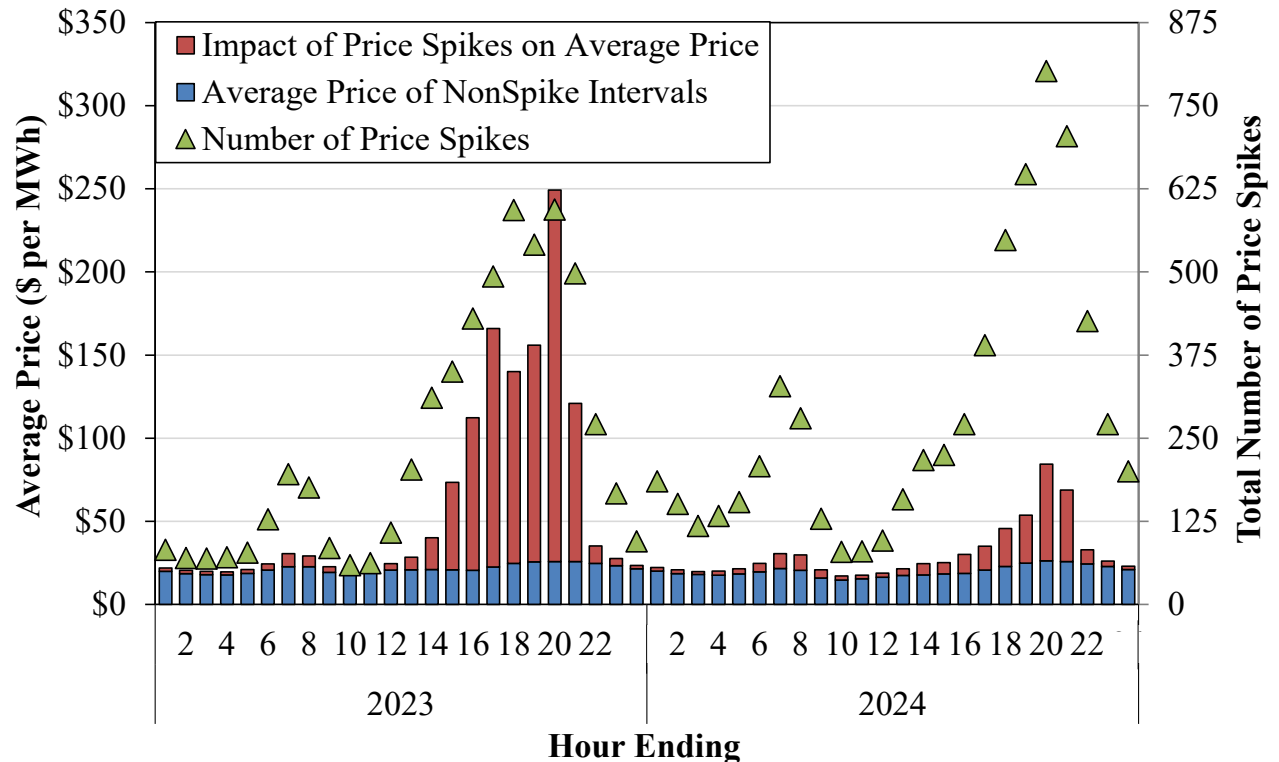
- Contribution of price spikes to peaker net margin lower in 2024
- Lower revenue from operating reserve shortage pricing through the ORDC
- Lower revenue from energy shortage pricing



	ORDC		
	Active Hours	Avg Price (Active Hours)	Avg Price (All Hours)
	#	\$/MWh	\$/MWh
2020	892	\$21.60	\$2.61
2021	612	\$91.75	\$7.46
2022	1,458	\$36.90	\$6.94
2023	773	\$12.12	\$1.27
2024	161	\$11.07	\$0.25

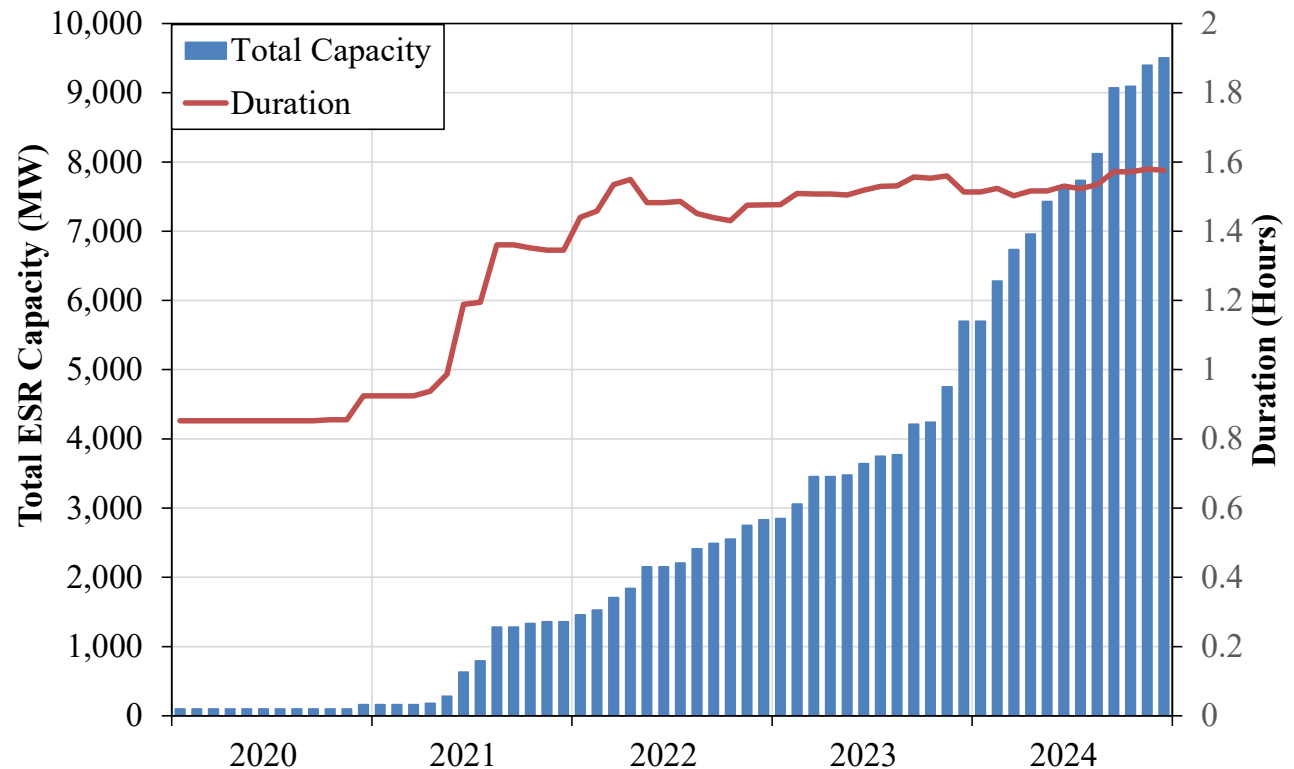
Impact of price spikes on average price

- Price spikes had a lower contribution to high prices and net revenue
- Price spikes can come from...
 - High energy offer prices
 - Reserve shortage pricing
 - Energy shortage
- High price threshold defined by 18 heat rate and daily fuel price



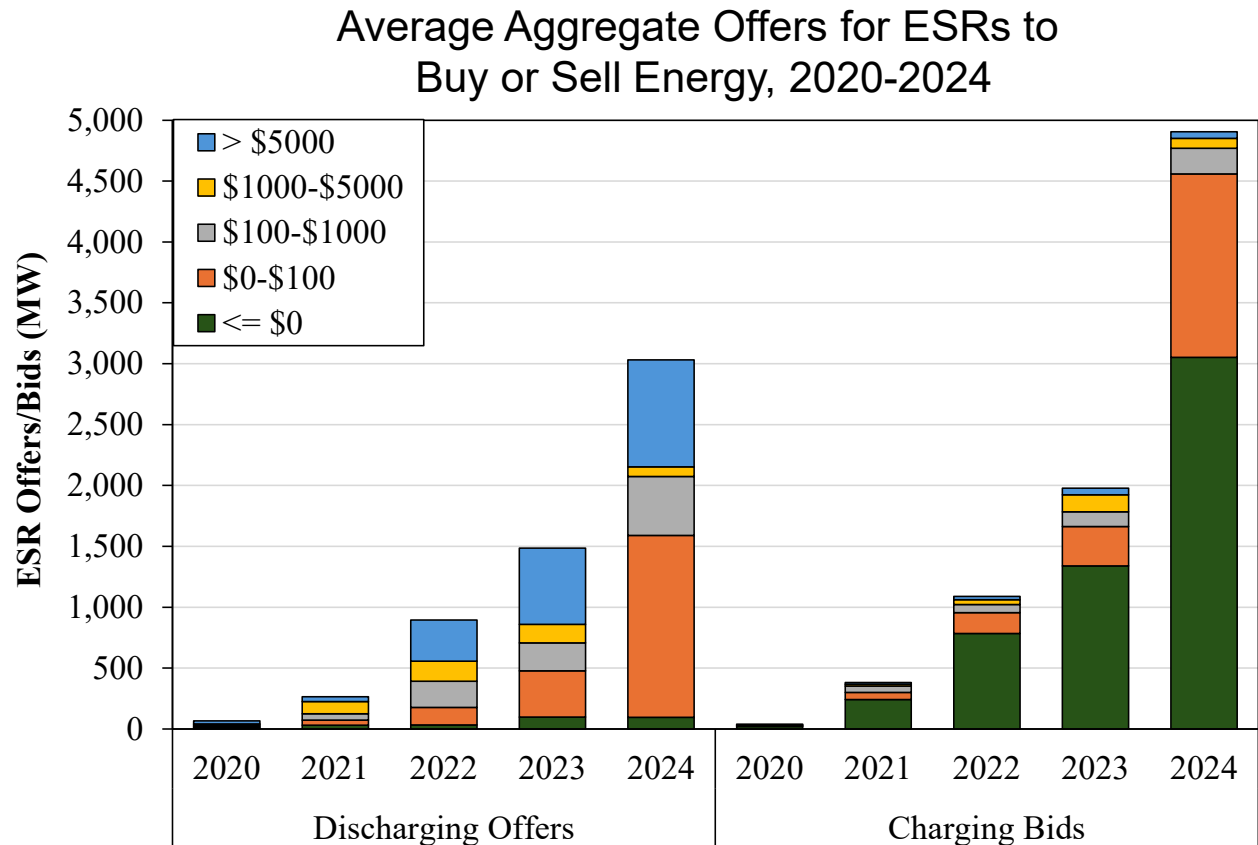
Energy storage resources – increased installed capacity

- Total of 1.9GW of ESR capacity by the end of 2024
- The average duration has increased to 1.6hrs
- Considerable developer interest in interconnecting more ESR in the near future



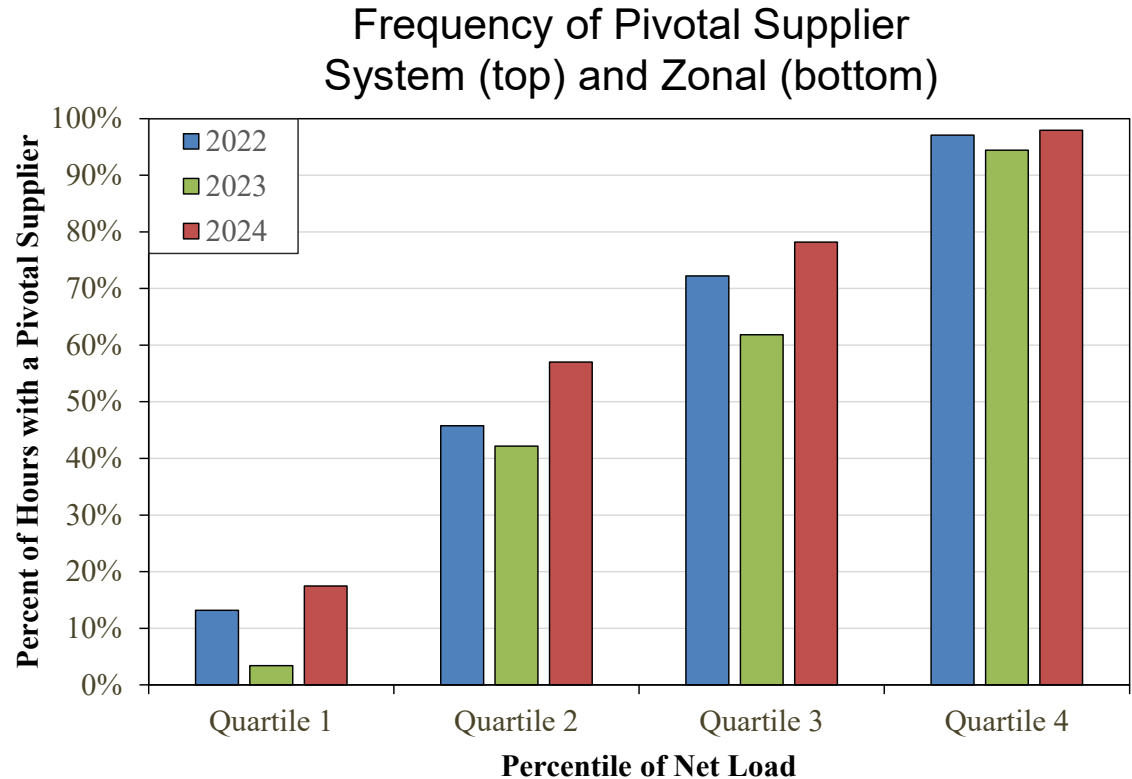
Energy storage resources – market participation

- Larger share of offers in a competitive price range
- Bid prices for charging are often below \$0/MWh
- ESRs provided 1.8GW - 2.5GW of reserves compared to 0.6GW – 1.2GW in 2022



Competition and market power – structural market power

- Market power exists in 90% of higher-load hours.
- Some portfolios have concentration within zones ...
- Market power exists at the zonal level in 66% of hours in the the top load quartile.

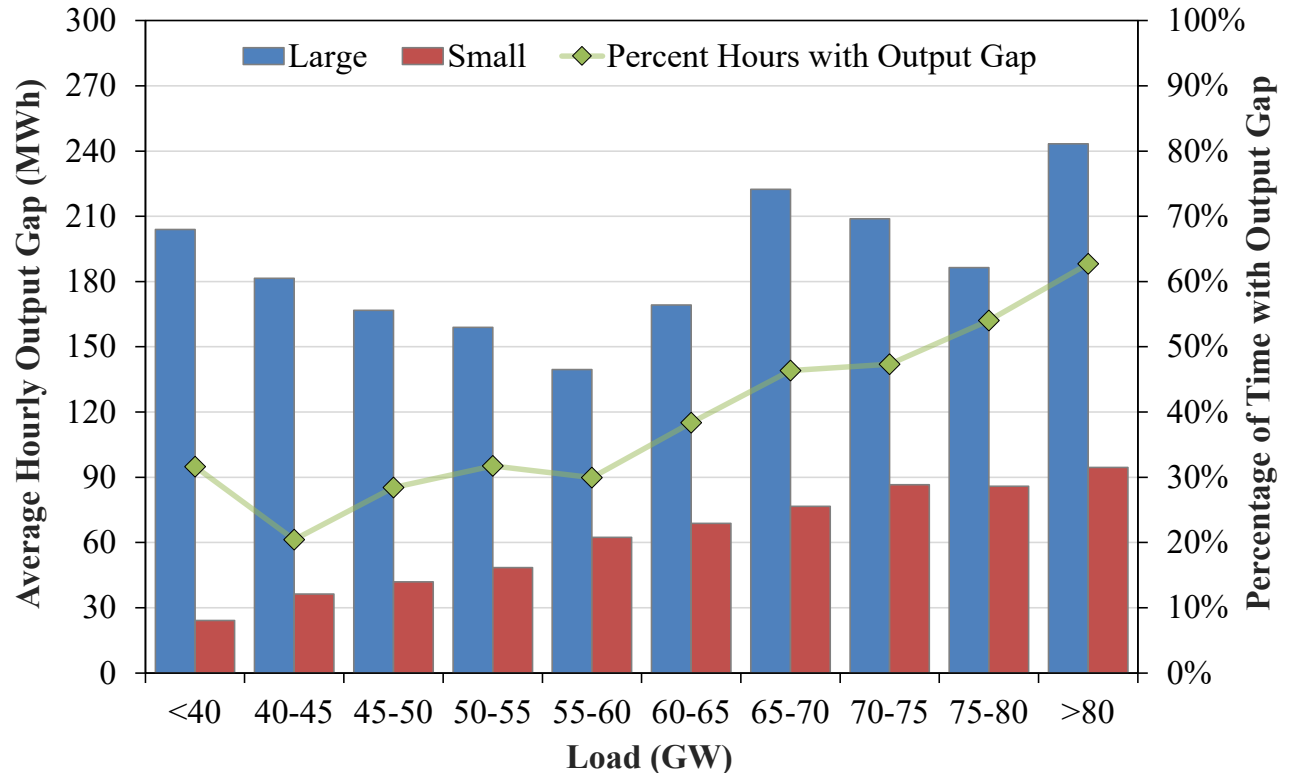


Pivotal Frequency			
	2022	2023	2024
Houston	35%	52%	28%
North	65%	68%	66%
South	1%	0%	3%
West	8%	21%	50%

Competition and market power – economic withholding

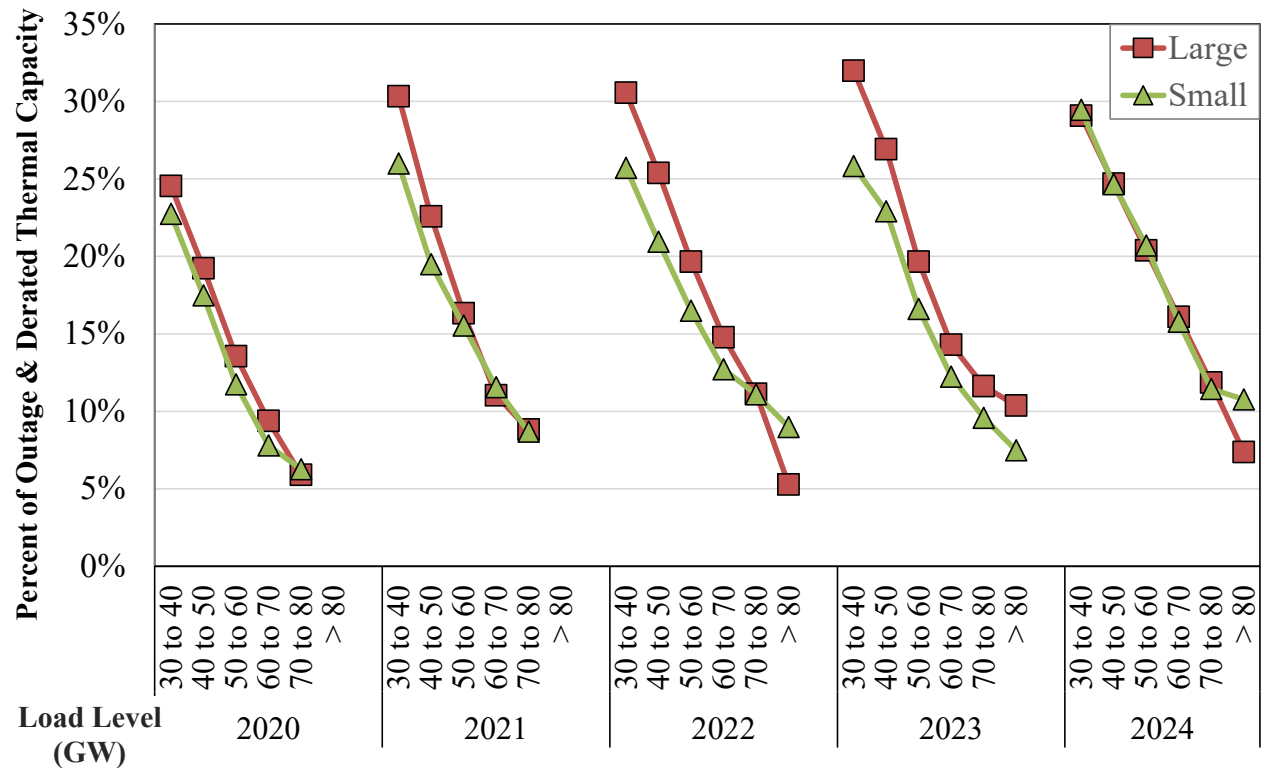
- Evaluate the extent of foregone dispatch due to uncompetitive offer price
- Compare large and small suppliers for perspective
- High frequency, but small average capacity withheld

Incremental Output Gap by Load Level and Participant Size



Competition and market power – physical withholding

- Look to see if larger suppliers physically withhold when more likely to have market power.
- Participants make slightly more capacity available to the market during higher load conditions
- Largest four suppliers compared to remaining suppliers*



Resource adequacy

- Market Signals for New Investment
 - Market revenue in 2024 was 20% - 25% below estimated CONE for both combustion turbine and combined cycle technologies.
 - However, revenue has been greater than CONE in three of the past five years.
 - Why are we not seeing more gas fired new entry?
 - Lower merchant estimates of forward planning reserve margins.
 - Hesitancy spurred by government program availability.
 - Supply chain issues increase cost above CONE estimates.
 - Anticipation that increase in BES may shave shortage revenue.
- Projected Reserve Margin
 - Projected high load growth has created resource adequacy concerns.
 - The range of projections in the CDR report are helpful for context.
 - Forward procurement and prices can reflect confidence in projections.
 - Further enhancements will help with the confidence factor.

Recommendations

- Reform Shortage Pricing & AS Methodology
 - Define ASDCs to reflect marginal reliability
 - Adopt stochastic risk methodology to determine AS requirements
- Set duration requirement to 1hr for ECRS and NSRS
- Implement process to mitigate system & zonal market power
- Establish real-time offer requirement, penalties, and proxies