

Interconnector Trading in the SEM – Overview of Code Provisions and AP2

A presentation to the Interconnector Forum
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Agenda

1. Overview
2. Interactions
3. Quantities
4. Capacity Payment
5. SO Trades
6. Worked Example of SO Trades

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Overview – Terminology

- Interconnector
 - The physical entity which transmits power between SEM and another market (i.e. two jurisdictions)
- Interconnector User
 - The commercial entity which bids for capacity on a particular Interconnector
- Interconnector Unit
 - A Participant wishing to bid as an Interconnector Unit in SEM will register as an Interconnector User
 - Active Capacity Holdings will be generated by Interconnector Unit

Overview – Unit Types

Type	What is it for?	Registered to	Settlement class	Role
I/C Unit	Trading by Interconnector Users	I/C User	Predictable Price Maker Generator Unit	Allow I/C Users to trade between SEM and BETTA
I/C Residual Capacity Unit	Within-day trading (by the SO)	Relevant SO	Predictable Generator Unit (neither Price Taker or Price Maker)	Allow SO to utilise/trade spare I/C capacity
I/C Error Unit	Unexpected errors	I/C Administrator (for now)	Autonomous Generator Unit (Price Taker)	Allocate imbalance for settlement

Overview – Rules

- Interconnector Units are settled as ‘Predictable Price Makers’...
 - MSQ and SMP not known until after delivery
- ... with special rules for Offer Data
 - includes Price and Quantity Pairs but no Start Up or No Load components
 - separate P/Q pairs for each Trading Period
 - no Technical Offer Data for individual Interconnector Units
- SONI (as SO, as IA after first 12 months) declares ATC by 09.30 D-2
 - definition precludes reducing ATC for local transmission constraints
 - transmission constraints (but not I/C trips) after that time are compensated
- Dispatch Quantities are fixed D-1, shortly after Gate Closure
 - two hour window of volume uncertainty in BETTA market
 - favourable compared with conventional generation
- Capacity Payments are based on flows not on availability
- SO may trade using surplus capacity within-day (s.t. agreement)

Overview – Modelling of Interconnectors

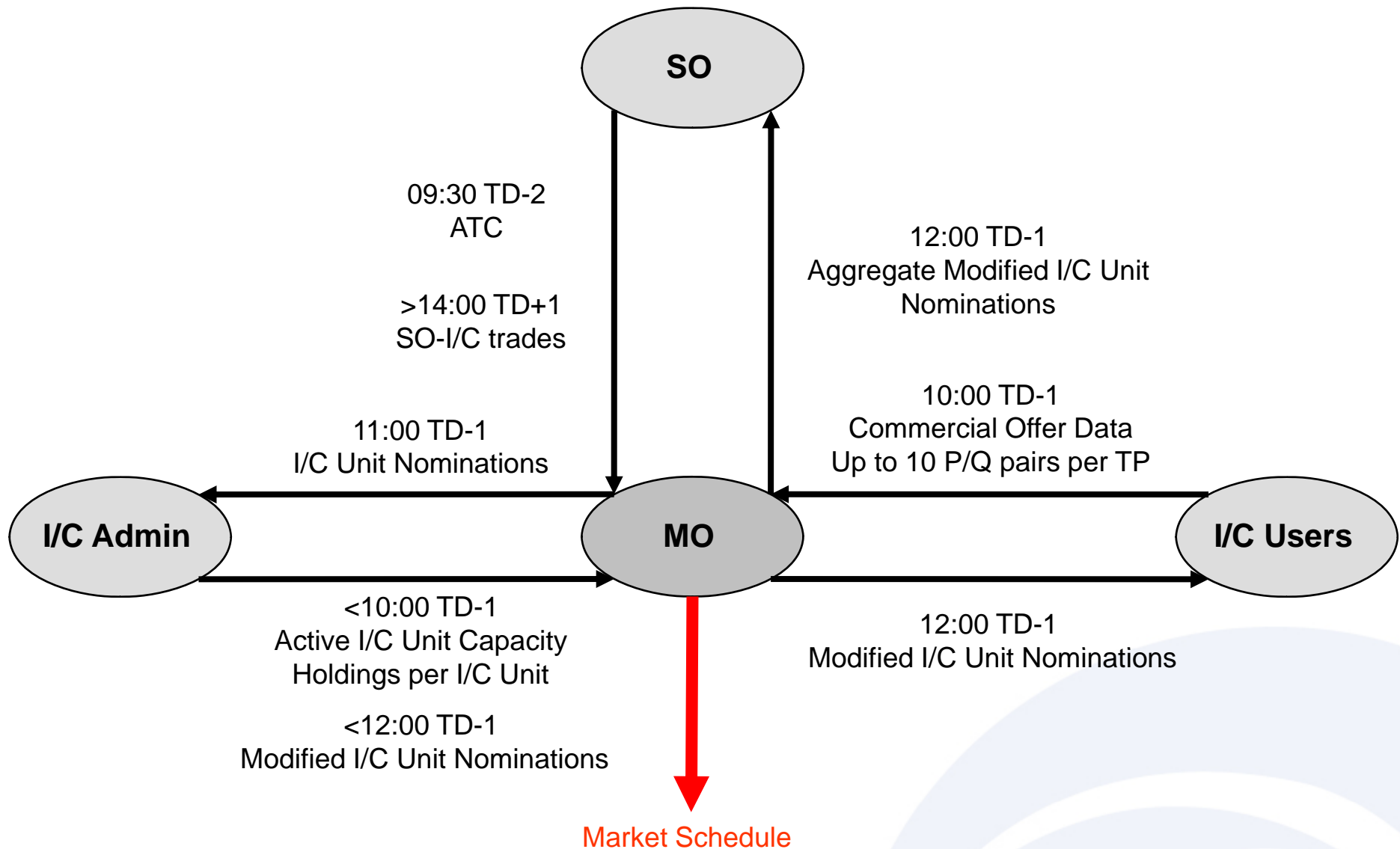
- Interconnectors are different ...

- 1. Interactions between two separate markets*
- 2. Interconnector Units are virtual, not physical*
- 3. Capacity Bidding by Interconnector Users*
- 4. Bidding for each Trading Period for each Trading Day*
- 5. Schedule affected by bought capacity*
- 6. Ex-Post Schedule affected by Ex-Ante Schedule*
- 7. Interconnector Units have no Technical Offer Data*
- 8. Interconnector Units are affected by aggregate interconnector restrictions*

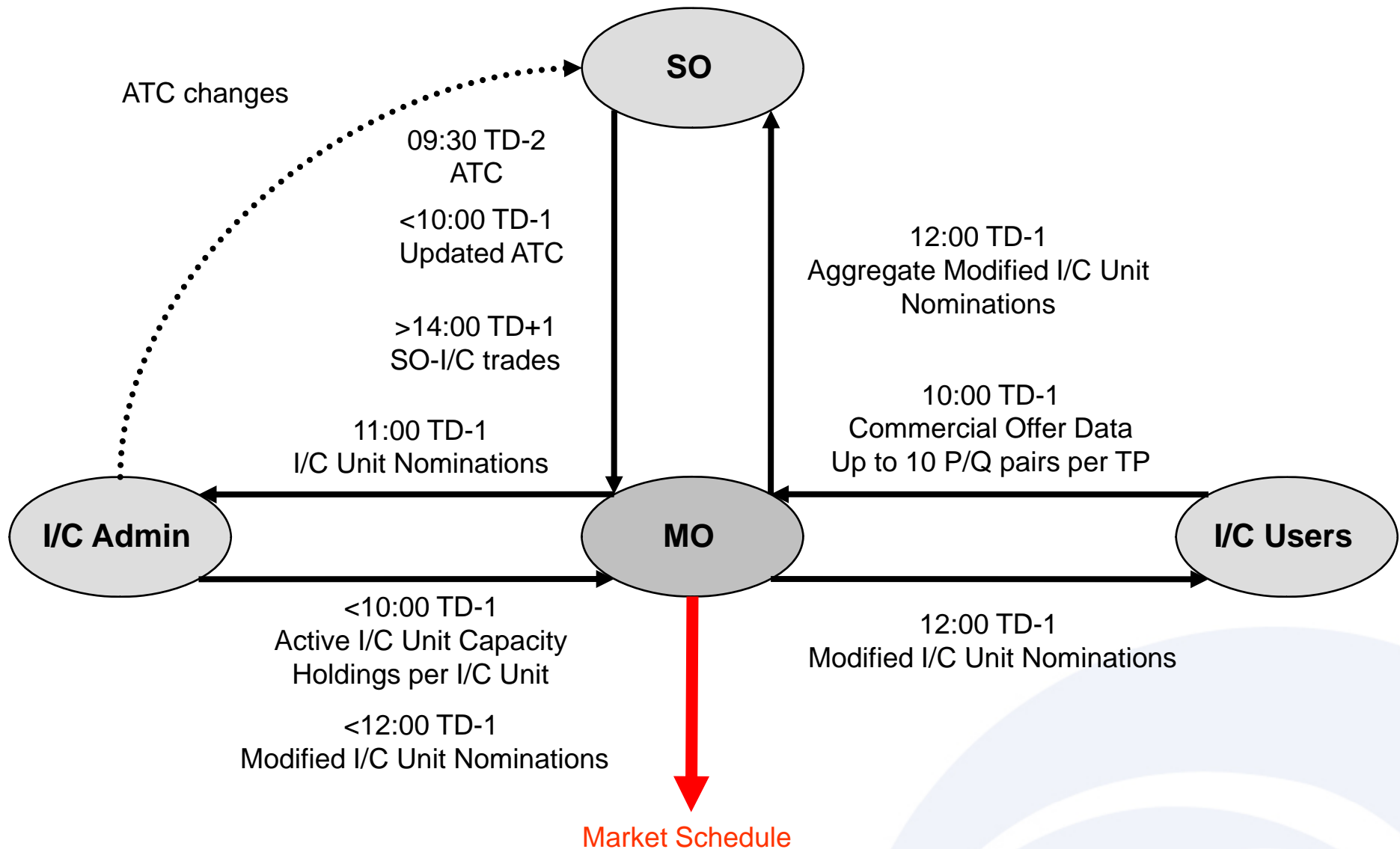
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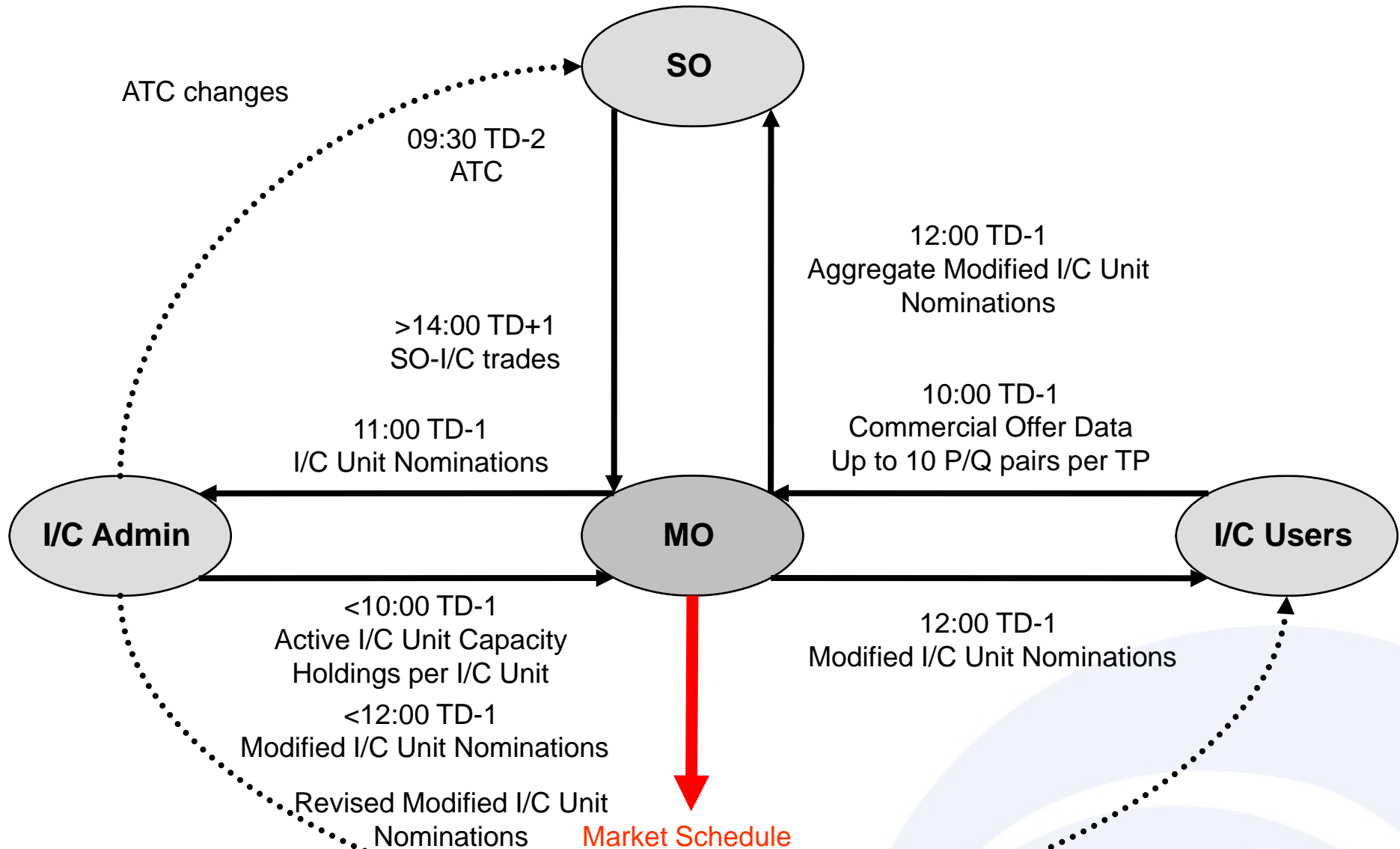
Interaction & Data Transactions (interim)



Change to ATC before Gate Closure (spot the difference)



Change to ATC after Gate Closure (after calculation of MIUNs)



Bids submitted by Interconnector Units

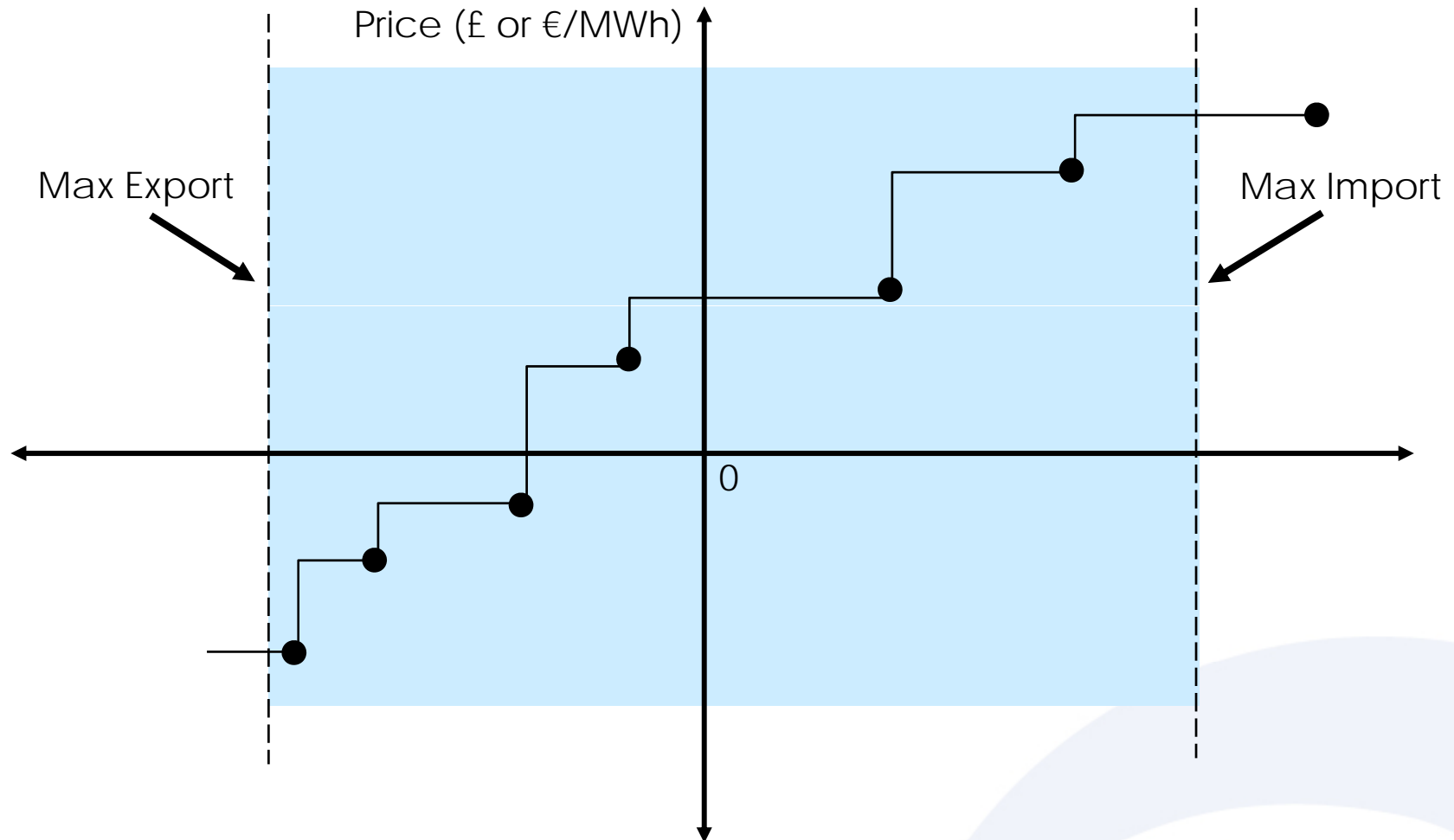
- Offers can be submitted on any of the 29 days leading up to TD-1 at 10:00
- Submissions are in the form of Price Quantity Pairs
- 10 Price Quantity Pairs per **Trading Period** per Trading Day

P _i , Q _i	Price	Quantity
1	15 Euro	10MW
2	20 Euro	20MW
3	25 Euro	30MW

Unit has 3 PQ pairs:

- *P1 applies from Maximum Export to Q1*
- *P2 applies from Q1 to Q2 (excluding Q1)*
- *P3 applies from Q2 to Q3 (excluding Q2)*
- *P3 also applies up to Maximum Import*

Interconnector Unit Bid Format – Ex Ante



- These are the price, quantity points specified in the participant's bid

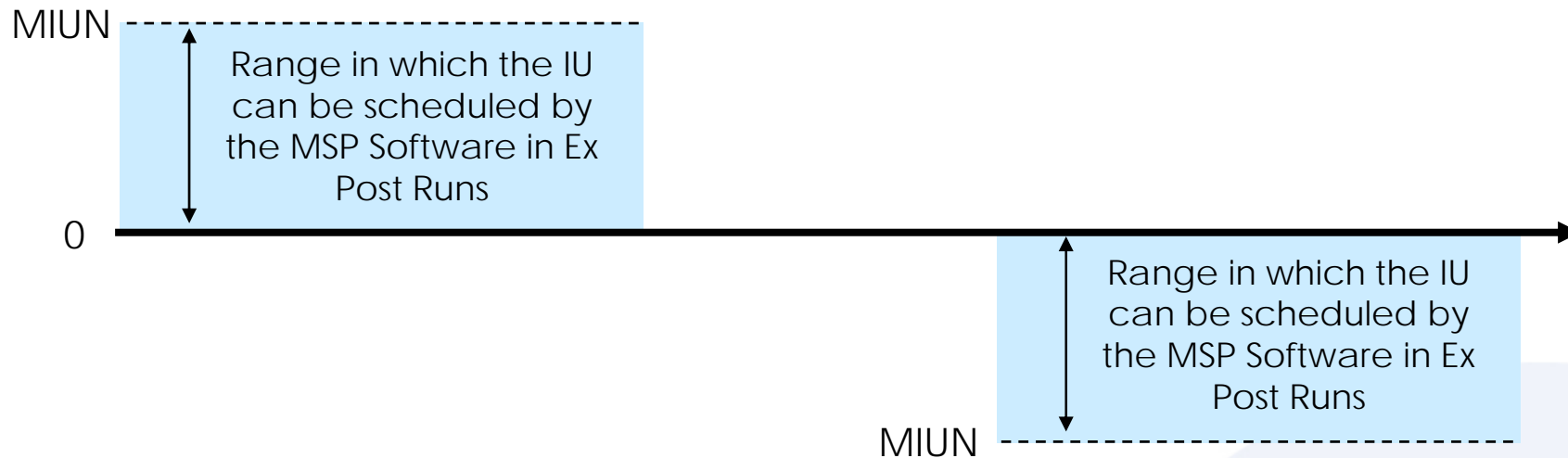
Interconnector Unit Bid Format – Ex Post Limits

SCENARIO 1:

If latest MIUN ≥ 0 then ...

SCENARIO 2:

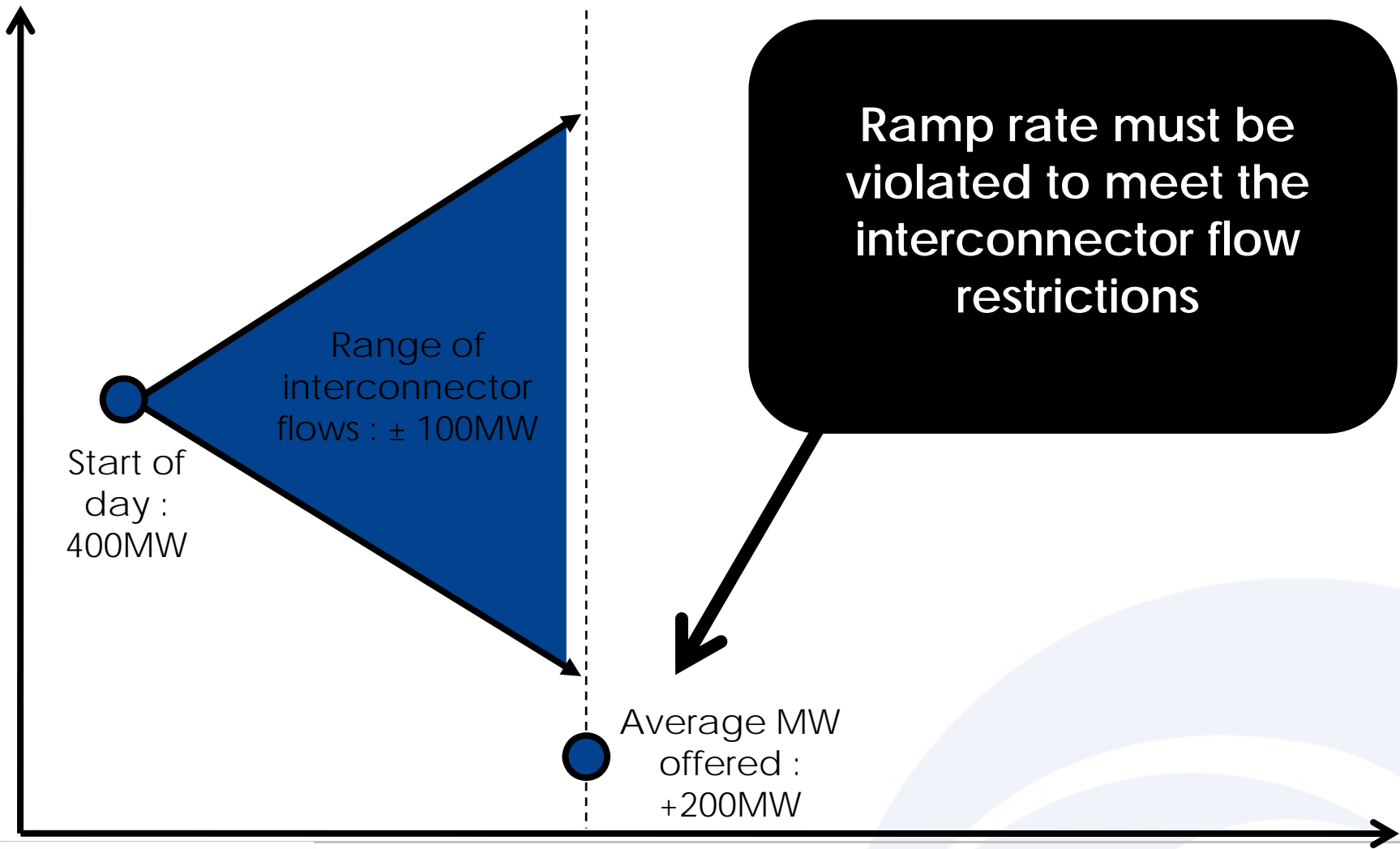
If latest MIUN < 0 then ...



Aggregate Interconnector Scheduling

- Basic of Interconnector flows
 - Imports to SEM are positive, exports are negative
 - The flow on an interconnector can be positive or negative by Trading Period
 - Changes in interconnector flows between periods are constrained by the Aggregate Interconnector Ramp Rate
 - There can be positive and negative flows for different Interconnector Units in the same Trading Period (superpositioning)
- Ramp Rates
 - A single ramp rate, used for ramping up and down (set by Interconnector Administrator) applies to the aggregate rate of change for Interconnector Units
 - Interconnector Units are assumed to have infinite (99999.9) ramp rates
- Ramp slack variables exist to resolve any inconsistency between initial flows, ramp limits and the bids

Aggregate Interconnector Scheduling



Interconnector Example

- Two Interconnector Users on a single Interconnector
 - Each will bid on the Interconnector by Gate Closure (10:00 on the day prior to the Trading Day)
- Interconnector - registered capacity of 400MW in each direction
 - ATC can change by Trading Period
 - Aggregate Interconnector Ramp Rate of 1MW/minute (30MW per Trading Period)
- The following is a simple example of how the interconnector processes will work

Interconnector Unit Bids by GC 10:00 TD-1

- ATC is calculated to be 65MW in Trading Period 1 and 125MW in Trading Period 2

Pi, Qi	Price	Quantity
1	15 Euro	10MW
2	20 Euro	20MW

Interconnector Unit 1:

- Trading Period 1 - Maximum Import Capacity 15MW
- Trading Period 2 - Maximum Import Capacity 20MW

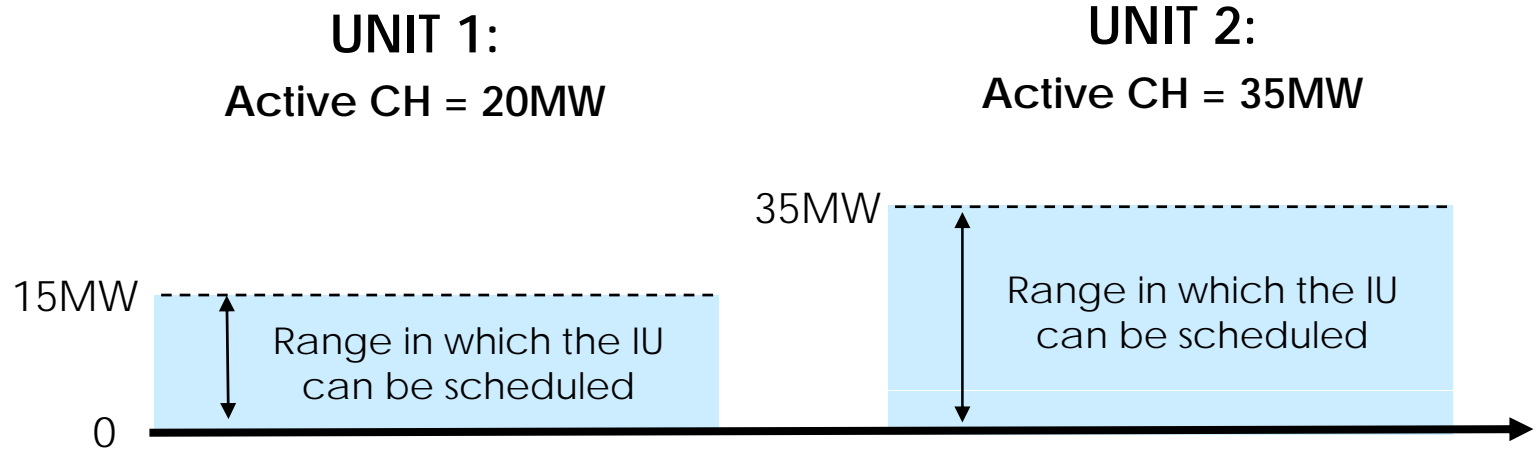
Pi, Qi	Price	Quantity
1	5 Euro	30MW
2	10 Euro	50MW
3	35 Euro	100MW

Interconnector Unit 2:

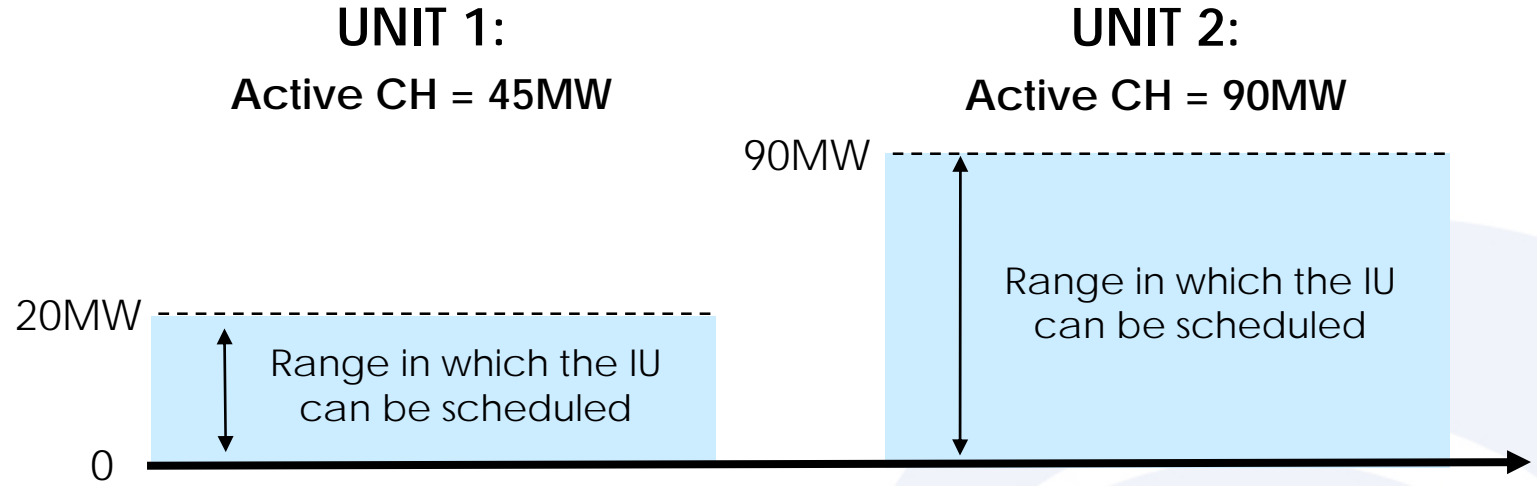
- Trading Period 1 - Maximum Import Capacity 40MW
- Trading Period 2 - Maximum Import Capacity 100MW

Ex Ante Scheduling Limits, at GC 10:00 TD-1 (ignoring export)

TRADING PERIOD 1



TRADING PERIOD 2



Ex Ante MSP Run, by 11:00 on TD-1

- MSP Software will schedule all Generating Units (including Interconnector Units) to meet Schedule Demand
 - Interconnector Units can be scheduled to import (positive values) or export (negative values)
- Interconnector Unit 1 – Interconnector Unit Nominations:
 - Trading Period 1 – 15MW
 - Trading Period 2 – 30MW
- Interconnector Unit 2 – Interconnector Unit Nominations:
 - Trading Period 1 – 20MW
 - Trading Period 2 – 60MW

MIUNs, by 12:00 on TD-1

- Interconnector Unit Nominations (IUNs) are amended to take account of:
 - Restricted ranges of physical output (e.g. $\pm 15\text{MW}$)
 - Consequential impacts of amendments on the Aggregate Interconnector Ramp Rate
- Interconnector Unit 1 – Modified Interconnector Unit Nominations:
 - Trading Period 1 – 15MW (no change)
 - Trading Period 2 – 30MW (no change)
- Interconnector Unit 2 – Interconnector Unit Nominations:
 - Trading Period 1 – 20MW (no change)
 - Trading Period 2 – 50MW (-10MW)

MSP Software and exporting Interconnector Units

- The MSP Software schedules exporting for Interconnector Units only if it reduces the overall production cost by doing so.
- For example:
 - Schedule Demand =100MW, met by Generator Units each at cost < €30/MWh
 - Two additional unscheduled Units offer to the market as follows:
 - Interconnector Unit offers to export 100MW at a price of €35/MWh (Maximum Export Capacity=-100, P=35 and Q=0)
 - Conventional Generator Unit offers to generate 100MW at a price of €32/MWh (P=32 and Q=100)
- MSP Software will schedule both of these units, with MSQs of -100 and 100 respectively.

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Quantities – Determining Interconnector Quantities (interim)

- Available Transfer Capacity (ATC):
 - Provided by SO to MO by 09:30 TD-2
 - Published by MO by TD10:00 D-2
 - Any updates are published by MO TD+1
- Active Interconnector Capacity Holding (export and import):
 - Provided by IA to MO by 10:00 TD-1 (Gate Closure)
 - Made available by MO to I/C Users by 10:30 TD-1
- Maximum Interconnector Unit Import/Export Capacity
 - Submitted by Users as part of Commercial Offer Data at 10:00 TD-1
- Interconnector Unit Nominations
 - Determined by the MO via MSP Software by 11:00 TD-1
 - Respects Aggregate Interconnector Ramp Rate
- Modified Interconnector Unit Nominations
 - Determined by the IA (using MITS, using dead-bands and ramp rates)
 - Provided to I/C Users by the MO by 12:00 TD-1

Quantities – Dispatched, Scheduled & Metered

- Interconnector units are Predictable Price Makers (represented in MSP)
- Dispatch Quantity (DQ_{uh}):
 - **IU = Modified Interconnector Unit Nomination**
 - **IRCU = Net of SO import and SO export quantities (SIQ + SIEQ)**
 - **IEU = zero**
- Market Schedule Quantity (MSQ_{uh}):
 - **IU = as determined by MSP Software**
 - **IRCU = zero (i.e. all SO trades are treated as constraints)**
 - **IEU = zero**
- Metered Generation (MG_{uh}):
 - **IU = Dispatch Quantity x Trading Period Duration (i.e. no uninstructed imbalance)**
 - **IRCU = Dispatch Quantity x Trading Period Duration (i.e. constraint payments)**
 - **IEU = difference total I/C import & sum of Dispatch Quantities (i.e. for UI payments)**

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Capacity Payment – Treatment of I/C

- All types of I/C Unit are treated as Generator Units for the purpose of Capacity Payments and Energy Payments (whether import or export)
- Capacity Payments are based on flow not capacity:
- Eligible Availability (EAuh):
 - **IU = Dispatch Quantity (used to determine Metered Generation)**
 - **IRCU = Dispatch Quantity (used to determine Metered Generation)**
 - **IEU = Metered Generation / Trading Period Duration**

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SO Trades - Treatment

- Settled as Constraint Payments to IRCU:
 - Submission of SIIP, SIEP, SIIQ, SIEQ values by the SO at D+1
 - Quantities will net against constraint quantities at other Units
- If within-day constraints cause flow to be changed, the IRCU picks up the cost (or revenue)
- No impact on MSQ or SMP
 - (since quantities will be balanced by constraints at other Units)
- This is the closest the SEM has to use-it-or-lose-it

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Worked Example – Case A

Case A			
	SO buys from BETTA at high price (c		
	€/MWh	MW	€
	Price	Quantity	Cashflow
Market	100	5000	€250,000
Constrained unit	100	-100	-€5,000
	€/MWh	MW	€
	SIIP	SIIQ	Cost to SO
Imports	150	100	€7,500
	SIEP	SIEQ	
Exports	0	0	€0
	€/MWh	MW	
Net purchases	150	100	€7,500
IGNORES LOSSES			€
Settlement for market			€250,000
Constrained Unit			-€5,000
SO imports			€7,500
SO exports			€0
SO costs			€7,500
Total constraint costs			€2,500
All			€252,500
Difference in cost			€2,500

- Impact of constraining down a generator and increasing imports
- Net cost (constraint)

Worked Example – Case B

Case B			
	SO buys from BETTA at low price (a		
	€/MWh	MW	€
	Price	Quantity	Cashflow
Market	100	5000	€250,000
Constrained unit	100	-100	-€5,000
	€/MWh	MW	€
	SIIP	SIIQ	Cost to SO
Imports	50	100	€2,500
	SIEP	SIEQ	
Exports	0	0	€0
	€/MWh	MW	
Net purchases	50	100	€2,500
IGNORES LOSSES			€
Settlement for market			€250,000
Constrained Unit			-€5,000
SO imports			€ 2,500
SO exports			€ 0
SO costs			€2,500
Total constraint costs			-€2,500
All			€247,500
Difference in cost			-€2,500

- Impact of constraining down a generator and increasing imports
- Net saving (arbitrage)

Worked Example – Case C

Case C			
	€MWh	MW	€
	Price	Quantity	Cashflow
Market	100	5000	€250,000
Constrained unit	100	100	€5,000
	€MWh	MW	€
	SIIP	SIIQ	Cost to SO
Imports	0	0	€0
	SIEP	SIEQ	
Exports	50	-100	-€2,500
	€MWh	MW	
Net purchases	50	-100	-€2,500
IGNORES LOSSES			€
Settlement for market			€250,000
Constrained Unit			€5,000
<i>SO imports</i>			€0
<i>SO exports</i>			-€2,500
SO costs			-€2,500
Total constraint costs			€2,500
All			€252,500
Difference in cost			€2,500

- Impact of constraining up a generator and decreasing imports
- Net cost (constraint)

Worked Example – Case D

Case D			
SO sells to BETTA at high price (arbitrage)			
	€/MWh	MW	€
	Price	Quantity	Cashflow
Market	100	5000	€250,000
Constrained unit	100	100	€5,000
	€/MWh	MW	€
	SIIP	SIIQ	Cost to SO
Imports	0	0	€0
	SIEP	SIEQ	
Exports	150	-100	-€7,500
	€/MWh	MW	
Net purchases	150	-100	-€7,500
IGNORES LOSSES			€
Settlement for market			€250,000
Constrained Unit			€5,000
SO imports			€0
SO exports			-€7,500
SO costs			-€7,500
Total constraint costs			-€2,500
All			€247,500
Difference in cost			-€2,500

- Impact of constraining up a generator and decreasing imports
- Net saving (arbitrage)