

ACER Qualified Recommendation for the Electricity Balancing Regulation

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- Current state of play
- Objectives of Balancing market integration
- Future changes to the code what does the ACER recommendation say?
- Cooperation between TSOs
- Process design and the timeline for regional and European implementation
- The definition of Coordinated Balancing Area's



European Balancing markets remain disparate

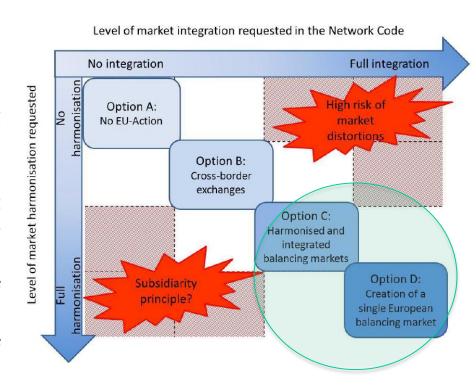
- Different models to operate TSO systems in Europe coexist, leading to a huge diversity in national balancing markets design.
- As a consequence, national framework for balancing (products, gate closure times, market time resolution, financial settlement, etc.), as the result of local historical construction, remain disparate
- Based on initial impact assessment made the EC estimated a huge loss of social welfare due to the lack of balancing market integration
- In July 2015 ACER has sent it's recommendation for adoption of the draft NC to the European Commission including significant amendment proposals
- For reaching the deadlines already required in the ACER Framework Guideline the Early implementation phase is vital
- To support this process ENTSO-E and ACER have jointly created the Balancing Stakeholder Group and agreed on working plan for all European deliverables of the draft EB regulation
- Implementation in (pilot) projects are conducive for these deliverables as they provide substance development and real implementation experience





What are the objectives of Balancing Market integration?

- Fostering effective competition, nondiscrimination and transparency in Balancing Markets;
- Integrating Balancing Markets and promoting the Exchanges of Balancing Services;
- Ensuring Operational Security;
- Facilitating the efficient and consistent functioning of DA, ID and Balancing Market;
- facilitating the participation of Demand Side Response
- facilitating the participation of Renewable Energy Sources





Electricity Balancing Target model

Five main blocks to reach an Integrated Balancing Energy Market

Integrated
Balancing
Energy Market

Harmoniziation of key aspects National Balancing markets

Use of CZ capacity to Exchange reserves

Standardisation of balancing energy & capacity products

Procurement & Exchange of Balancing Capacity



ACER recommendation on Electricity Balancing

ACER recommends adoption of the Network Code subject to amendments

- The proposed amendments aim to significantly improve the functioning of integrated balancing market through:
 - the level of harmonization
 - the requirements on implementation
 - clarity and enforceability
- Changes with respect to Regional Implementation Models
 - Deadlines from the Framework Guidelines preserved
 - One Coordinated Balancing Area for Imbalance Netting in Continental Europe
 - Maximum 5 Coordinated Balancing Areas for exchange of balancing energy, (unless early implementation work shows different number is more efficient)
 - Consistency of Coordinated Balancing Areas for different processes
- Changes with respect to Imbalance Settlement
 - Imbalance settlement period should be 15 minutes, unless disproved by CBA
 - Harmonization of Position, Imbalance, Imbalance Price
 - Single Imbalance Price for pos. and neg. imbalance is the standard
 - Dual Imbalance Price only subject to clear criteria and justification



ACER recommendation on Electricity Balancing

ACER recommends adoption of the Network Code subject to amendments

- When barriers for entry and competition for DSR are identified:
 - NRAs or MSs should improve retail market functioning; or
 - Enable the provision of DSR independently from suppliers
- Self-Dispatching Model vs. Central Dispatching Model
 - Self-Dispatching Model is the standard model for European zonal market
 - Central Dispatching Model may only be applied by TSOs that operate it at the entry into force of NCEB
- Greater control and oversight on transitional/exceptional issues:
 - Specific products and unshared bids
 - TSOs acting as balancing service providers
 - Overlaps between ID and balancing market
 - Deviation from common merit order list
- More clarity and ambition on:
 - Reservation of cross zonal capacities co-optimisation is the long-run solution
 - Procurement and exchanges of balancing capacity



Why don't we let TSOs integrate balancing market on voluntary basis?

- Incentives set on national basis are inadequate/insufficient
- Existing balancing markets are incompatible standardisation and harmonisation is essential
- Institutional inertia TSOs/stakeholders like/prefer existing solutions
- Inadequate governance and decision making rules
- Local interests and redistribution of welfare
- Avoiding multiple changes or harmonisation steps
- Enforcement of compliance



Roadmap for Balancing Market integration

Process and timeline for European implementation

- Two stage implementation
- Four integrated balancing energy targets:
 - Integration model for Imbalance Netting
 - Integration model for Replacement Reserves
 - Integration model for Manual Frequency Restoration Reserves
 - Integration model for Automatic Frequency Restoration Reserves

Regional integration models:

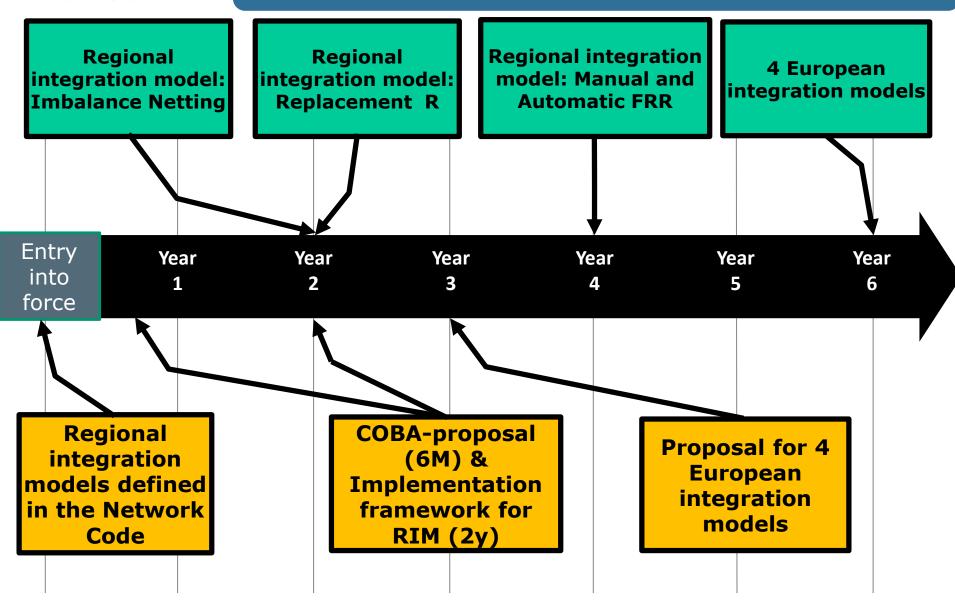
- Clearly defined in the network code
- Proposal for COBA's for RR, mFRR and aFRR after 6 months
- TSOs develop implementation framework after 2Y with all NRA approval
- Implementation: 2Y (IN,RR) or 4Y(mFRR,AFRR) after entry into force

European integration models:

- Basic requirements defined in the network code
- Detailed proposal from TSOs 3Y after entry into force with all NRA approval
- Implementation 6Y after entry into force



Roadmap for Balancing Market integration



The definition of Coordinated Balancing Area's

Creating a consistent framework for implementation

- Each TSO may be attributed to only one CoBA for each RIM unless it has responsibilies in several synchronous area's
- One CoBA in Continental Europe for Imbalance netting
- CoBAs for IN/aFRR/mFRR do not need to be equal, but consistent:
 - Consistency is explained Annex I: aFRR COBA is a part of IN COBA and mFRR COBA consists of one or several aFRR or RR COBAs
 - GB & IRL to implement aFRR based on CBA if CBA is positive and (IN is technically feasible), IN CoBA should be extended to GB & IRL – to ensure each aFRR CoBA also implements IN
- Consider a maximum number of 5 CoBAs regions for designing efficient regional markets for aFRR/mFRR. The number will still be scrutinised by early implementation work and pre-comitology EC/ACER/ENTSO-E discussions.
- Implementation of the RIM for aFRR is conditional to a the LFC&R requirements.
 LFCR will oblige aFRR for in GB and Ireland/NI based on CBA
- Rules and conditions for exchange of balancing services between CoBAs to be defined by all TSOs 18 months after EIF and approved by all NRAs





Back up slides



Electricity Balancing Target model

Five main blocks to reach an Integrated Balancing Energy Market

Integrated Balancing Energy Market

- •Four integrated balancing energy targets for IN, RR, mFRR and aFRR
- •The proposal of Coordinated Balancing Areas as TSO cooperation vehicle for reaching the targets with a limited number of CoBAs

Harmoniziation of key aspects National Balancing markets

- •ISP to 15 minutes
- •Imbalance prices, volumes, position
- Activation timeframes for balancing energy
- •Gate closure times (ID, BAL)

Use of CZ capacity to Exchange reserves

Basic principle: the value of capacity for exchanging balancing reserves must be higher than the value for exchanging energy

3 Approaches:

Probabilistic approach:

Cooptimisation:

Market based reservation

Standardisation of balancing energy & capacity products

- •Balancing energy and capacity products
- Balancing energy pricing
- •Procurement timeframes for balancing capacity

Procurement & Exchange of Balancing Capacity

- Separate procurement for downward and upward capacity
- Optimising the procured volumes – take benefits from exchanging balancing energy into account
- Justification of procured volumes
- Focus on secondary market
- Transparency, reporting