



Electricity transparency requirements

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1. Why transparency?
2. What is the framework governing transparency requirements?
3. What are general requirements for Ukraine?
4. What are the key detailed requirements (operational)?
5. What next?

Why transparency is important?

- A quick win with significant effect on market opening
 - Data available
 - Allows market users to make use of their rights _{TPA} and responsibilities _{BAL}
- Price is right only if the information on fundamentals that point to such price are publically available
 - If not, the price can be as close as to being correct as the availability of information
 - or, even manipulated!

Framework on electricity

(Electricity)
Directive
2009/72

(Electricity)
Regulation
714/2009

(Infrastructure)
Regulation
347/2013

(Renewables)
Directive
2009/28

(Transparency)
Regulation 543/2013

(SoS)
Directive
2005/89

 Important transparency requirements

 Operational transparency requirements

- PSO and universal service – clear, **transparent** and non-discriminatory obligation and prices
- Protection of consumers – **transparent** contractual terms, conditions, prices, dispute settlement mechanism, etc.
- Procurement of losses by grid operators, procurement of ancillary services – **transparent**, non-discriminatory and market-based procedures
- Balancing mechanism – clear and **transparent** rules, terms and conditions, prices
- Access to grid (use/connection) – efficient, transparent and non-discriminatory rules, conditions, procedures
- Independent and **transparent** NRA – **transparency** is required on all the duties performed by the NRAs

- Projects of common interest – priority list defined in a **transparent** and objective manner
- Manual of procedures for the permit granting process applicable to projects of common interest and unit costs of comparable projects – should be **published**
- Use of transparency platform – **publication** of list of projects with common interest, including relevant information

- Target: well-functioning and **transparent** wholesale market
- Access to networks – **transparent** charges and conditions, allocation process (re-allocation)

Annex I – Transparency chapter – further detailed in the Transparency Regulation

- TSO publication of info on network (un)availability
 - Report on congestion (where & why), methods applied to manage congestion
 - Publish capacity allocation rules and procedures, including all operational data on available cross-border capacity
 - Unavailability of generation/consumption units – threshold 100MW
 - Relevant info on demand and generation forecast#
 - NRAs to be transparent on the congestion income and their use

- Requirement to establish a central transparency platform

<https://transparency.entsoe.eu/>

- Requirements to TSOs to submit data to ENTSO-E
- Requirement to data owners (Gen, DSO, Cons. Units) to submit the data to TSO
- ENTSO-E develops Manual of Procedures detailing the:
 - Format
 - Standard
 - Technical and operational criteria
 - ... for communication of data by the TSOs to ENTSO-E transparency platform!

Transparency Regulation – Load data

Actual load per bidding zone

D-1 load forecast per market unit (per hour)

W-1 load forecast (total load for every day with min/max per day)

M-1 load forecast (total load for every week with min/max per week)

Y-1 load forecast (total load for every week with min/max per week)

Y-1 forecast margin

Planned unavailability of consumption units (100 MW) per market unit

Actual unavailability of consumption units (100 MW) per market unit

○ Transparency Regulation – Transmission data (1)

Report on developments
(grid expansion)

Planned unavailability of
transmission grid

Changes in actual
unavailability of
interconnections and
transmission grid

Unavailability of offshore
infrastructure

Yearly forecasted cross-
zonal capacity

Monthly forecasted
cross-zonal capacity

Weekly forecasted
cross-zonal capacity

D-1 forecasted cross-
zonal capacity (NTC)

D-1 offered cross-zonal
capacity (NTC allocation
method)

D-1 offered cross-zonal
capacity (Flow-based
allocation method)

○ Transparency Regulation – Transmission data (2)

Other offered transfer capacity (Semester, quarter, weekend, etc.)

Intraday offered cross-zonal capacity (NTC allocation method)

Intraday offered cross-zonal capacity (Flow-based allocation method)

Restrictions on DC links – ramping restrictions

Restrictions on DC links – intraday transfer limits

Yearly report about critical network elements limiting offered capacity

Explicit allocation – capacity requested by the market

Explicit allocation – capacity allocated to the market

Explicit allocation – price of the capacity

Explicit allocation – auction revenue per border between bidding zones

○ Transparency Regulation – Transmission data (3)

Total capacity
nominated from explicit
allocation

Total capacity allocated

Day-ahead prices

Implicit allocations – net
positions

Implicit allocation –
congestion income

Total scheduled
commercial exchanges

Physical flows

Transfer capacity
allocated with third
countries

Congestion
management –
redispatching

Congestion
management –
countertrading

Congestion
management report (on
costs)

Transparency Regulation – Generation data

Installed generation capacity - aggregated

Installed generation capacity – per production unit

D-1 aggregated generation

D-1 forecasts for wind and solar

Planned unavailability of generation unit

Actual unavailability of generation unit

Planned unavailability of production unit

Actual unavailability of production unit

Actual generation per unit

Aggregated generation per type

Actual wind and solar power generation

Pumped storage/reservoir stored energy

Transparency Regulation – Balancing data

Rules on Balancing

Balancing reserves
under contract

Prices of the procured
balancing reserves

Accepted aggregated
offers (volume)

Volume of activated
balancing
reserve/energy

Prices of activated
balancing
reserve/energy

Imbalance prices

Total imbalance volume
per balancing time unit

Monthly financial
balance

Aggregated volumes of
offers for cross-border
balancing activation

Prices for balancing bids
and offers (for control
area)

Volume for balancing
energy activated (for
control area)

Conclusion – next step

- Ensuring that market reforms are implemented
 - Transparency makes the process more credible
- Ensuring that operational data are available to all market participants **at the same time**
 - For operational data **quality** matters
 - Format (user friendliness)
 - Timing of publication – each data set outlined previously has a clear deadline when it has to be published!
... an information published later (outdated) = not published!
- Centralized platforms are important to ensure quality

The background is a dark blue image of the Earth from space, showing the outlines of continents and city lights. Overlaid on this are numerous glowing blue lines that curve and intersect, representing a global energy network or data flow.

Thank you for your
attention!

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○ Renewables Directive

- **Transparent** administrative procedures (authorization, certification and licensing procedures), rules, charges related RES
- Guaranteeing origin (GoO) of electricity produced through objective, **transparent** and non-discriminatory criteria
- Access to the grid by RES, their dispatch – **transparent** and non-discriminatory criteria
- Use of **transparency** platform – CPs national RES plans and other info re RES

○ Security of Supply Directive

- Policies of CPs on security of supply – **transparency** and non-discriminatory policies
- Importance of a **transparent** and stable regulatory framework for SoS
- Quality of supply/ network security performance objective should be **transparent** and non-discriminatory
- **Transparent** tendering procedures