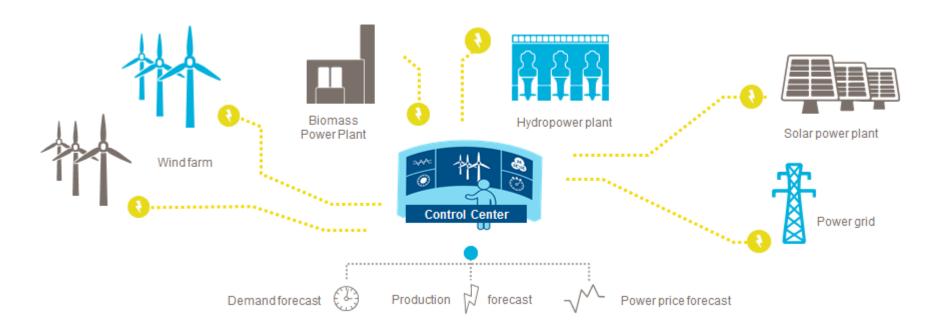


## What is *Aggregation*?

Aggregation means grouping generators and/or consumers for the purpose of...

- → Participation in wholesale or retail energy markets
- → Selling services to the system operator



# Statkraft: Europe's largest aggregator



- Total aggregation portfolio of 19 GW in Europe
- Focus markets: Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Nordics, Poland, Turkey, UK
- Mainly wind and solar, but increasingly also other technologies (gas-fired generation, biomass, hydro, battery storage, consumers)



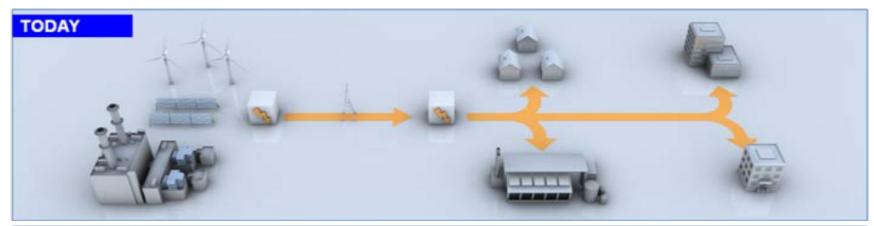


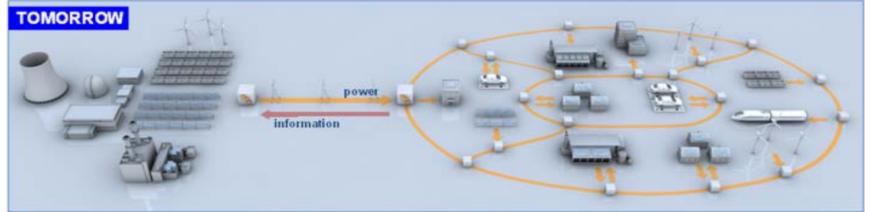
Capacity is the ability (or option) to deliver or offtake (sell or buy) electrical Energy

Flexibility is the ability to use capacity without limitations



# Aggregation is probably required to operate DER



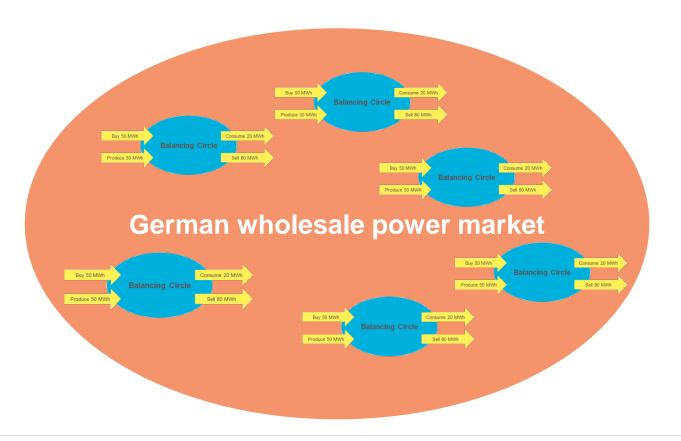




What is the business model behind aggregation and balancing?



# TSOs use balancing energy to physically balance the grid. Wholesale market participants are BRPs.

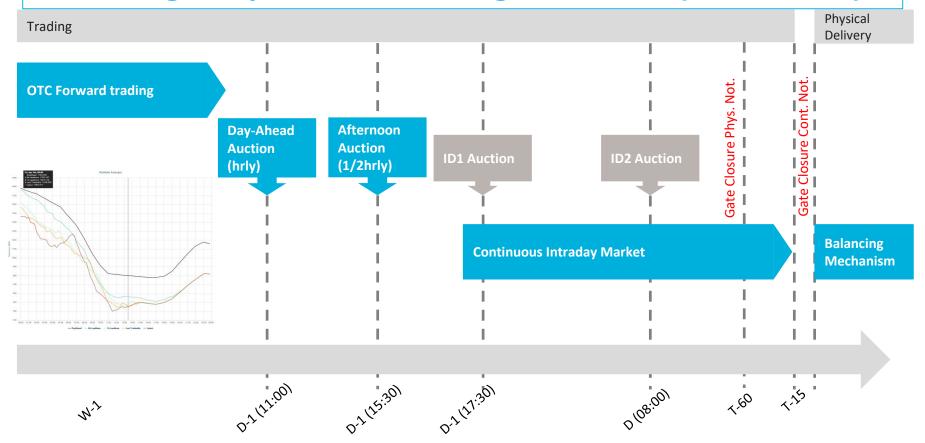




# Random example: German imbalance prices 23-27 June



# **Balancing: Sequence of trading deadlines (UK market)**

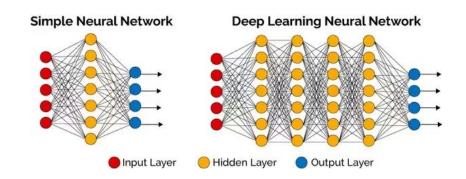




# Statkraft's options to manage our balancing account

- Regulate assets
  - Hydro
  - Gas fired
  - Battery storage
- Down-regulate wind/solar or consumption
  - Virtual Power Plant
- Intraday trading 1.0
  - Power exchanges
  - Over-the-counter
  - Back up agreements

- Intraday trading 2.0
  - Autobalancing (automated trading)
  - Analysis using, e.g. machine learning



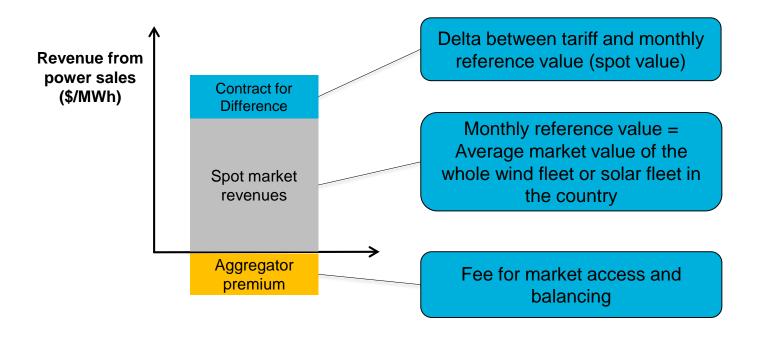


So what is the business model behind aggregation and balancing?





## Business model as seen from the owner of a wind farm





# An aggregators' profit and loss account

## Income/benefits

- Client fees
- Reserve power to TSO (regularly/implicit)

- Trading income/cost
- Portfolio effect (Economies of scale/scope)

#### Cost

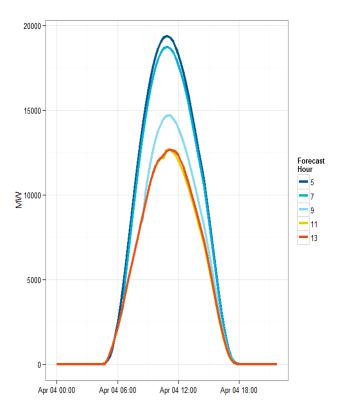
- Competent people
- ▶ IT (VPP)
- 3rd party services such as weather forecast

Imbalance income/cost

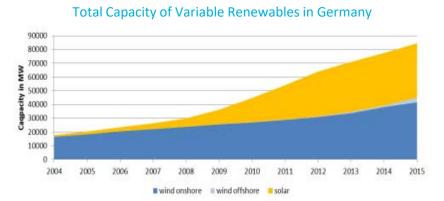
Trading PnL

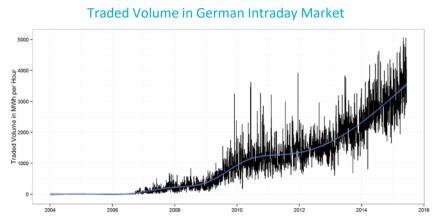


# High Renewables share requires liquid intraday market



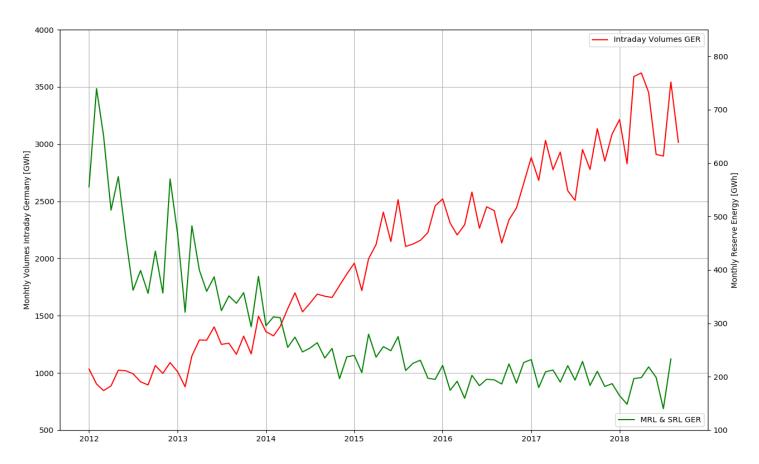
Renewables production forecasts are volatile







# Liquid intraday market lowers reserve requirements



# **IT Security for Critical Infrastructure**



Graph sources: https://www.bsi.bund.de https://www.memecenter.com/fun/714249/isms https://medium.com



## From manual to automated trading

## **Algorithmic Trading**

Trading decisions autonomously made and executed by algorithms

## **Quantitative Trading**

Trading decisions based on quantitative models

Optimization & simulation, statistical models, machine learning

Intelligence

### **Automated Trading**

Automated execution of well-defined trading strategies

Arbitrage, automated order routing, high frequency trading

**Sharp Knives** 



# e.trade - Why algorithmic intraday trading?

The environment

- Smaller margins per trade due to increased market efficiency
- Hundred Thousands of order changes and trades everyday
- Thousands of trades/day necessary for balancing renewable portfolio
- ▶ Milliseconds for the market to change/trades to happen



Orders in quarter hour product during a day on German market

Complexity, speed, small margins → Computer

Strategy & special situations → Trader



A large part of our intraday trading is automated

#### Business Cases:

- Renewables balancing
- Intraday asset optimization
- Arbitrage + Market Making + 3rd party Market Access
- Connectivity: EPEX / Nordpool / EPIAS
  - live: DE, BE, UK (NP), NO, SE
  - in preparation: CH, NL, ...

### Activity:

- 30 intraday bots running for DE
- Up to 10,000 trades/day = 5-10GWh/day
- 50-80K order modifications/day



Live

**In Preparation** 



# 24/7 shift duty: Human intervention remains!



- Dispatching & point of contact for plant operators
- Trading & Balancing
- Supervision of Algo Trading
- Process monitoring



# Questions?

