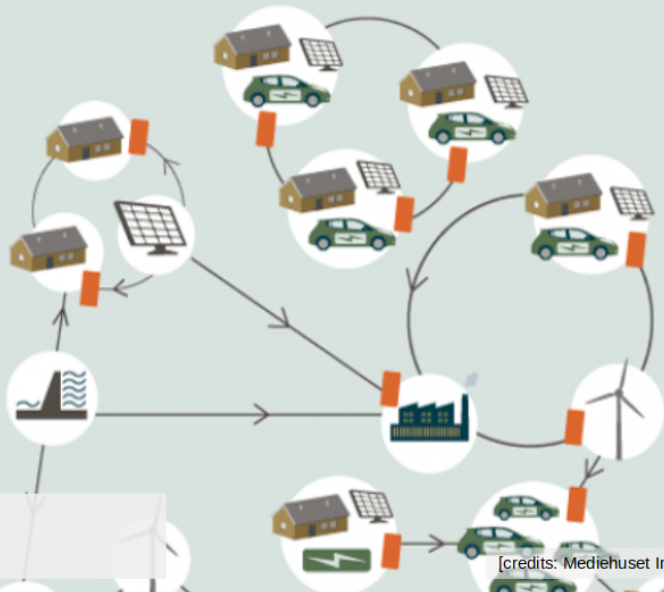


# Module 1 – Fundamentals of Electricity Markets

## 1.3 The various markets and their purpose



**Pierre Pinson**  
Technical University of Denmark

[credits: Mediehuset Ingeniøren]

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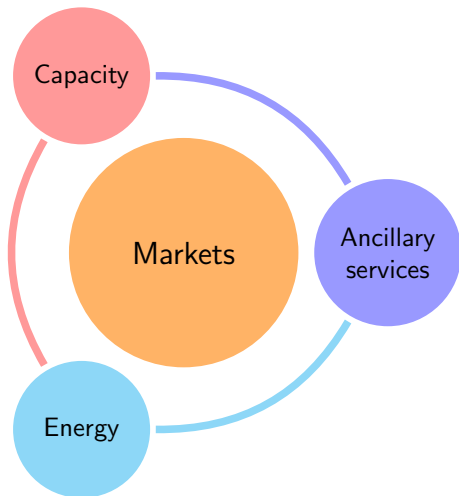
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- ④ A large part of the **electric demand is of must-serve nature** (residential, hospitals, etc.)
- ⑤ The final consumers cannot differentiate the origin of the product (as well as its quality and nature)

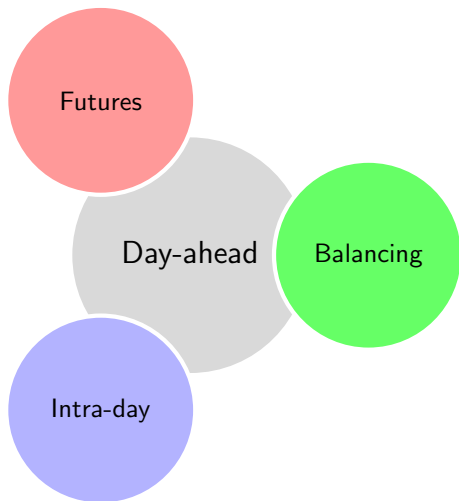
## Different types of markets



- **Capacity:** for the system operator to ensure that sufficient generation capacity is present for reliable system operation in future years and at competitive prices
- **Energy:** central place for the optimal scheduling and settlement of energy exchanges
- **Ancillary service:** any type of service that supports power system operations, directly bought by the system operator, e.g.
  - Primary reserves
  - Secondary reserves
  - Tertiary reserves (also called manual)
  - Black-start capability, short-circuit power, reactive reserves and voltage control

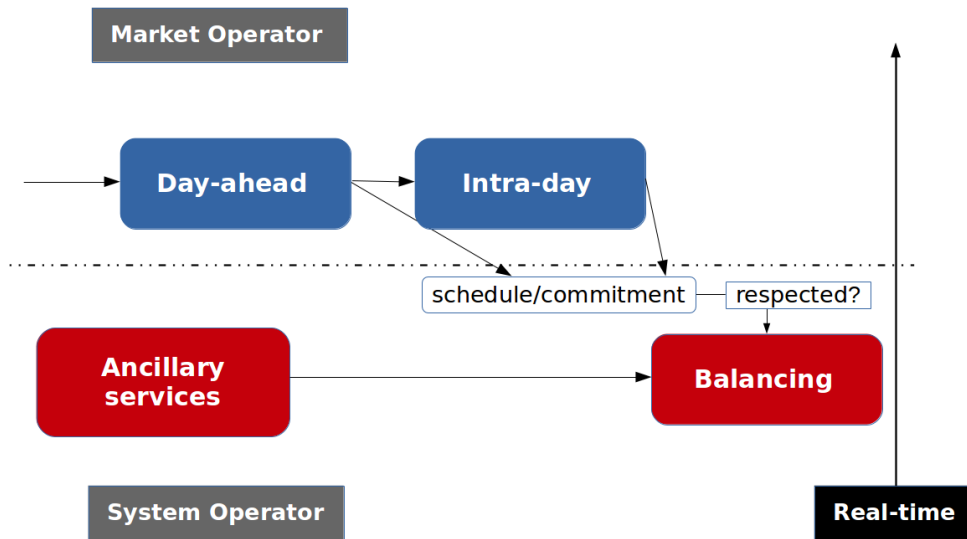
Our focus will be on **energy** and **ancillary services**



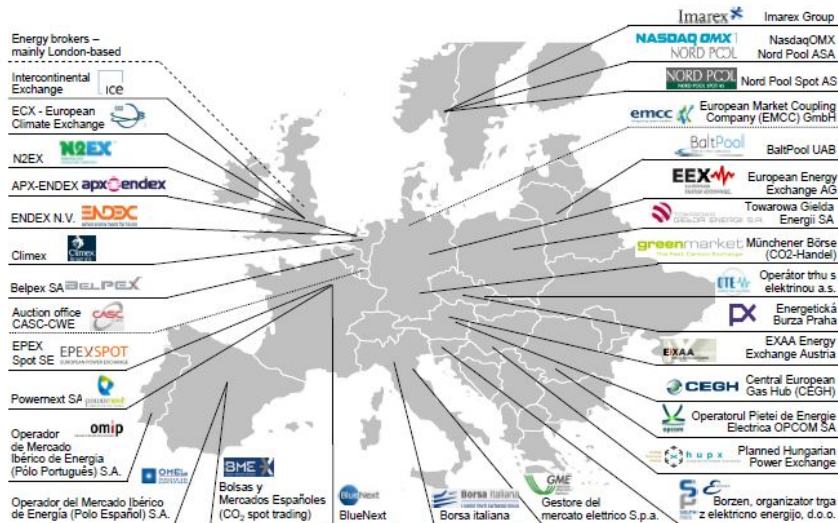


- **Futures** markets: financial contracts with time horizons up to six years - used for price hedging and risk management.  
Ex: *NASDAQ OMX Commodities for Scandinavia*
- **Day-ahead** (or spot): seen today as the central instrument for everyday matching of electricity supply and demand.  
Ex: *Nord Pool Elspot for Scandinavia*
- **Intra-day**: continuous trading platform, between day-ahead and balancing, allowing to correct original schedules (e.g., in case of plant outages or changes in wind power generation).  
Ex: *Nord Pool Elbas for Scandinavia*
- **Balancing**: close to real-time operation, for the system operator to ensure power system balance.  
Ex: *Energinet.dk in Denmark*

# Parallel between electric energy and ancillary services



# Looking at the bigger picture





- Grid operators and power exchanges from 14 EU Member States plus Norway inaugurated on 4 February 2014 a pilot project for joint electricity trading, so-called *day-ahead market coupling*

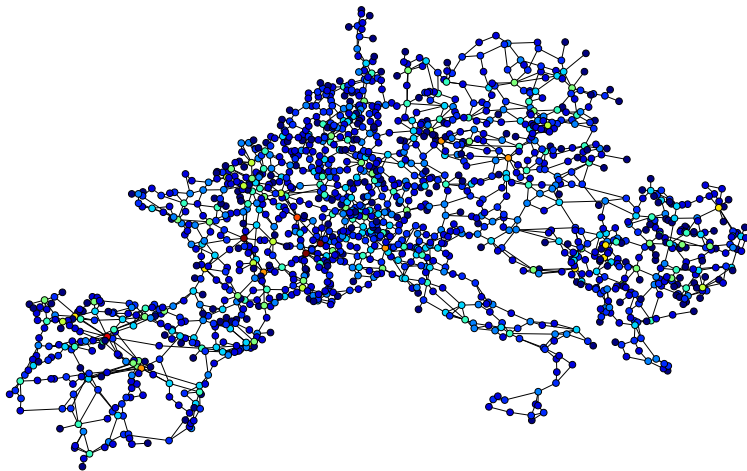
- **Overall objectives:**

- harmonize European electricity markets and strengthen competition
- improve liquidity, transparency and efficiency in the power markets across Europe
- social welfare optimization

- **In practice:**

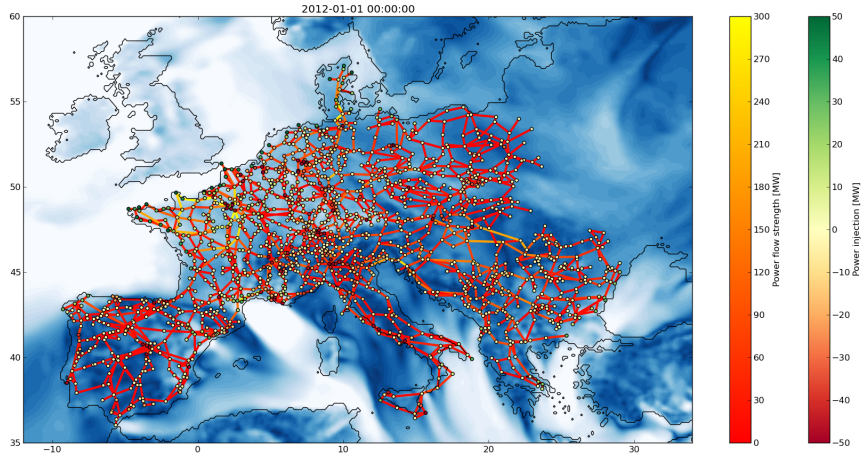
- flow-based coupling of *day-ahead markets*
- standardization of (also new) products for *intra-day markets* and new matching algorithms
- target model for *balancing*? co-existence with new intra-day solutions?

# The importance of the network



This is a simplified grid for the first synchronous zone of the European Transmission Network (app. 1500 lines only)... The real one has more than 32.000 lines!

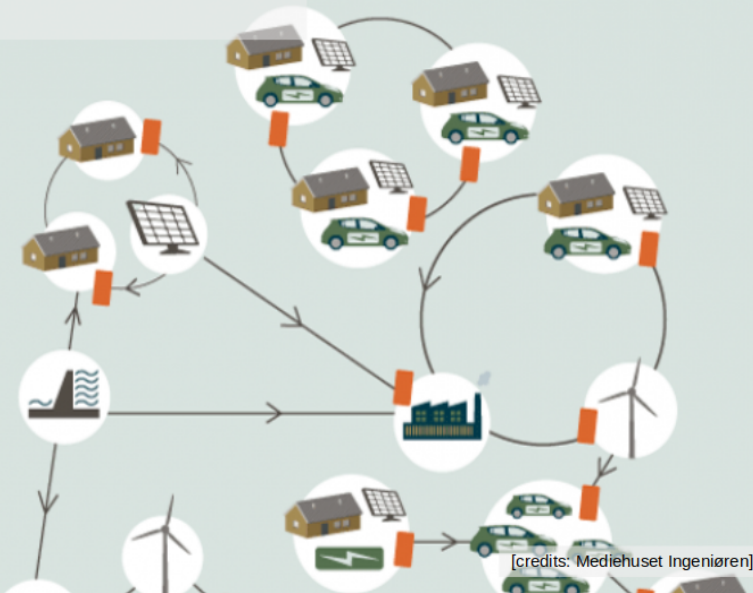
# The importance of FLOWS on the network



[courtesy of Tue V. Jensen, DTU Elektro]

The same grid with power flowing as a function of *renewable energy generation* and *electric power consumption*, in a future renewable-based power system....

**Use the self-assessment quizz to check your understanding!**



[credits: Mediehuset Ingeniøren]