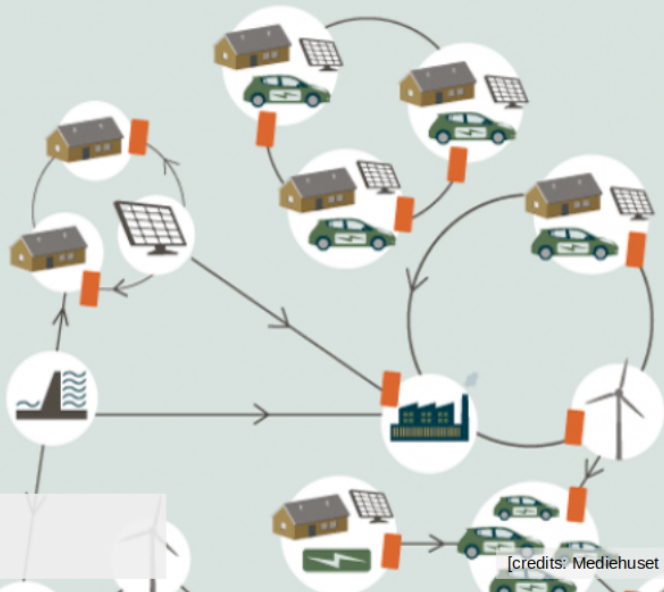


Module 2 – Electricity Spot Markets (e.g. day-ahead)

2.3 From prices to settlement



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Technical University of Denmark

[credits: Mediehuset Ingeniøren]

- After energy schedules and the system price are determined, comes the **settlement** process...



- Using everyday terms:
 - *who should pay what?*
 - *who should get paid, and what amount?*

(Obviously, only those with energy production or consumption scheduled are concerned)

- *Any opinion?*

- After energy schedules and the system price are determined, comes the **settlement** process...



- Using everyday terms:
 - *who should pay what?*
 - *who should get paid, and what amount?*

(Obviously, only those with energy production or consumption scheduled are concerned)

- *Any opinion?*
- The two main approaches to **settlement** rely on
 - *pay-as-bid* pricing
 - *uniform* pricing

Our example auction setup

Supply: (for a total of 1435 MWh)

Company	Supply/Demand	id	P_j^G (MWh)	λ_j^G (€/MWh)
RT [®]	Supply	G_1	120	0
WeTrustInWind	Supply	G_2	50	0
BlueHydro	Supply	G_3	200	15
RT [®]	Supply	G_4	400	30
KøbenhavnCHP	Supply	G_5	60	32.5
KøbenhavnCHP	Supply	G_6	50	34
KøbenhavnCHP	Supply	G_7	60	36
DirtyPower	Supply	G_8	100	37.5
DirtyPower	Supply	G_9	70	39
DirtyPower	Supply	G_{10}	50	40
RT [®]	Supply	G_{11}	70	60
RT [®]	Supply	G_{12}	45	70
SafePeak	Supply	G_{13}	50	100
SafePeak	Supply	G_{14}	60	150
SafePeak	Supply	G_{15}	50	200

Our example auction setup

Demand: (for a total of 1065 MWh)

Company	Supply/Demand	id	P_i^D (MWh)	λ_i^D (€/MWh)
CleanRetail	Demand	D_1	250	200
El4You	Demand	D_2	300	110
EVcharge	Demand	D_3	120	100
QualiWatt	Demand	D_4	80	90
IntelliWatt	Demand	D_5	40	85
El4You	Demand	D_6	70	75
CleanRetail	Demand	D_7	60	65
IntelliWatt	Demand	D_8	45	40
QualiWatt	Demand	D_9	30	38
IntelliWatt	Demand	D_{10}	35	31
CleanRetail	Demand	D_{11}	25	24
El4You	Demand	D_{12}	10	16

- After market clearing, the supply and demand schedules are:

Supply id.	Schedule (MWh)		Demand id.	Schedule (MWh)
G ₁	120		D ₁	250
G ₂	50		D ₂	300
G ₃	200		D ₃	120
G ₄	400		D ₄	80
G ₅	60		D ₅	40
G ₆	50		D ₆	70
G ₇	60		D ₇	60
G ₈	55		D ₈	45
G ₉ -G ₁₅	0		D ₉	30
			D ₁₀ -D ₁₂	0

- The system price is of 37.5 €/MWh, corresponding to the price offer of G₈

Settlement with pay-as-bid pricing

- How does that work? For those scheduled,
 - *Consumption side*: $R_i^{DA,D} = -\lambda_i^D y_i^D$, $R_i^{DA,D} \leq 0$, (since being a payment)
 - *Supply side*: $R_j^{DA,G} = \lambda_j^G y_j^G$, $R_j^{DA,G} \geq 0$ (since being a revenue)

Payment and revenues for our example market clearing

- *Consumption side (payments)*:
 - D_1 pays $250 \times 200 = 50000$ €, ($R_1^{DA,D} = -50000$)
 - D_2 pays $300 \times 110 = 33000$ €, ($R_2^{DA,D} = -33000$), etc.
 - D_9 pays $30 \times 38 = 1140$ €, ($R_9^{DA,D} = -1140$)
- *Supply side (revenues)*:
 - G_1 receives $120 \times 0 = 0$ €, ($R_1^{DA,G} = 0$)
 - G_2 receives $50 \times 0 = 0$ €, ($R_2^{DA,G} = 0$), etc.
 - G_8 receives $55 \times 37.5 = 2062.5$ €, ($R_8^{DA,G} = 2062.5$)

Settlement with pay-as-bid pricing

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- Do you foresee the potential consequences of pay-as-bid pricing, e.g., in terms of fixed cost recovery for energy producers and strategic behaviour of market participants?

Settlement with uniform pricing

- How does that work? For those scheduled,
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 - *Supply side*: $R_j^{DA,G} = \lambda^S y_j^G$, $R_j^{DA,G} \geq 0$ (since being a revenue)

Payment and revenues for our example market clearing

- *Consumption side (payments)*:
 - D_1 pays $250 \times 37.5 = 9375$ €, ($R_9^{DA,D} = -9375$)
 - D_2 pays $300 \times 37.5 = 11250$ €, ($R_9^{DA,D} = -11250$), etc.
 - D_9 pays $30 \times 37.5 = 1125$ €, ($R_9^{DA,D} = -1125$)
- *Supply side (revenues)*:
 - G_1 receives $120 \times 37.5 = 4500$ €, ($R_8^{DA,G} = 4500$)
 - G_2 receives $50 \times 37.5 = 1875$ €, ($R_2^{DA,G} = 1875$), etc.
 - G_8 receives $55 \times 37.5 = 2062.5$ €, ($R_8^{DA,G} = 2062.5$)

Settlement with uniform pricing

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Payment and revenues for our example market clearing

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- It is expected to attenuate some of the potential negative consequences observed with pay-as-bid pricing

- Day-ahead markets with the two settlement approaches guarantee **individual rationality**

In both cases, consumers will pay at most what they were ready to pay, and producers will receive at least what they wanted to be paid for, i.e.,

$$R_i^{DA,D} \leq \lambda_i^D y_i^D, \quad \forall i, \quad R_j^{DA,G} \geq \lambda_j^G y_j^G, \quad \forall j$$

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- Day-ahead markets with the two settlement approaches guarantee **revenue adequacy**

In both cases, the sum of revenues is greater than or equal to the sum of payments, i.e.,

$$\sum_j R_j^{DA,G} \geq \sum_i R_i^{DA,D}$$

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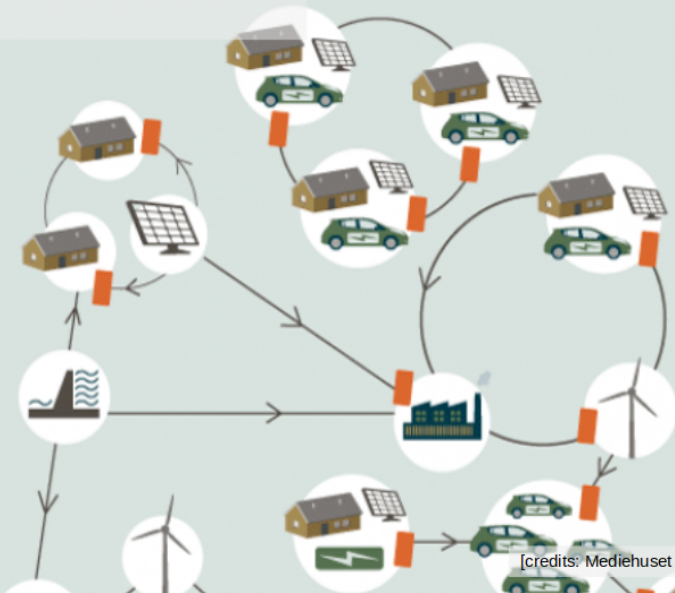
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$$\sum_j R_j^{DA,G} \geq \sum_i R_i^{DA,D}$$

- Uniform pricing yields **budget balance**. Pay-as-bid pricing does not

Only for uniform pricing, the sum of revenues is by definition equal to the sum of payments

Use the self-assessment quizz to check your understanding!



[credits: Mediehuset Ingeniøren]