



APEx

Association of Power Exchanges



TORONTO 2019





Financial Risk Management **Colombian** Electricity Market

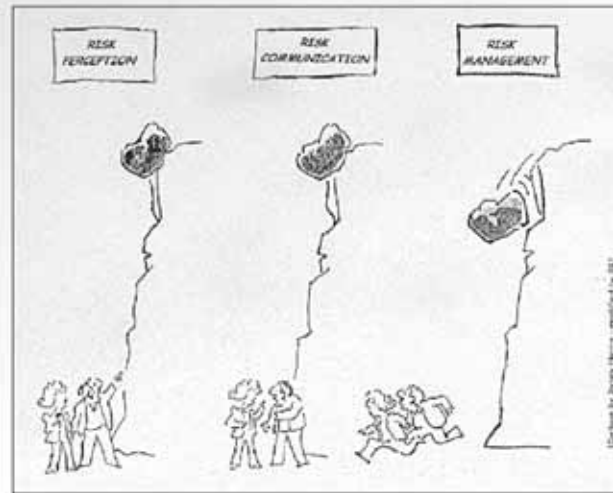
APEX Toronto
October 2019


Sumando energías

Sometimes
these
things
happen



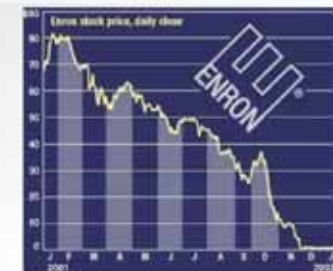
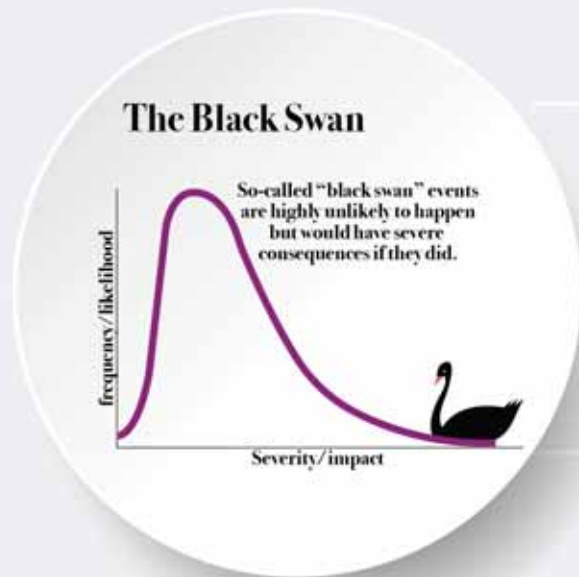
And we try
to manage
the risks,
but it
is difficult



"I think, perhaps, we need to come up with a new approach to risk management."

Royston.

¿Too Big to Fail?



And guess what?...it happened

Default of a retailer that supplies 25% of Demand:

- Financial weakness of the supplier and high exposure to spot price
- **El Niño Phenomenon:** exacerbates the situation with high spot prices
- Supervisor **takes control**



Execution of bank guarantees

- Energy Market:
79 millions USD



Current Debt

- Spot Market:
27 millions USD
- Bilateral Transactions:
102 millions USD
- Finance Sector:
600 millions USD
- Others:
83 millions USD



Affected Users

- Regulated: 20%
- Not Regulated: 5%

Our risk management in Colombian Electricity Market



Financial Risk Management tools

- Banking guarantees for payment in the pool market
- Futures to hedge spot price volatility



Financial solvency of participants

- Solvency Margin (CROM).



Early alerts

- Monitoring financial indicators.
- Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR)
- Standardized Contracts Market with Central Counterparty (ClearingHouse).

AWAITING

Lessons learned

- Black Swans Happen!! Be prepared and use the instruments that the market has to offer.
- Financial markets add great value to electricity markets, offering effective instruments to manage financial risks. Including: Clearinghouses.
- It is crucial to have a Supplier of Last Resort to protect final users. Default issues are more sensitive in electricity markets, that is why...

We would like to learn about experiences of other markets in our panel!





MR MARKET REFORM

Lessons from the AasHat Defaults Panel 3: Credit Risk Management APEX Conference, Toronto

Todd Bessemer
11 October 2019

A New High-Water Mark for Defaults

2018 saw two unprecedented defaults in electricity derivatives markets

“On June 21, 2018, PJM declared a PJM member and Financial Transmission Rights (FTR) market participant, **GreenHat** Energy, LLC, in payment default for non-payment ... PJM cannot estimate the amount of the default allocation assessment but believes it is likely to be in the tens of millions of dollars.”

June 21, 2018. PJM Market Notice

Current est. ~ \$140m

“A Norwegian power market trader [**Einar Aas**] racked up losses he could not cover, leaving commodities companies who are part of the Nasdaq clearing house, and the exchange itself, to plug a 114 million euro (\$133 million) hole in a contingency fund.

September 13, 2018, Reuters

Haven't We Been Here Before?

“Those who forget the lessons of history are condemned to relive them”

George Santayana

...the liquidation proceeding is an attempt to recover approximately \$250 million Edison is in default on to CalPX market participants.

February 2, 2001, CalPX Press Release.

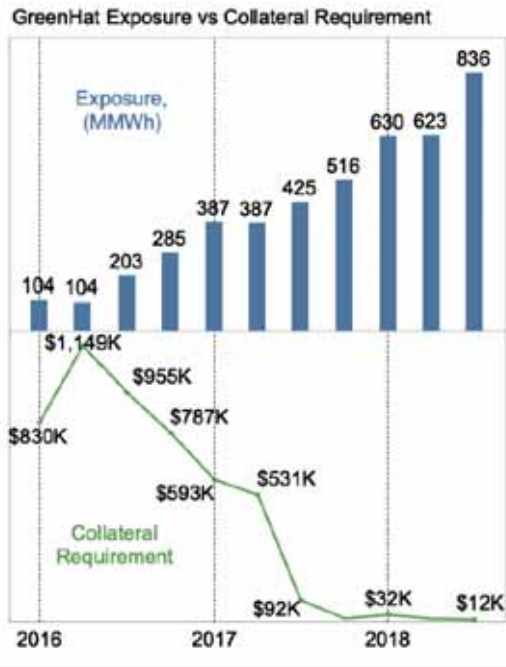
...The \$80 million estimated loss, generated by Tower affiliate Power Edge, has to be borne by PJM's members... Power Edge put up only \$3 million in collateral to control the huge, money-losing trade.

January 23, 2008, Baltimore Sun.

Ultimate loss \$51.7m

Some Specifics on the Greenhat Default

Chart 4- Growth with Declining Collateral Requirement



Source: Report of the Independent Consultants on the Greenhat Default, Anderson, Wolkoff, et.al., March 2019

- Acquired massive portfolio; the largest in the market, at 836TWh (greater than Germany's annual electricity consumption!).
- These positions were primarily in infrequently traded, illiquid back periods.
- Even when warning signs appeared, PJM felt its rules constrained it from many of the potential courses of action.
- PJM commissioned Independent Consultants' Report, which found a number of failings, including:
 - inadequate risk models
 - inadequate 'know your customer' procedures, and controls to exclude bad actors from the market
 - failure to act after prior defaults
 - insufficient monitoring once issues were known, with Greenhat able to continue amassing large exposures
 - inadequate qualifications and training, of both PJM risk management staff and some of the traders on the market

Some Key Learnings – New and Old

Credit management has been an afterthought in the development of most electricity markets; the obvious exemplar of futures markets has mostly been ignored

- With some exceptions, spot market operators tend to be particularly weak at managing the credit risk of related derivatives markets (e.g. FTRs).
- However, as seen by the Einar Aas default, even futures markets can get it wrong.

Particular Issues:

- Failure to adequately understand (or account for) the interplay between the physical and the financial. e.g. outcomes in locational basis trades are highly influenced by stochastic events in the system, such as line outages or augmentation.
- Looking purely at historical volatility is unlikely to be a sufficient indicator of future risk.

“For the FTR market, however, implied volatilities are not available, and there are concerns regarding whether there is a sufficient diversity of trading history for historical volatilities to be sufficient. A more reliable method for deriving volatilities would be to analyze the results of a range of simulated scenarios. This raises the challenge, however, of how many and which scenarios to pick, and how computationally intensive such a process would be.”

PJM Credit and Clearing Project: Findings and Recommendations, June 2008.



Some Key Learnings – New and Old

...also...

- Both the PJM and Nasdaq defaults also show a failure to properly account for liquidity risk – the ability for the position to degrade by the time it can be liquidated – and appropriate adjustments to margin required to cover this.
- Position limits – as a factor of commodity and participant financial strength – were inadequate, allowing outsize positions to be accumulated.

For electricity spot market operators, if you're going to operate a derivatives market, you either need to hire a clearing house, or build one.



APEX - Panel 3: Credit Risk Management

11th October 2019, Toronto, Canada

Hans-Arild Bredesen

CEO, Nord Pool Consulting

**NORD
POOL**



Nord Pool Consulting

Ambassadors for modern power market across the world

Unique competence in a wide span of topics



Market design

Specialised competence in overall market design and structuring, with emphasis on local needs

Rulebook development

Development of rule books for all market participants to ensure well-functioning markets



Regulation

Deep insight into regulatory frameworks with continuous lobbying efforts towards regulators and politicians

Market systems

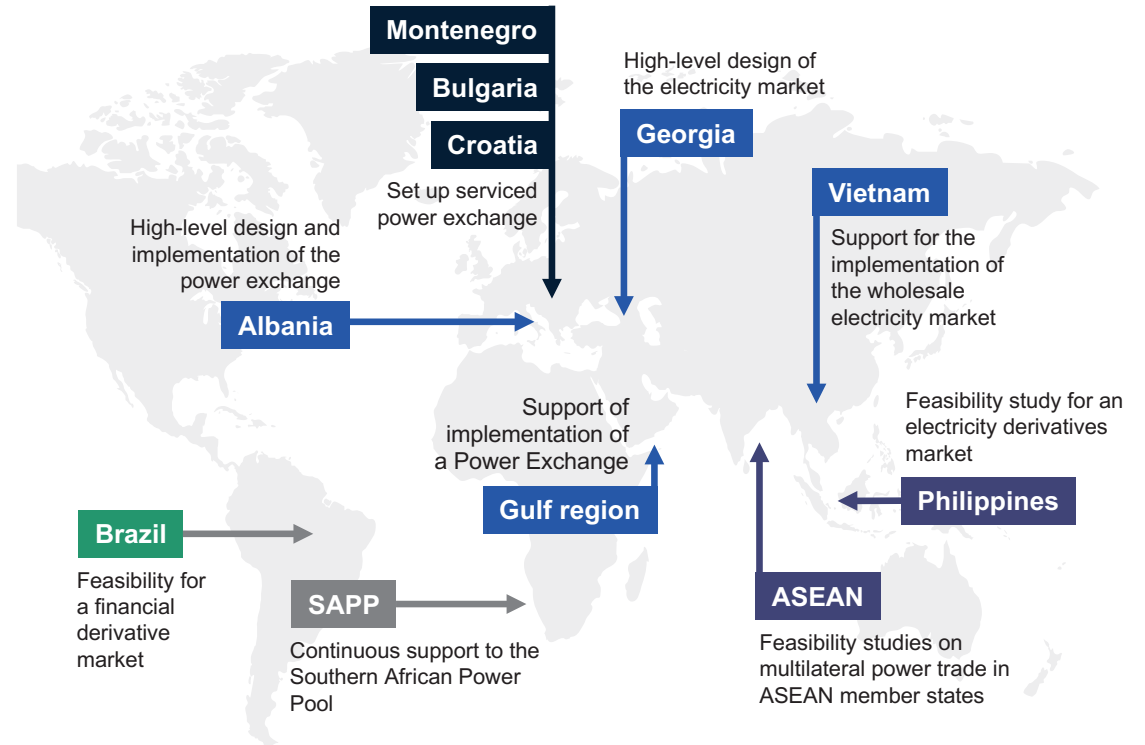
Provision of power exchange backbone systems and MCO services



Competence building

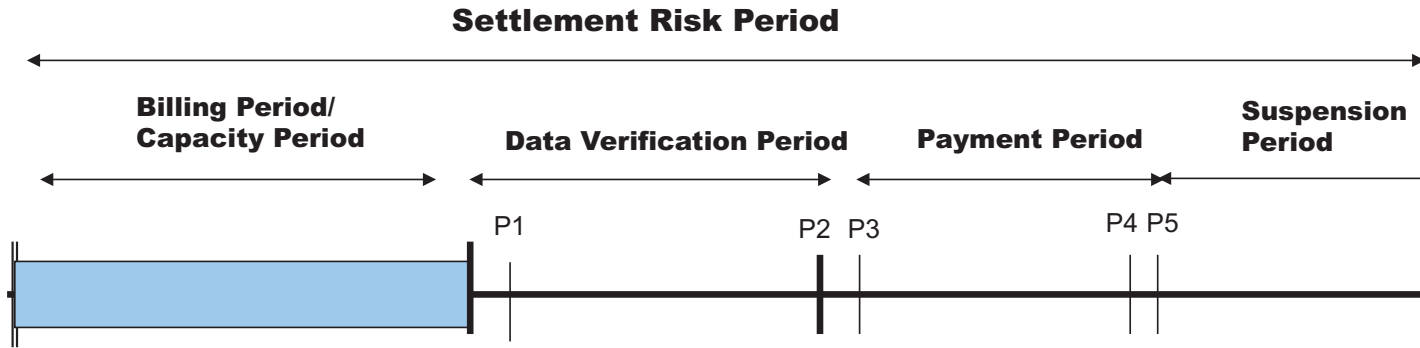
Nord Pool Academy is a vehicle to educate customers and stakeholders on internal and external developments

A selection of projects recently completed



Settlement timeline – risk and payments

A nostalgic picture from the old SEM – but this is still the case...

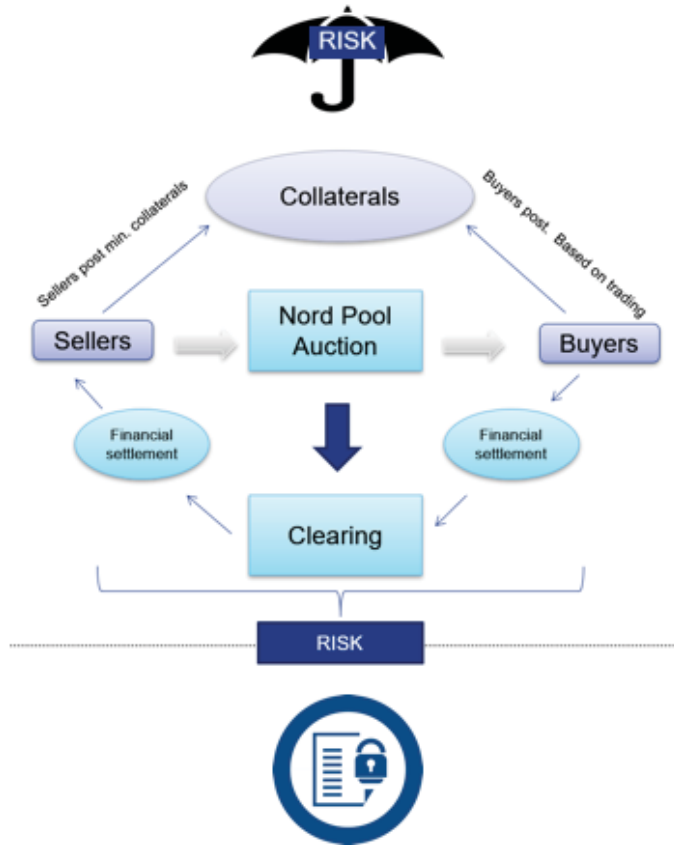


Settlement period	P1 – Indicative Settlement Statements	P2 – Verification period finished	P3 – Invoice & Initial Settlement statements sent	P4 – Invoice due	P5 – Credit due	Time to remedy, time to SoLR	Settlement Risk Period
Billing Period (Weekly)	BP+1WD at 17:00	BP+4WD at 17:00	BP+5WD at 12:00	BP+8WD at 12:00	BP+9WD at 12:00	2WD+[1]WD	D+17WD
Capacity Period (Monthly)	CP+1WD at 17:00	CP+4WD at 17:00	CP+5WD at 12:00	CP+8WD at 12:00	CP+9WD at 12:00	2WD+[1]WD	D+34WD

Assumptions: - max 22 work days in month, 5 working days in week
 - Validation period is set to 3 working days
 - 3 working days before invoice is due

Nord Pool Basic Clearing model

Used for the physical markets



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- **Initial Collateral:** Up-front (base) collateral in place before member can trade. Min deposit = € 30.000
Members estimate maximum daily exposure in MWh
- **Trading Margin** is calculated on a daily basis, as the sum of a member's net MWh position, multiplied by the risk parameter, times the day factor set by Nord Pool.
$$\sum (\text{Daily Net MWh position} \times \text{Risk Parameter}) \times \text{Day Factor}$$
- **Risk Parameter** is a parameter set on either a net long or a net short position per delivery country, estimated as a worst case on how high the spot price can be using three years' lookback and 99.7% confidence interval.
- **Day Factor** is a parameter set to account for member's exposure to Nord Pool over weekends.
- **Collateral Call** is the daily collateral call being estimated as the highest of the Daily Margins looking back on the last 30 days. $\text{MAX} (\text{DailyMargin1}, \text{DailyMargin2}, \dots, \text{DailyMargin30})$

... Some key learning points from the Nordics – three different cases

One of the fundamental issues for almost all risk models – is that they are based on historical data

ENRON bankruptcy



Short description:

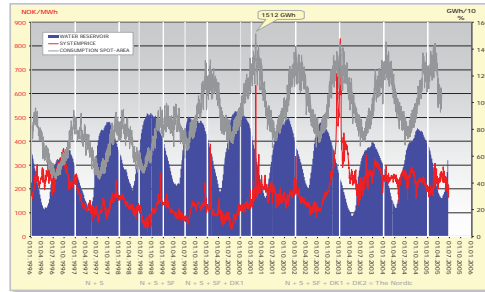
- ▶ Biggest market participant went bankrupt
- ▶ The fall of ENRON went very fast
- ▶ The bankruptcy was not connected to our markets, in fact Enron was successful in the European power trading

Key learning points:

- ▶ Clear legal rules extremely important
- ▶ Internal procedures equally important
- ▶ Equal rules based on trading (no special treatment, no rating used)
- ▶ And it helped that the market could easily support the netting of the positions

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COLD WINTER 2002-2003



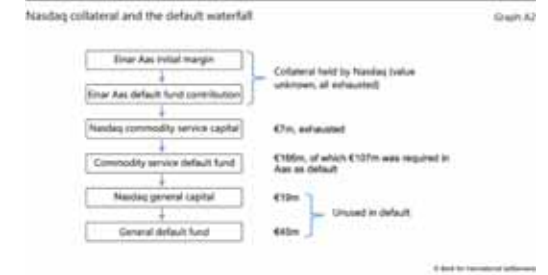
Short description:

- ▶ Rapid rise in forward prices in financial market
- ▶ Daily margin calls - getting into holiday season
- ▶ The banks total exposure in power became a huge issue – not the solidity of the power companies

Key learning points:

- ▶ Close cooperation with the market and also providers of services is important
- ▶ It was solved by an open communication between both PX, members and banks
- ▶ And again, the rules and also Enron story allowed Nord Pool to remain within their rule.
- ▶ This was never thought of as a problem...

EINAR AAS



Short description:

- ▶ Big bet on price differences between NO/DE
- ▶ A “black swan”
- ▶ Small, one-man company runs out of cash for margin calls and positions closed down
- ▶ Nasdaq needs to use Default fund to manage the cashflow

Key learning points:

- ▶ No violation of rules
- ▶ Q: Should there be more risk parameters?

So – what to do?

Shall the markets be built to cover for all events?

The physical short term markets will manage

- Shorter and shorter settlement and clearing timeframes
- “Limitless” trading will be more attractive and easier with technology

For the Financial markets, there are still questions to be answered

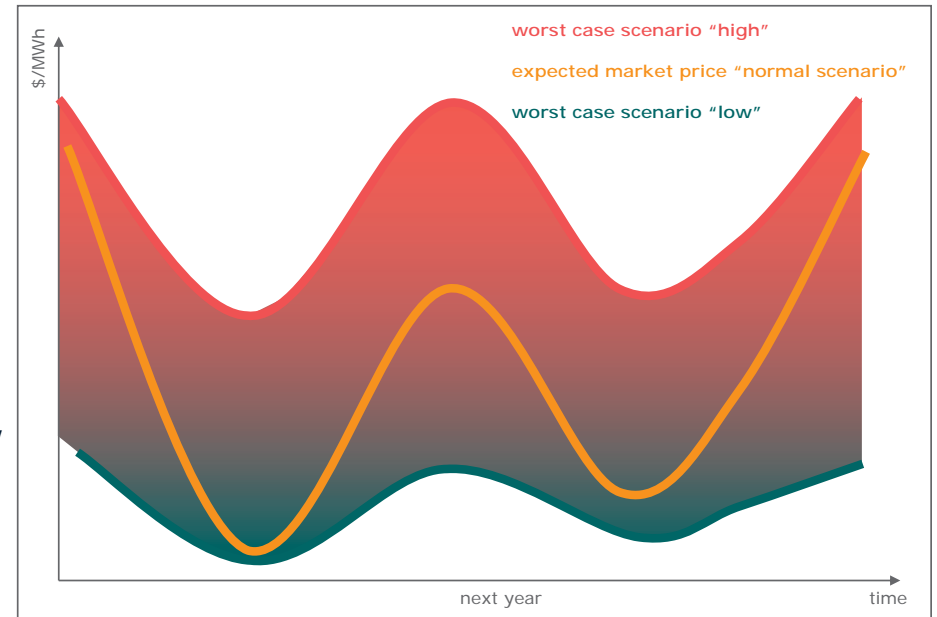
- The question of cost of collateral vs cost of trading
- A truly hedged market against all risks is almost impossible (and very expensive)
- Will a “black swan” event where you need to call on the default fund every ten years – is that a price the market is willing to pay (for lower cost of trading)?

However:

- The fundamental issue is that to predict the future is still very hard...
- ... and most collateral models are using historical data as inputs
-
- So the issue is that if tomorrow looks like today – the risk is minimum, BUT if tomorrow looks fundamentally different from today, the risk is higher

Closing remark:

- In any case – clear, unambiguous and enforceable rules is a key!



Thank you!

Hans-Arild Bredesen
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Panel 3: Credit Risk Management
APEX Conference, Toronto
October 11, 2019

Paul Cusenza
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer,
Nodal Exchange & Nodal Clear

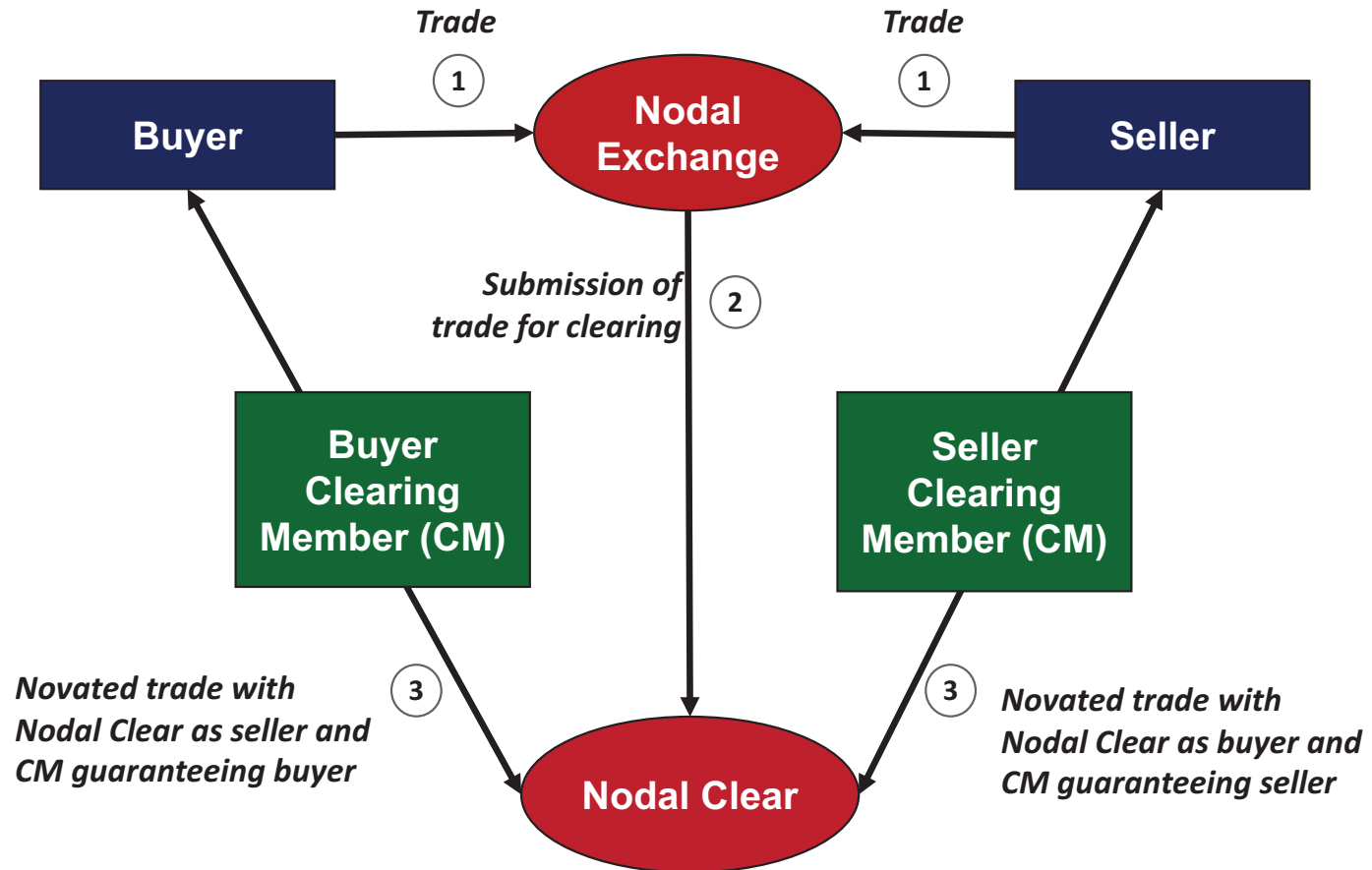
Nodal Exchange Overview

- **Commodity exchange**
 - Designated Contract Market under U.S. CFTC jurisdiction; all contracts are futures contracts
 - 42% market share of U.S. power futures open interest as of Sep 30, 2019 (~850 TWh)
 - Market share up from 31% Sep 30, 2018
- **Power, natural gas, environmental and trucking freight contracts**
 - Providing ability to trade power futures and options on hundreds of hubs, zones, and nodes across seven organized markets (and Mid-C)
 - ISO-NE, NYISO, PJM, MISO, ERCOT, SPP & CAISO
 - Natural gas futures and options contracts for Henry Hub
 - Environmental futures and options on renewable energy certificates, carbon and SO₂/NO_x emission allowances
 - Recently introduced trucking freight contracts
- **Multiple platforms:**
 - Nodal LiveTrade trading screen as well as Deutsche Börse Group's T7 matching engine with CQG front-end for select contracts
 - Block trades (e.g., broker) submission for clearing
- **All contracts are cleared by Nodal Clear using innovative portfolio margining**
 - Nodal Clear, LLC has been permitted to elect Subpart C under Part 39 of the Commodity Exchange Act
 - Nodal Clear was recognized as a third-country central counterparty by ESMA in March 2017
- **Nodal Exchange became part of the EEX Group on May 3, 2017; EEX Group is in turn part of the Deutsche Börse Group**

Central counterparty clearing is used to manage the credit risk related to futures contracts

- When contracts are to be settled in the future there is risk regarding the counterparty being able to meet payment obligations at that future time
- A central counterparty clearing house acts for a specified market as the **buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer**, taking no market position risks only default risk
- These clearing organizations for commodities such as energy are regulated in the U.S. by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and referred to as **derivatives clearing organizations (DCOs)**
- To protect themselves in the case of a default, DCOs deploy three main tools:
 - **Variation margin:** covers actual movements in the expected settlement price of the contract (mark to market)
 - **Initial margin:** covers the potential price movements that could occur after a potential default and are determined to cover a set number of days to liquidate with a certain degree of confidence. In addition, liquidity margin is also added to this amount to address needing to potentially surpass market prices to quickly liquidate less liquid contracts.
 - **Default waterfall:** used to handle extreme, but plausible credit risks

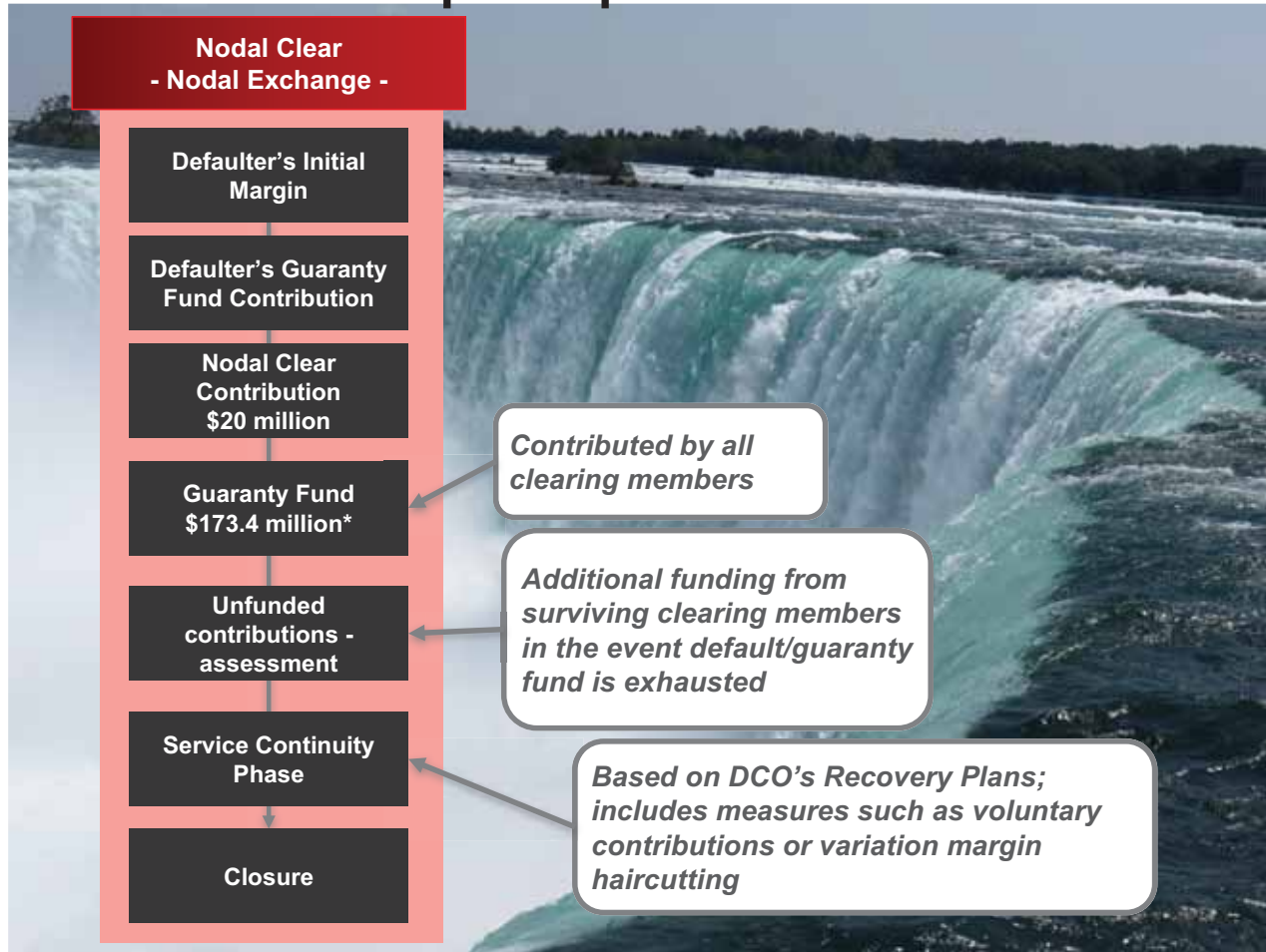
“Novation” in cleared market trading leaves the clearinghouse as the central counterparty; clearing members provide an extra layer of protection



Nodal Clear clearing members

- 
 - ADM Investor Services Inc. (FCM)
- 
 - BofA Securities, Inc. (FCM)
- 
 - BNP Paribas Securities Corp. (FCM)
- 
 - Citigroup Global Markets, Inc. (FCM)
- 
 - ED&F Man Capital Markets Inc. (FCM)
- 
 - Goldman Sachs & Co. (FCM)
- 
 - Macquarie Futures USA LLC (FCM)
- 
 - Mizuho Securities USA Inc. (FCM)
- 
 - Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC (FCM)
- 
 - RBC Capital Markets LLC (FCM)
- 
 - Royal Bank of Canada
- 
 - SG Americas Securities LLC (FCM)
- 
 - Wells Fargo Securities LLC (FCM)

Default Waterfall – the clearinghouse has several layers of protection to insulate participants from defaults



Lessons learned from 2018 global power industry defaults: key factors to continue to manage

- Clearing Member admission policies
- Credit and compliance monitoring of Clearing Members
- Position monitoring
- Variation margin importance
- Initial margin design – price and liquidity risk management
- “Skin in the Game”
- Guaranty Fund importance
- Default management process

Thank you!!!

For more information please contact:

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Email: Cusenza@NodalExchange.com

Nord Pool, Europe's leading power market

Efficient, simple and secure power trading across Europe.

Matias Peltoniemi

Bright Sparks Program

APEX 2019 Toronto

11/10/2019

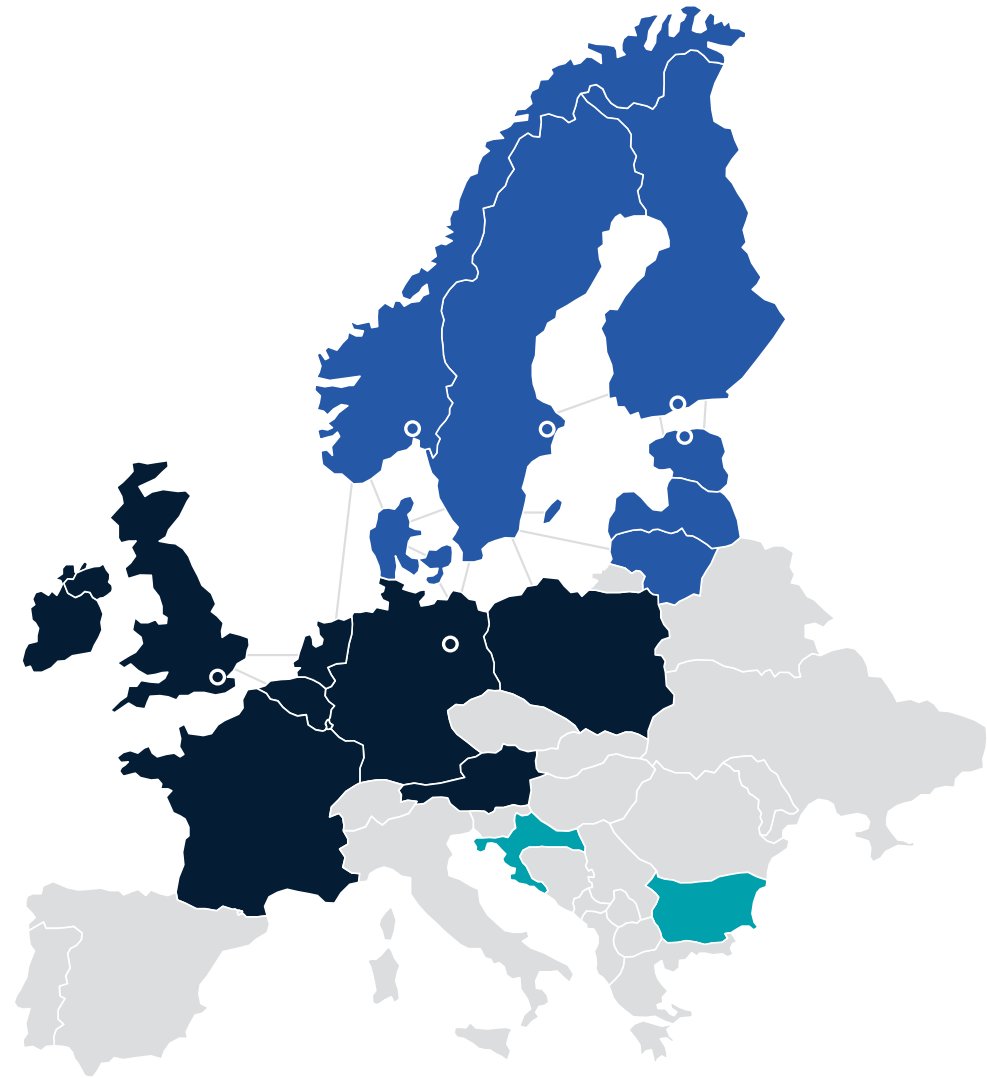
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POOL**



Nord Pool at a glance

- More than 360 customers from 20 countries trade on Nord Pool's markets.
- Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO) in 15 European countries.
- Offices in Oslo, Helsinki, Stockholm, Tallinn, London and Berlin.
- Over 140 employees work at Nord Pool.
- 524 TWh of power was traded in 2018.

**NORD
POOL**




Nord Pool – Europe's leading power market



Supporting the **green shift** by providing market solutions for smart cities, electrification and integration of intermittent energy sources

Providing **mission critical** products and services to the European electricity market



Enabling **cross-border resource utilisation** and increased **security of supply** through European market integration



Delivering **transparency** to ensure market integrity and **equal treatment** of all participants

Nord Pool Consulting

Ambassadors for modern power market across the world

Unique competence in a wide span of topics



Market design

Specialised competence in overall market design and structuring, with emphasis on local needs

Rulebook development

Development of rule books for all market participants to ensure well-functioning markets



Regulation

Deep insight into regulatory frameworks with continuous lobbying efforts towards regulators and politicians

Market systems

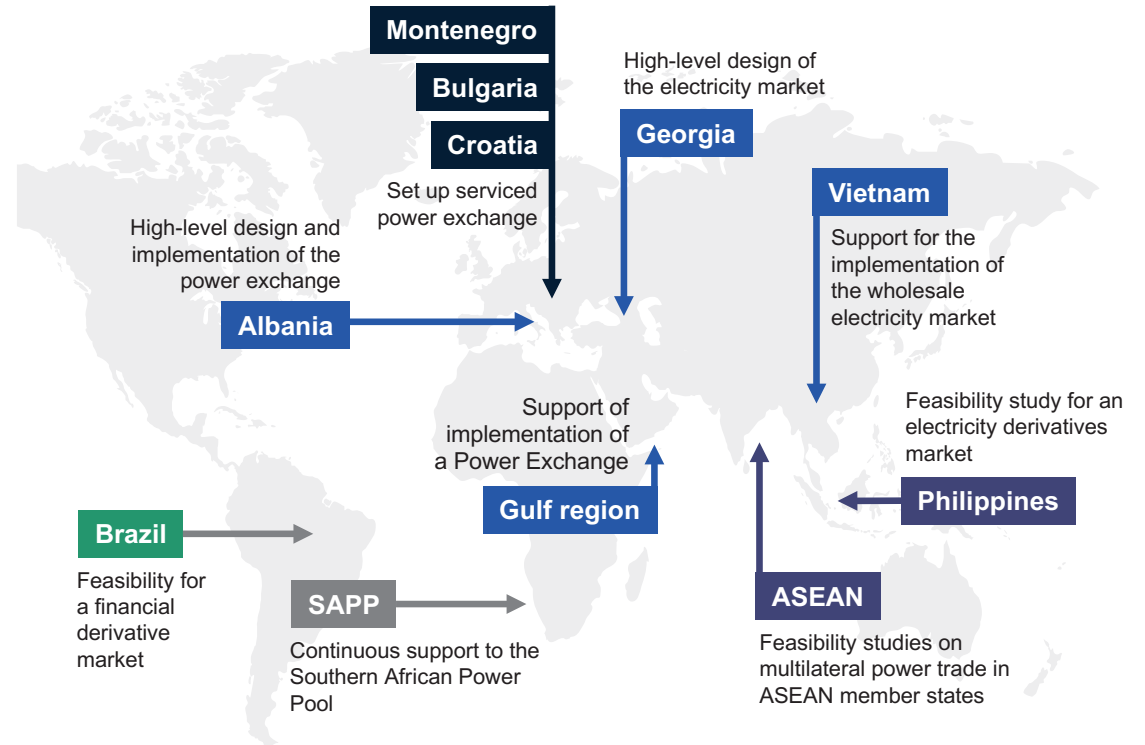
Provision of power exchange backbone systems and MCO services



Competence building

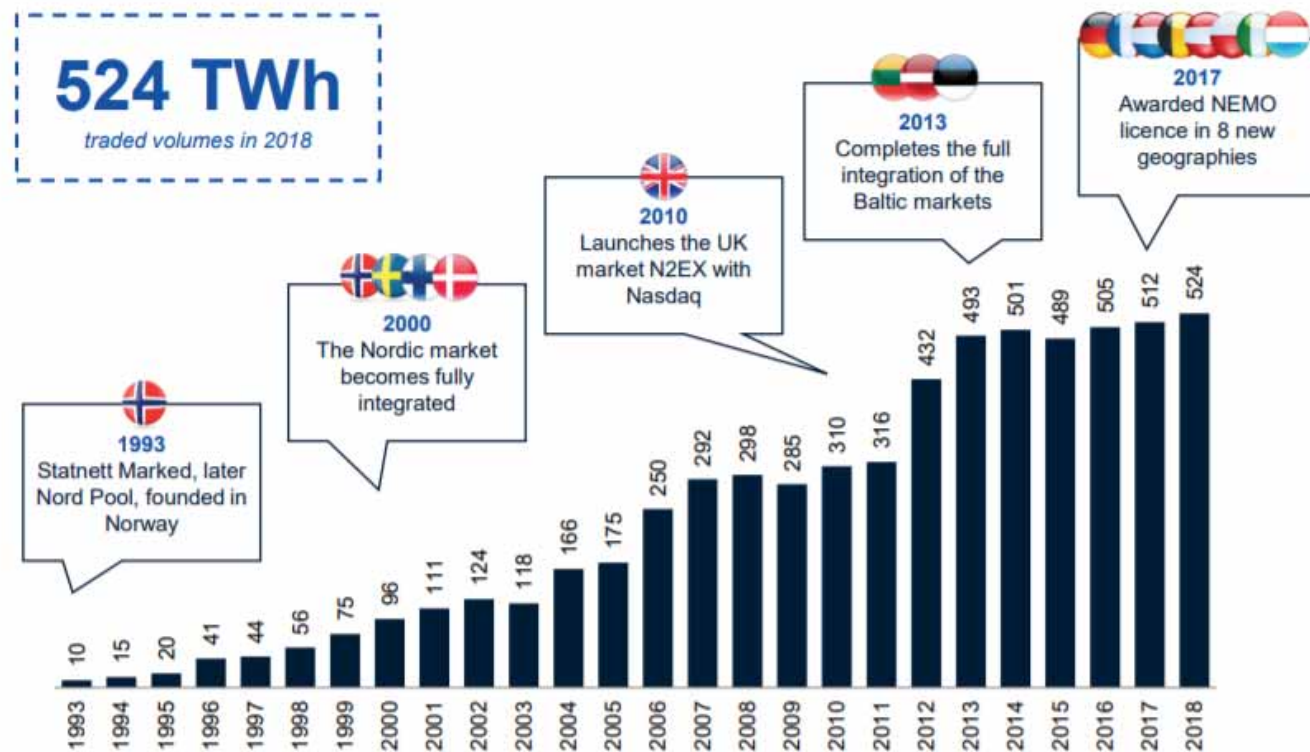
Nord Pool Academy is a vehicle to educate customers and stakeholders on internal and external developments

A selection of projects recently completed



A pioneer in the European spot power market

Nord Pool has been the driving force of the integration of the Nordic power markets, and later Baltic and European power markets



The world's first electricity exchange



The world's first multinational electricity exchange



A driving force in European market integration through XBID and PCR projects



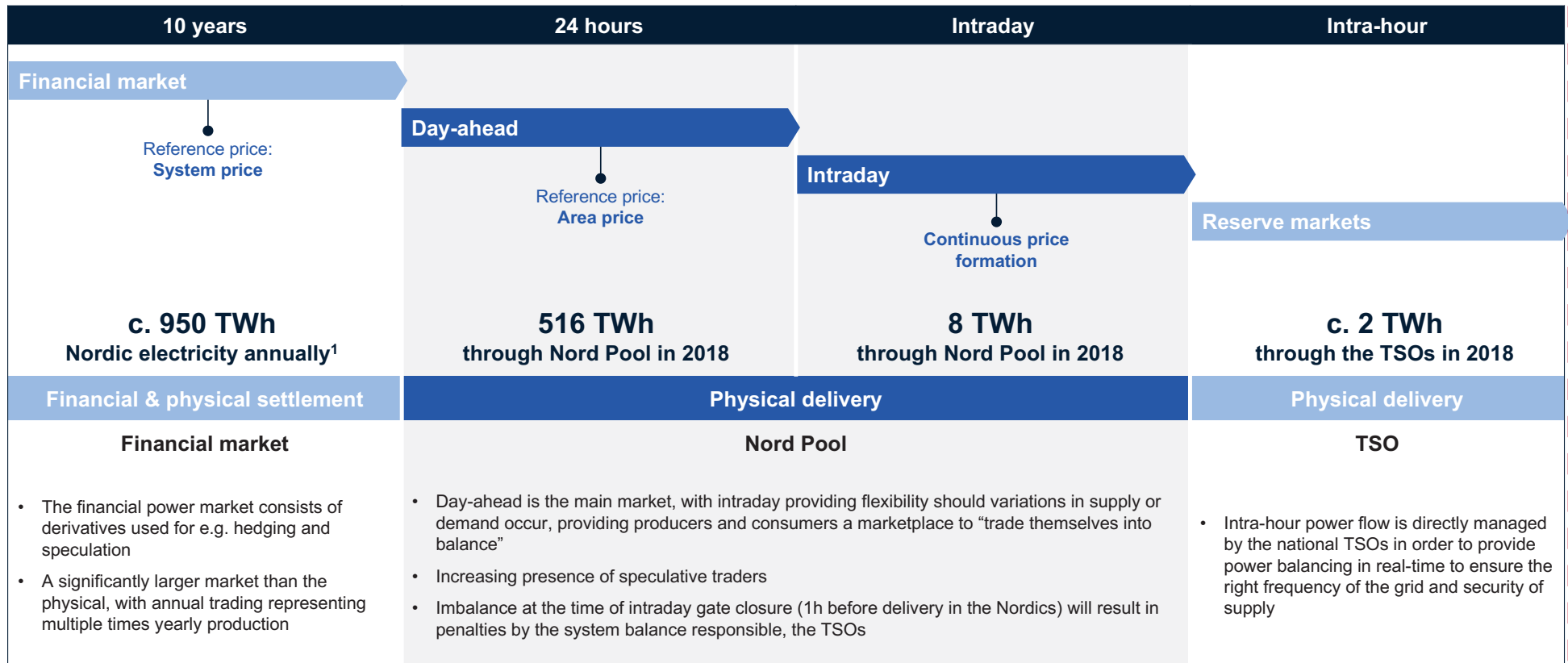
A global thought-leader in the field of physical power trading

**NORD
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Nord Pool plays a part in the wider electricity market

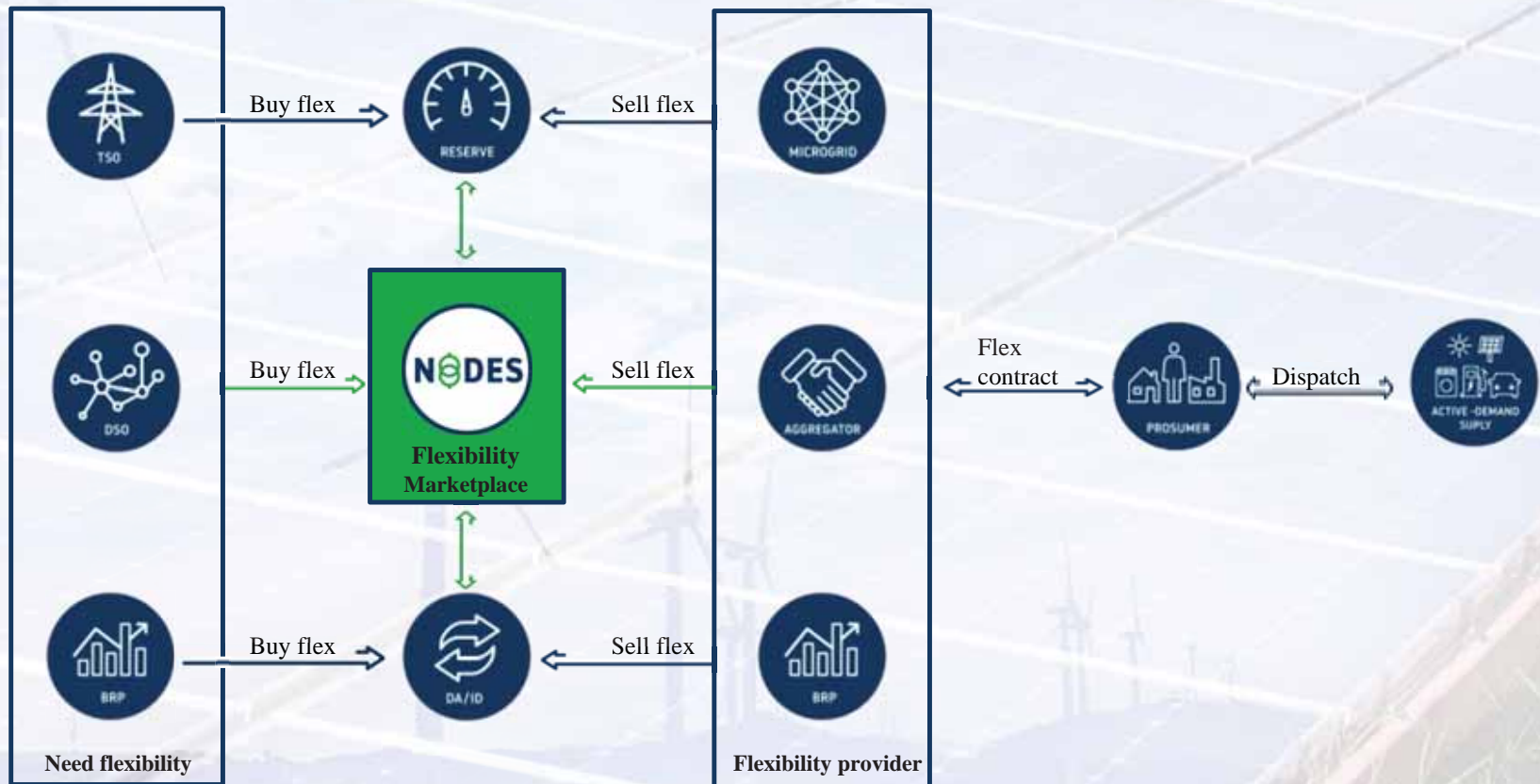
How the power markets fit together

Physical delivery



1) Aggregated volume of all Nordic derivatives traded on Nasdaq Commodities in 2018

NODES - Marketplace for decentralised flexibility



Bright Sparks Experience

- APEX launched the Bright Sparks Program to support the development of young energy professionals.
- Bright Sparks Program 2019 has given me opportunity to
 - Attend at the full APEX conference and follow the current market trends and topics
 - Dedicated presentation slot
 - Activities before the conference together with other Bright Sparks
 - Opportunity to interact and network with energy industry professionals
 - Follow and listen into recent developments in the power market sector
- Looking forward to join Bright Sparks Alumni group and sharing experiences!

Thank you!

NORD POOL CONSULTING

Matias Peltoniemi

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Email: Matias.Peltoniemi@nordpoolgroup.com



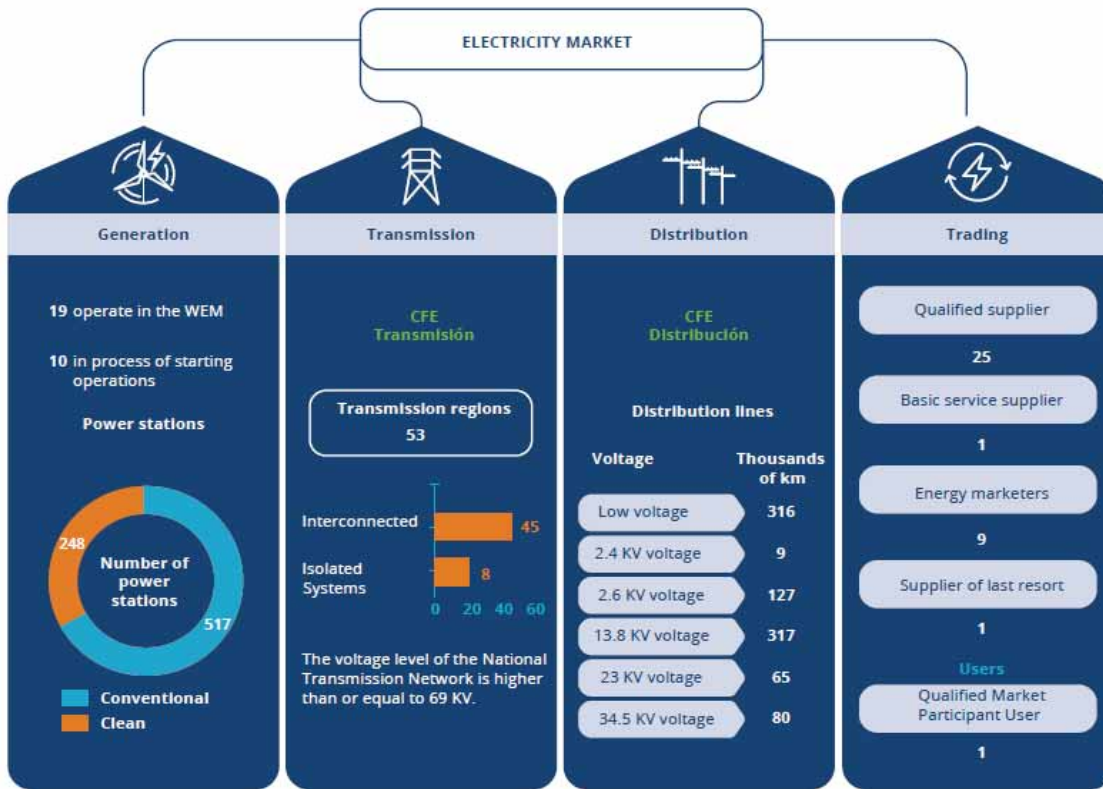


The Energy Market of the
Future: Developing Countries
Present Unique Challenges
or
Mexico's WEM

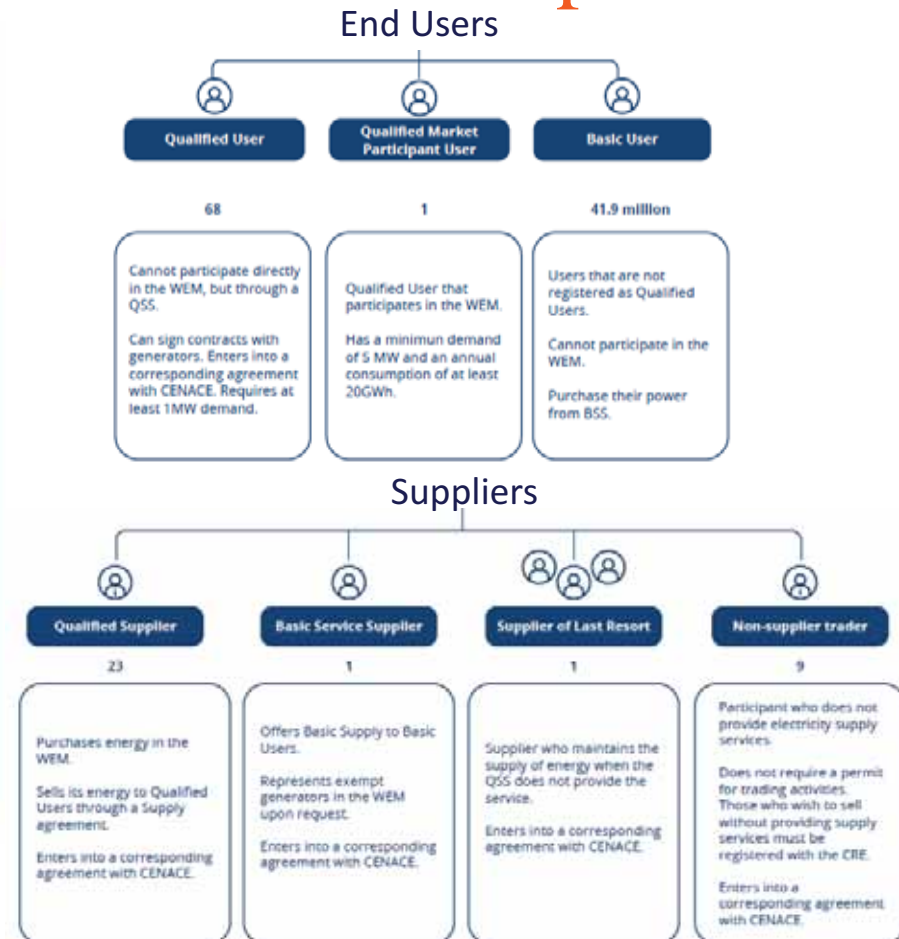


October 2019

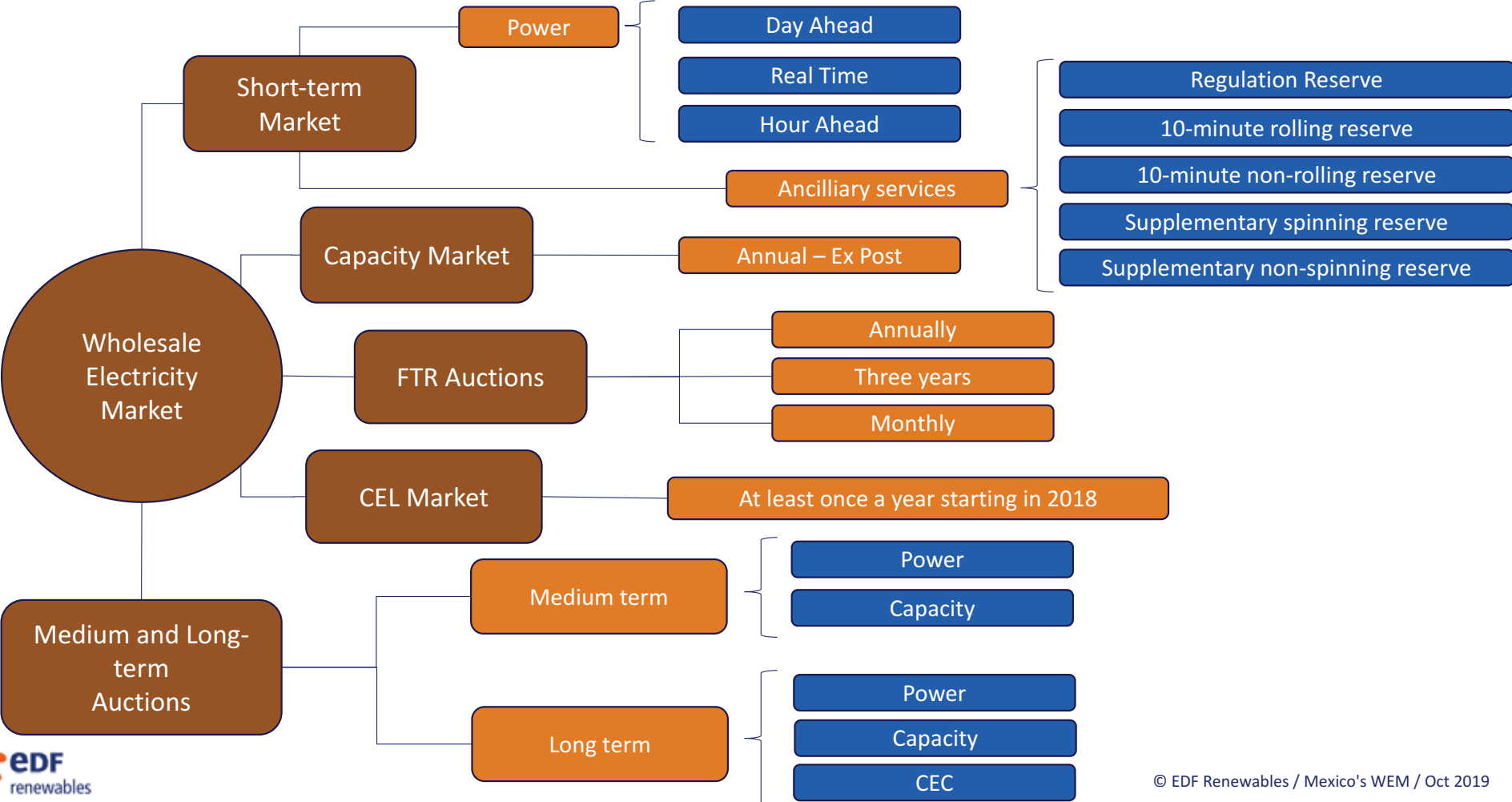
Electric Grid & WEM Structure and Participants



Source: EY with information from CENACE and SENER.



WEM Markets & Products: Not Fully Implemented

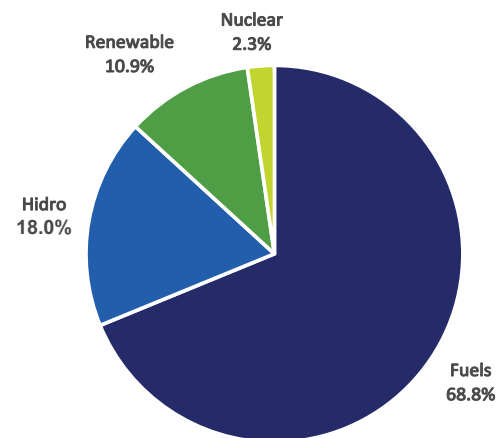


Mexico: Generation Mix by Technology and Fuel

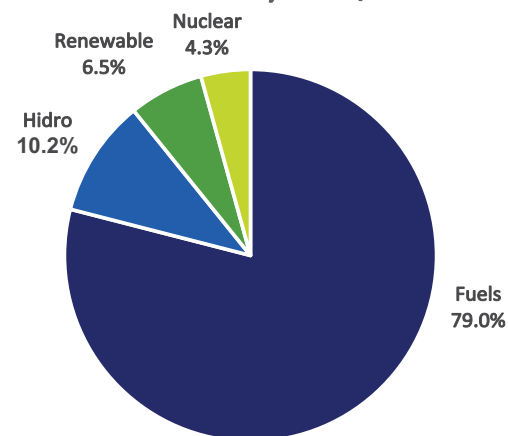
TECHNOLOGY	Installed Capacity by Technology 2018		Energy produced in 2018 by type of technology	
	%	GW	%	TWh
Combined Cycle	36.50%	25.6	51.00%	161.8
Conventional Thermal	17.00%	11.9	13.20%	41.9
Gas Turbine	4.60%	3.2	2.70%	8.6
Internal Combustion	1.00%	0.7	0.70%	2.2
Coal	7.70%	5.4	9.20%	29.2
Cogeneration	2.00%	1.4	2.20%	7.0
Hydro	18.00%	12.6	10.20%	32.4
Wind	6.80%	4.8	3.90%	12.4
Geothermal	1.00%	0.7	1.70%	5.4
Nuclear	2.30%	1.6	4.30%	13.6
PV	2.60%	1.8	0.70%	2.2
Biomass	0.50%	0.4	0.20%	0.6
Total		70.1		317.2

Source: CENACE, PRODESEN

Installed Capacity by Fuel/Tech



Generation by Fuel/Tech



Mexico's Energy Infrastructure

National Electric System (Transmission)

Gas Pipeline Infrastructure



Developing Countries Present Unique Challenges to Energy Market Design & Operation

Presence of large, incumbent players/former state monopolies

Resistance to market entrance by private sector; challenges to independence of ISO

Inefficient legacy generating units

Affect valuing of resources; incumbent utilities may seek to manipulate regulation to keep them in operation

Lack of energy infrastructure

Slows transition to lower fuel cost resources; affect valuing of resources and price formation

Tension between intl commitments / pressure for low carbon economy and political & economic pressures against costs of transition

Economics matter in developing countries and local politics can hijack long term goals



THANK YOU.

At EDFR, we attribute much of our success to the opportunities we encounter in the confluence of economic, environmental, and social forces.

Approaching these opportunities responsibly is the lifeblood of our corporate culture.



connect

Laurie Fitzmaurice

VP Development

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PJM Market Challenges and Design

Tim Horgler
Director - Energy Market Operations
PJM Interconnection LLC
APEX 2019 Conference



PJM: Future Evolving Markets

Price Formation



Proper reflection of scarcity and valuing of resources that can provide flexibility

Capacity Pricing



Collaboration with states to accommodate subsidies and portfolio initiatives while ensuring integrity of the competitive wholesale market

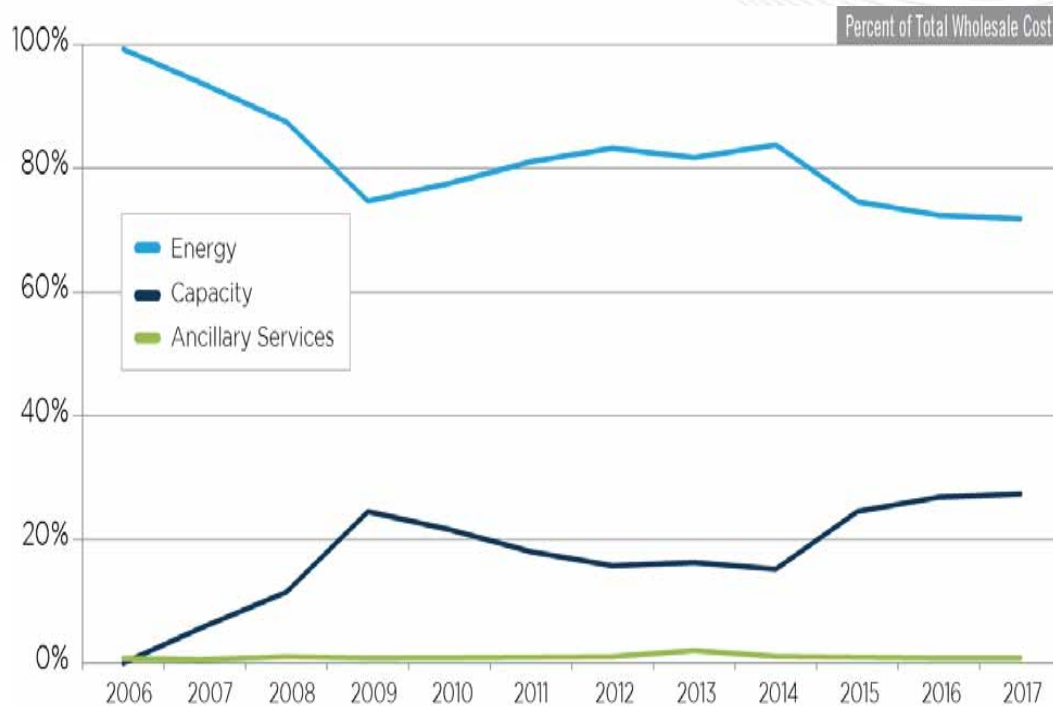
Carbon Pricing



Advancing state policy to meet carbon-reduction initiatives while ensuring integrity of the competitive wholesale market



Price Formation: Shift in Costs and Need for Change

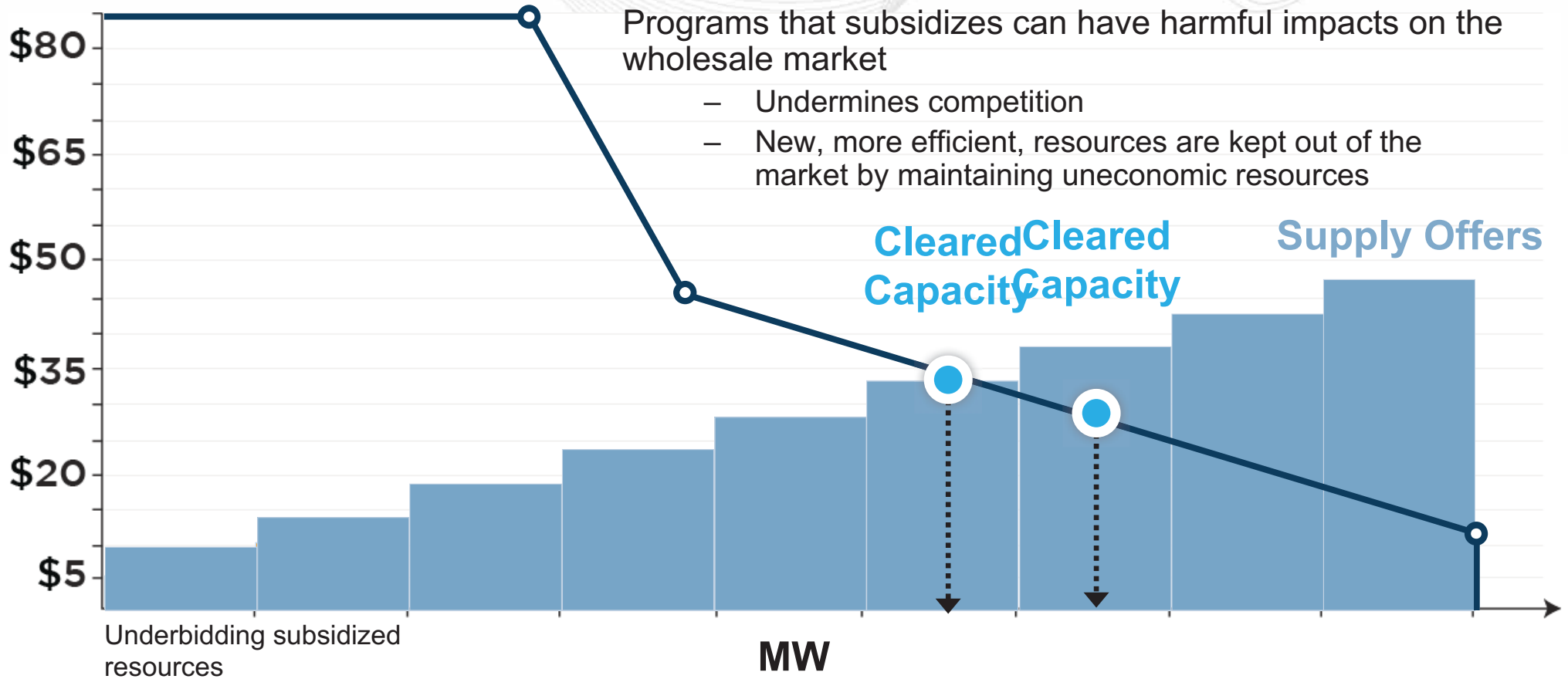


How can energy and reserve market prices more accurately reflect the scarcity value of electricity?

How can the energy and reserve market prices reflect the value of flexibility and other useful resource attributes?

*Proper price incentives and resource attributes achieved when cost recovery properly proportioned between different markets

Subsidies and the Capacity Market



Carbon Pricing: PJM State Differences



State with No carbon emission reduction requirements

State with carbon emission reduction requirements

British electricity markets: the case for change

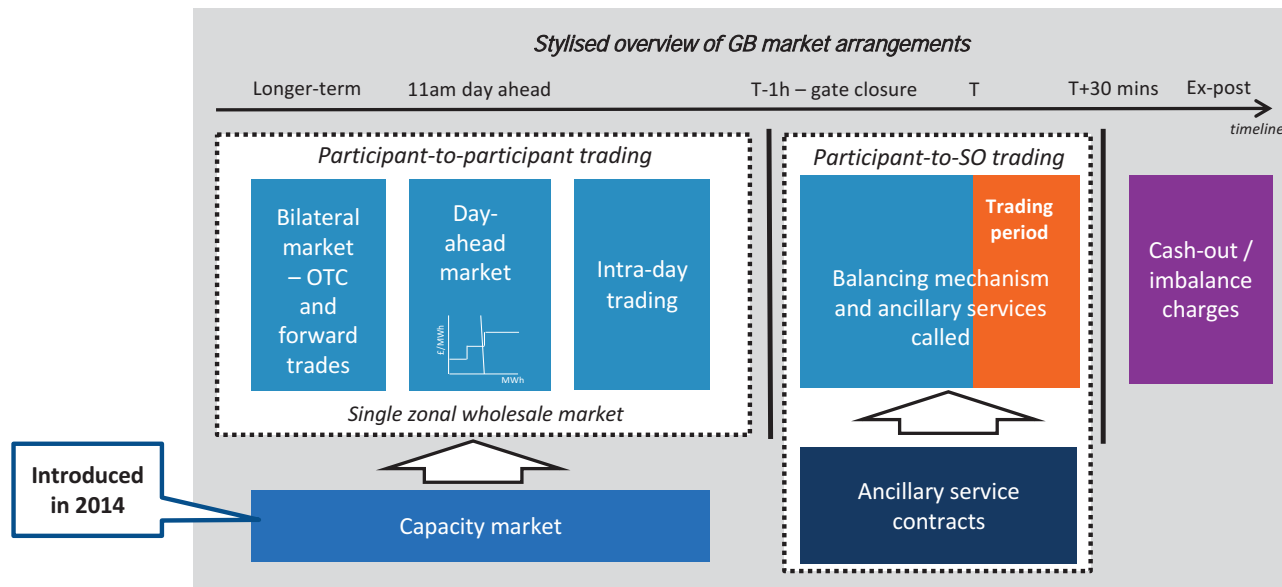
Reflections from 20 years of self scheduling markets and implications for the future

Jason Mann

October 2019

GB electricity wholesale market developed in late 1990s...

- Went live in 2001 – extended in 2005
- Driving philosophy at time was to **maximise use of markets**
- **Significant differences from US Standard Market Design model:**
 1. **Self scheduling** – electricity traded bilaterally ahead of real-time – participants schedule against contracted position
 2. **Large single price zone** – intended to encourage liquidity in trading
 3. **System Operator was “residual balancer”** – limited SO role – rather “the market would deliver wherever possible”

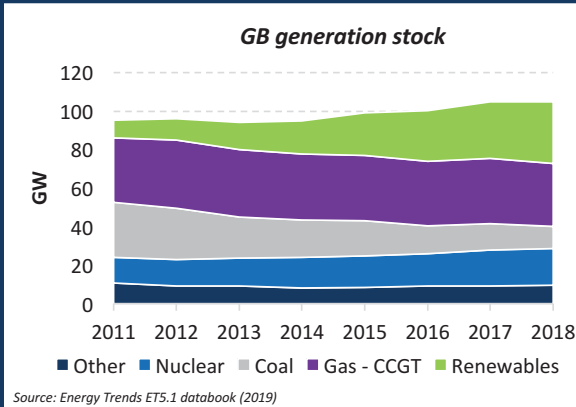


...subsequently transposed into the European Target model

GB market has increasingly struggled to meet original design objectives....

1

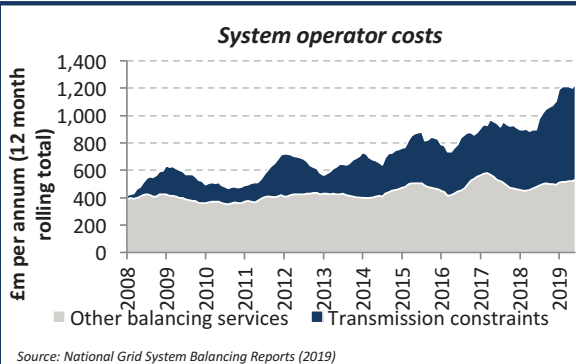
Generation investment no longer determined by electricity market



- Subsidy driven roll out of 30+GW of renewables
- **Limited investment in new thermal plant** since 2010..and coal completely phased out by 2025
- Concerns over security of supply and “missing money” problem led to introduction of Capacity Market in 2014...
- ...but limited success, design issues, and still **no new CCGTs**
- **All GB generation now relies on non wholesale market revenues to be viable**

2

System Operator increasingly not “residual” in market

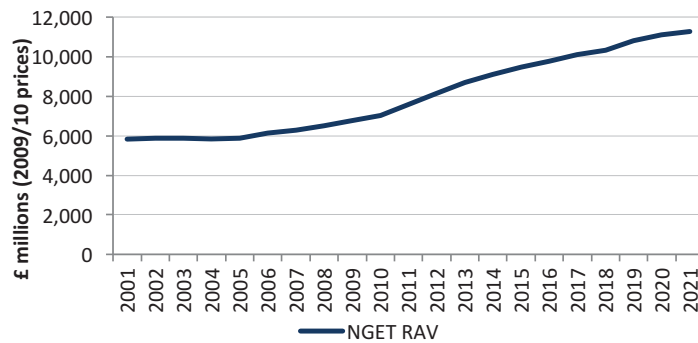


- Roll out of renewables has **increased need for SO to procure** more flexibility and balancing services...
- ...developed reasonably **sophisticated commercial mechanisms** for procurement.
- **25 fold increase in costs of resolving congestion** since 2008³
- Growing influence meant SO forced to become **legally separate** in 2019 from transmission owner (to mitigate perceived biases)

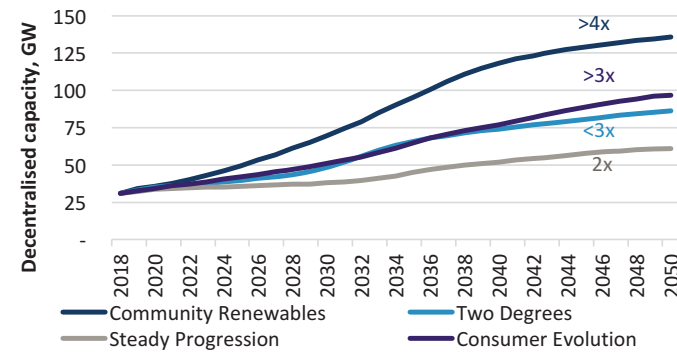
...comparable trends observed in other European countries

Current GB market design may not transpose well from transmission level into distribution level...

To mitigate congestion, GB has seen doubling of transmission asset base (aka “copper plate”).....



...potential for huge roll out of renewables at distribution level has potential to drive congestion and massive network distribution investment programme



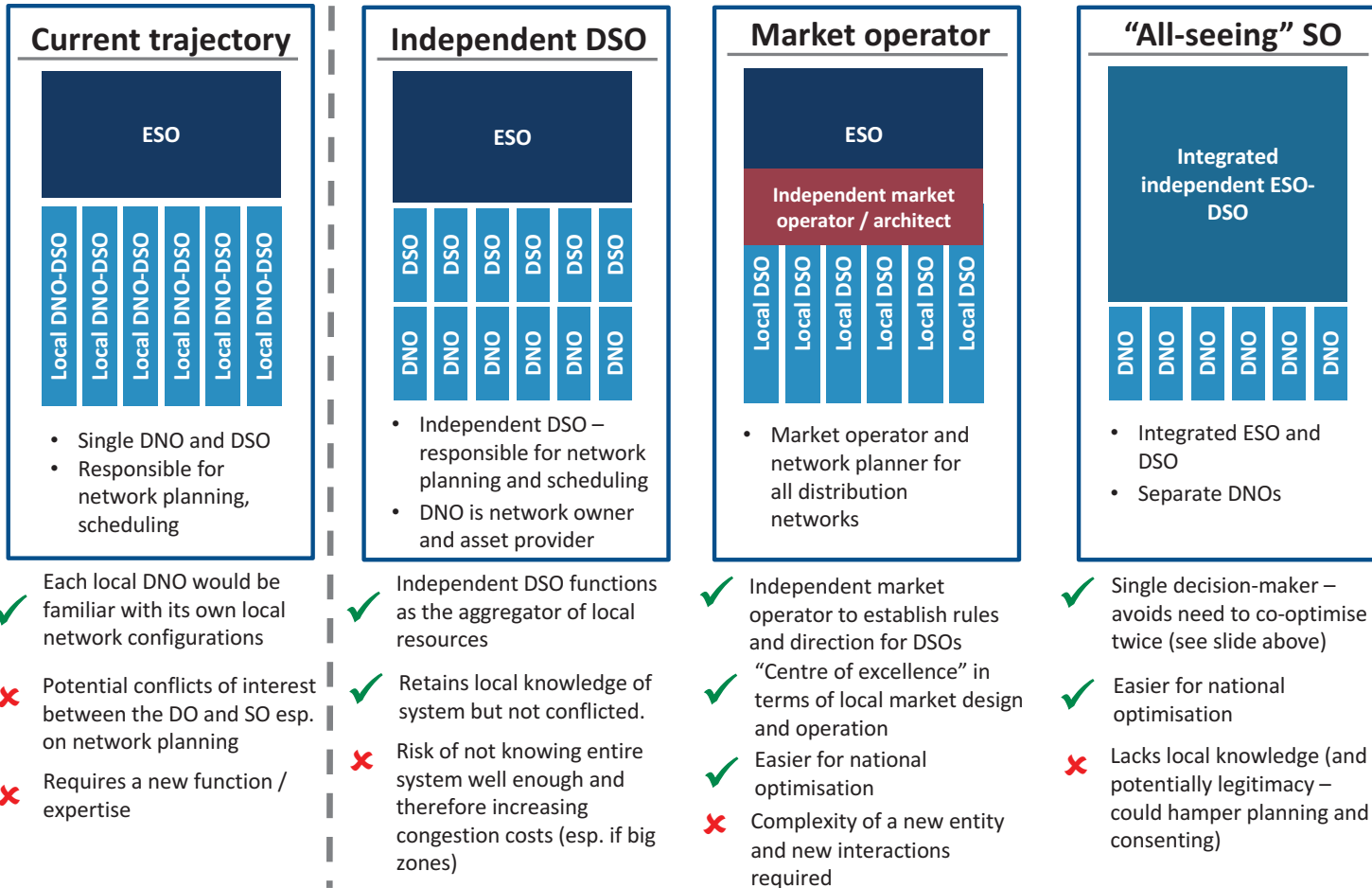
With hindsight, market design at the transmission level might have been easy...

	Transmission	Distribution
# of assets to manage	Hundreds	Thousands (millions?)
# of new assets p.a.	Few, large	Many, small
Regulation	Carefully planned	Difficult to regulate + limited experience of congestion mgmt.
Technical challenges	Low (losses)	High (losses, voltage limits & reverse flow issues)

... and to avoid repeating mistakes of past, new market design solutions likely to be needed for the distribution level

- Need for **more granular locational price signals** for participants – possible need for DLMPs?
- **Peer-to-peer trading** seductive, but unlikely to work...
- ...therefore **DSO unlikely to be “residual”, but will need to co- optimise local reserves + energy** - as per US style ISOs
- Technology to do “heavy lifting” decision making on behalf of small players – **no need for “super-engaged” consumers**

...and current institutional arrangements likely to need to change too, to mitigate natural “asset heavy” biases



Experts with impact™



Emerging market of the future: system operator perspectives

Frank Montiel

Executive Officer, Strategy and Markets

What has changed



Generation and demand mix



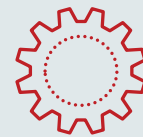
Weather impacting supply and demand



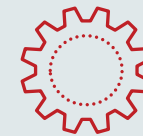
Falling wind and PV build costs and increased gas and coal operating costs



Rate of change



Operational challenges



Investment and operating risks

Future trends

- Ageing power plants and reduced demand growth
- Investment is required at the right place, right time and right type
- Integrated System Plan found that the least-cost replacement of thermal generation that progressively retires can be met by an efficient combination of:
 - Renewable energy
 - Energy storage (PHES and BESS)
 - Backup supply and peaking gas-powered generation
 - Increased transmission to facilitate efficient sharing of renewable energy, storage and backup supply

Challenges and opportunities

To maintain a secure
supply of electricity
to all consumers:

- Technical limits and power system requirements
- Valuing system services, flexibility and firming and creating efficient market-based mechanisms for procuring and deploying
- Flexible and adaptable market and regulatory constructs that respond quickly to changing needs
- Integration of DER
- Managed generation exits and preserving reliability during the transition
- Facilitating transmission expansion identified in the Integrated System Plan

The Energy Market of the Future: Challenges and Opportunities - Global Solution Provider's Perspective

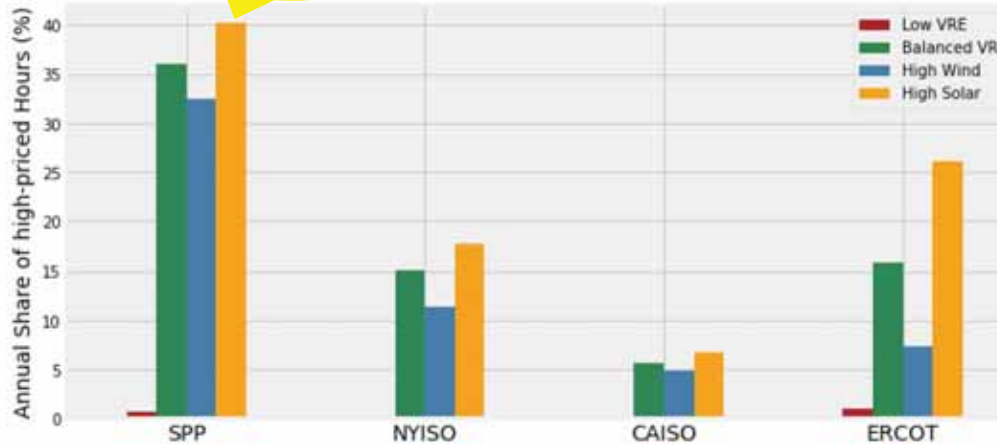
Ravi Pradhan, Siemens Digital Grid

Market & Solution – Valuation of Flexibility – “Highs” and “Lows” Wholesale energy prices

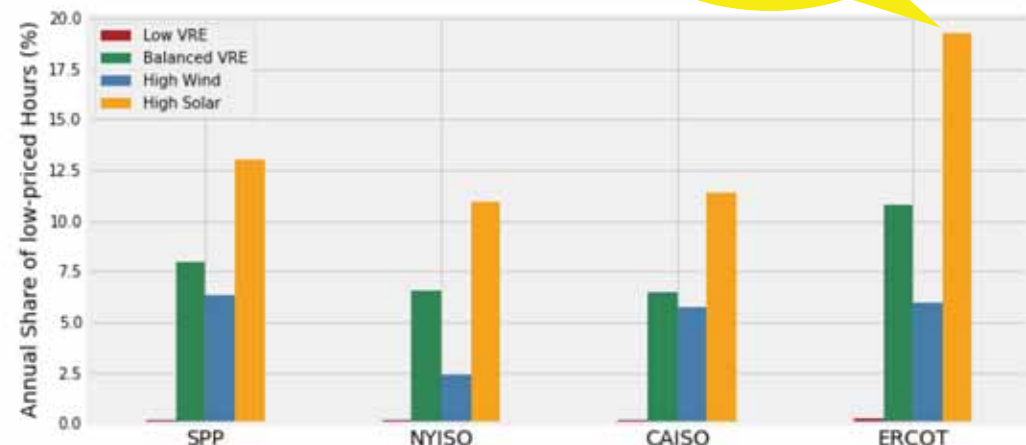


40% high priced hours

20% low priced hours



Source: LCG UPLAN-NPM simulation



Source: LCG UPLAN-NPM simulation

*Needs: flexible capacity and market valuation is the critical need.
Wholesale market solutions are available for use across the globe.
Market tariffs for adding products is slower than solution availability.*

Source: Impacts of High Variable Energy Futures on Wholesale Prices and Electric-Sector Decision Making.. Lawrence Berkley National Lab. May 2018

Common Challenges – Solution Space

....System Operators' need

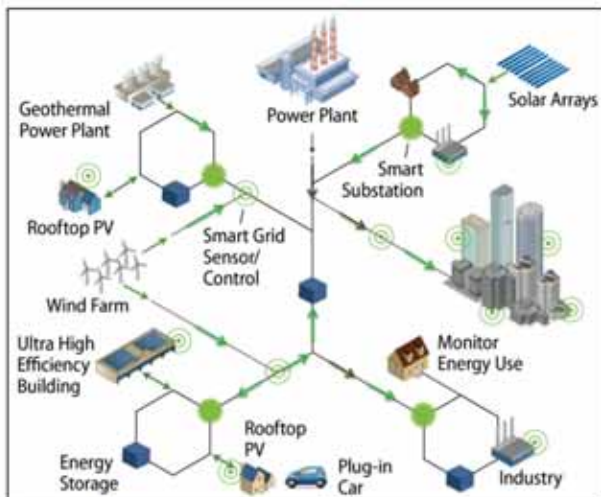


Figure ES-1. Illustrative view of 21st century power systems. NREL

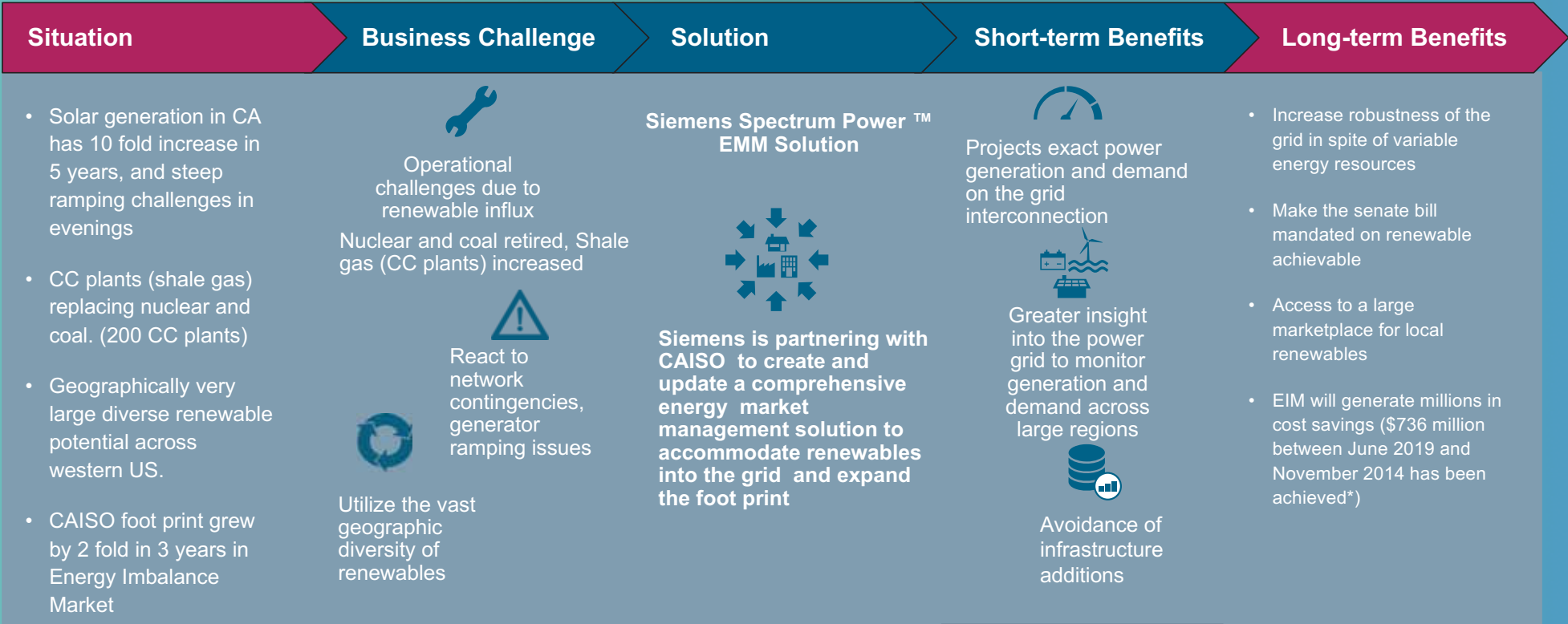
Source: www.NREL.gov/Publications

Table ES-1. Market Design Considerations Reviewed for Adequacy, Energy, and Ancillary Services

	Adequacy	Energy	Ancillary Services
Market Design Considerations Reviewed	Scarcity pricing	Dispatch resolution	Dynamic reserve requirements (secondary and tertiary reserves)
	Capacity markets	More frequent markets	Primary frequency response
	Capabilities markets	Ramp products	System inertia
	Capacity provision by renewable resources	Negative pricing	Voltage control
		Forecast integration	Co-optimization
	Dispatchable variable renewables	Ancillary service provision by renewable resources	

Solution providers for System and Market Operations: Our investments are predominantly in Optimization, Dispatch and Pricing of Energy & AS products. Adequacy remains largely a political and regulatory issue that evolves slower.

Case Study



*Source: www.WesternEIM.com April 2018

Decarbonization and decentralization

An isometric illustration of a sustainable city. The scene is set against a teal background. In the upper left, there is a large industrial building with a cooling tower and several wind turbines. To the right, a dense urban area is shown with various buildings, some featuring solar panels on their roofs. A central area includes a parking lot with several cars and a large cylindrical storage tank. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern, representing a decarbonized and decentralized energy system.

2x

electricity
consumption
by 2050

>50%

renewable
annual energy
by 2035

Urbanization and sustainability

An isometric illustration of a sustainable city. The scene is set against a teal background. In the upper left, there is a large white cooling tower and a factory building. To the right, several wind turbines are scattered across the landscape. The middle and right portions of the image are dominated by a dense cluster of white buildings of various heights and styles, some with solar panels on their roofs. Small green trees are interspersed among the buildings. In the lower middle, there is a white cylindrical structure, possibly a water tower or storage tank, and a small parking lot with several cars. The overall impression is one of a modern, green, and sustainable urban environment.

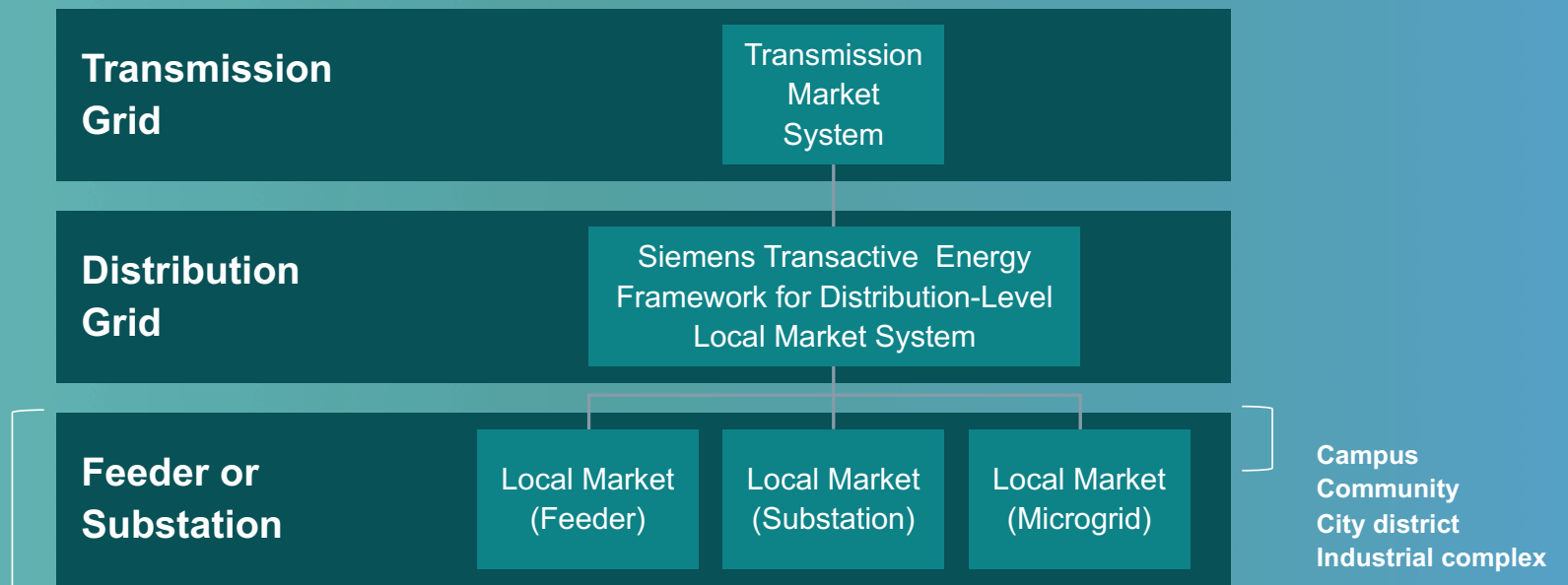
70%

of global
population
will live in
cities by 2050

36%

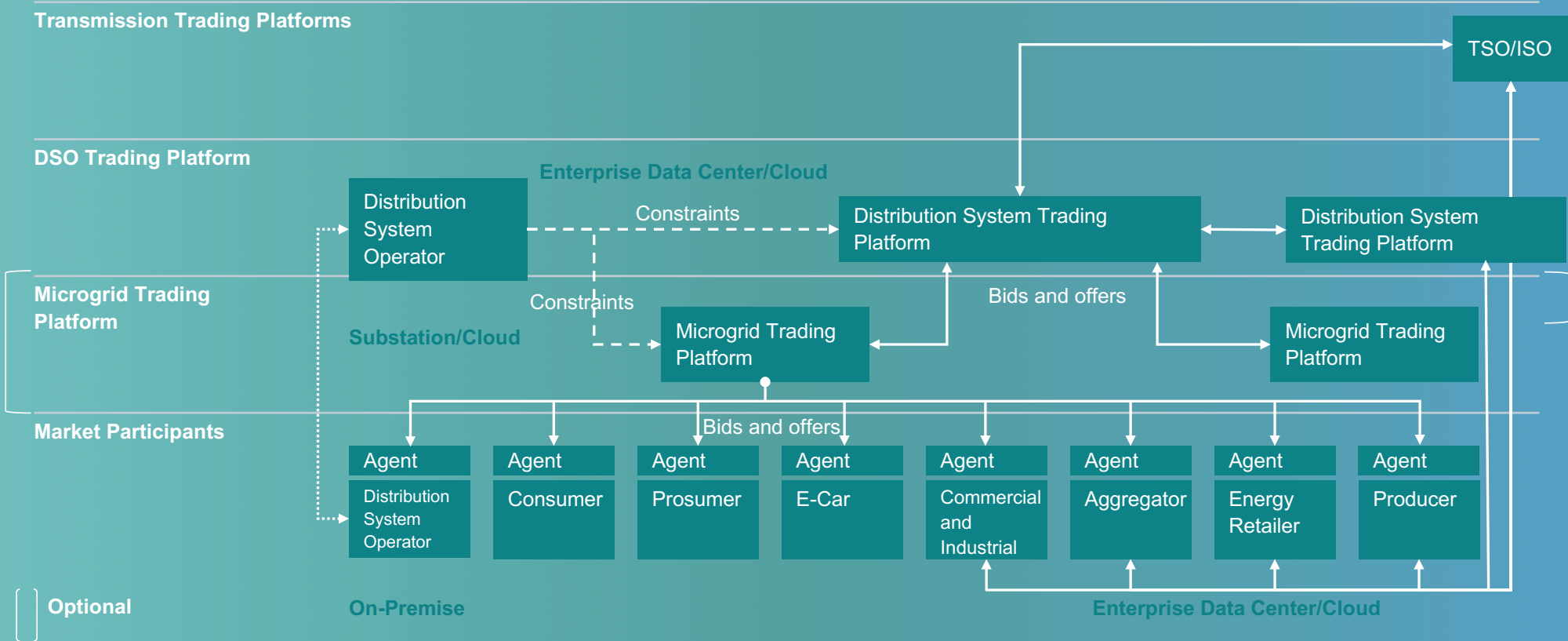
of energy
consumed by
buildings

Transactive Energy System Approach 3-layer Market Structure



Optional

Energy landscape within a transactive energy system



Grid Connected

1000000
1000000
1000000

SIEMENS

Ingenuity for life

Thank you

Vote on which question to answer

What are the lessons learned from the past that we can draw on to face changes in an effective manner?

Does price still matter in a world of low marginal cost resources?

In a world of ever changing operational needs and rapid advancements in technologies, how do we ensure market design stays flexible to meet those changing needs?

Vote on which question to answer

How will the wholesale market straddle the need to integrate distribution level assets on one hand with an opportunity to gain efficiencies through increasing footprints and harmonize market design across different regions?

Can wholesale market operators effectively co-exist with distribution system operators?

If you had a blank sheet of paper to design tomorrow's market, what would it look like?

Vote on which question to answer

What is your vision on how to meet resource adequacy in the future? What role will a capacity auction play in that future?

How do markets effectively address the exit of non-economic assets that provide other benefits (e.g. jobs, clean attributes)?

Should the wholesale address and include externalities? If yes, how?

Start the presentation to see live content. Still no live content? Install the app or get help at PollEv.com/app



EXPERIENCE AND THOUGHTS ABOUT BRIGHT SPARK PROGRAM

Juan Pablo Avalos V.

Head of Research, Development and Innovation Department, National Electric Coordinator

APEX Conference 2019

October 2019, Toronto, Canada

AGENDA

1 **About Chilean ISO and
The National Grid**

2 **Energy Transition in
Chile**

3 **Bright Sparks Program**

AGENDA

1 **About Chilean ISO and
The National Grid**

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Chile**

3 **Bright Sparks Program**

NATIONAL ELECTRIC COORDINATOR (Chilean ISO)



Independent technical organization in charge of the operation of the national grid and the energy market

- ✓ Responsible for ensuring a secure, reliable and economic energy supply
- ✓ Guaranteeing open access to the transmission systems.

Annual budget around US\$ 50 Million and 300 employees.

OTHER FUNCTIONS

- 1 Wholesale energy, capacity & ancillary service markets
- 2 Long-term planning proposal for transmission expansions
- 3 International bidding process for transmission projects
- 4 Market competition monitoring
- 5 **Promote innovation and R&D**



Critical analysis of the grid and market operation performance.

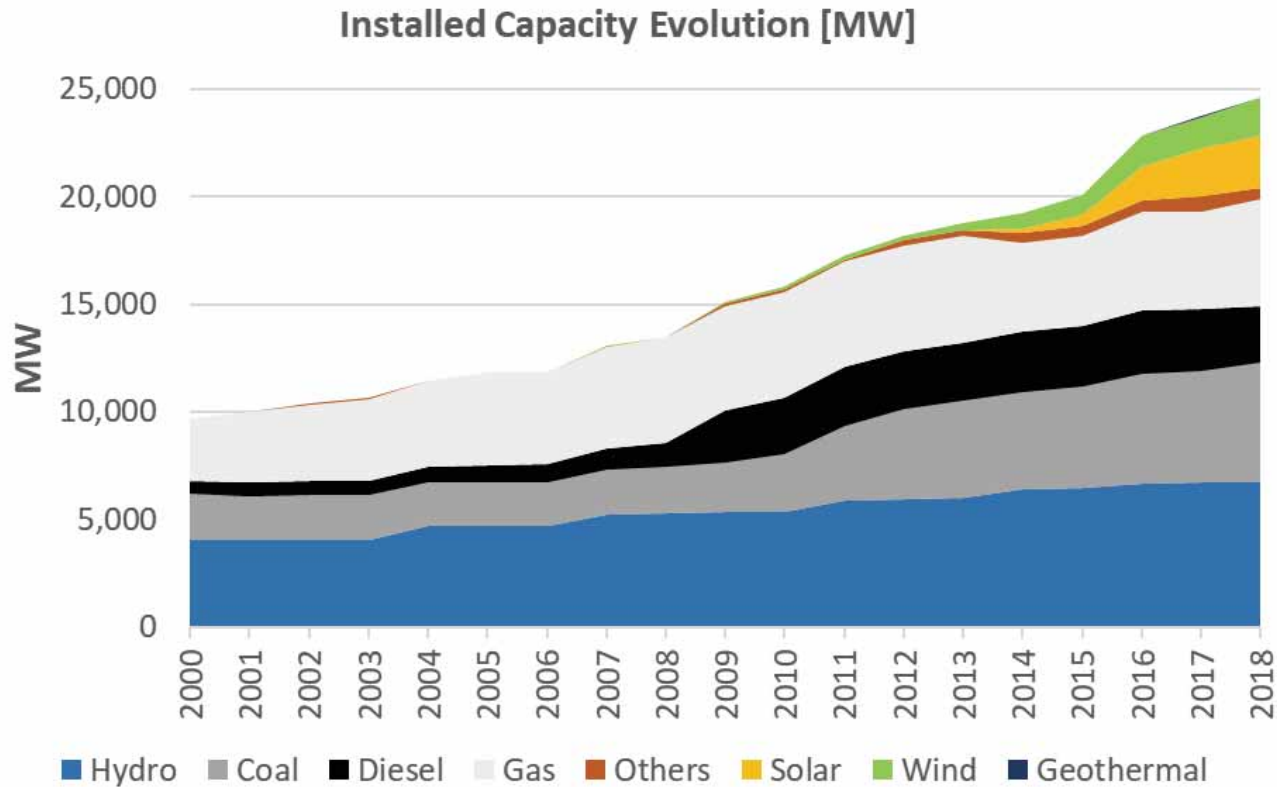


Incorporation of new technologies to system as well as to our processes



Share knowledge and experiences with others ISO/TSO and R&D Centers

ELECTRIC SYSTEM – 2018

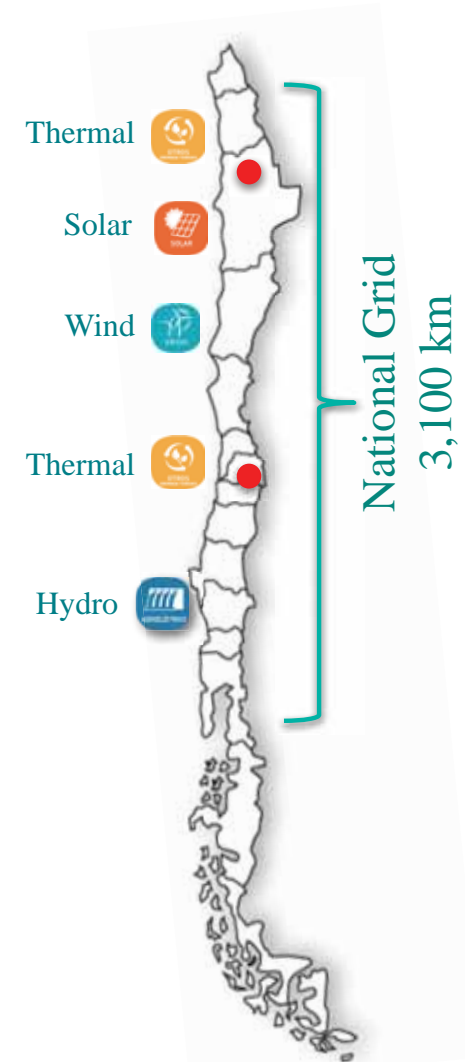


Installed Capacity: 24,622 MW

Peak Demand: 10,626 MW

Energy growth: 3.1 %

Transmission Lines: 33,854 km



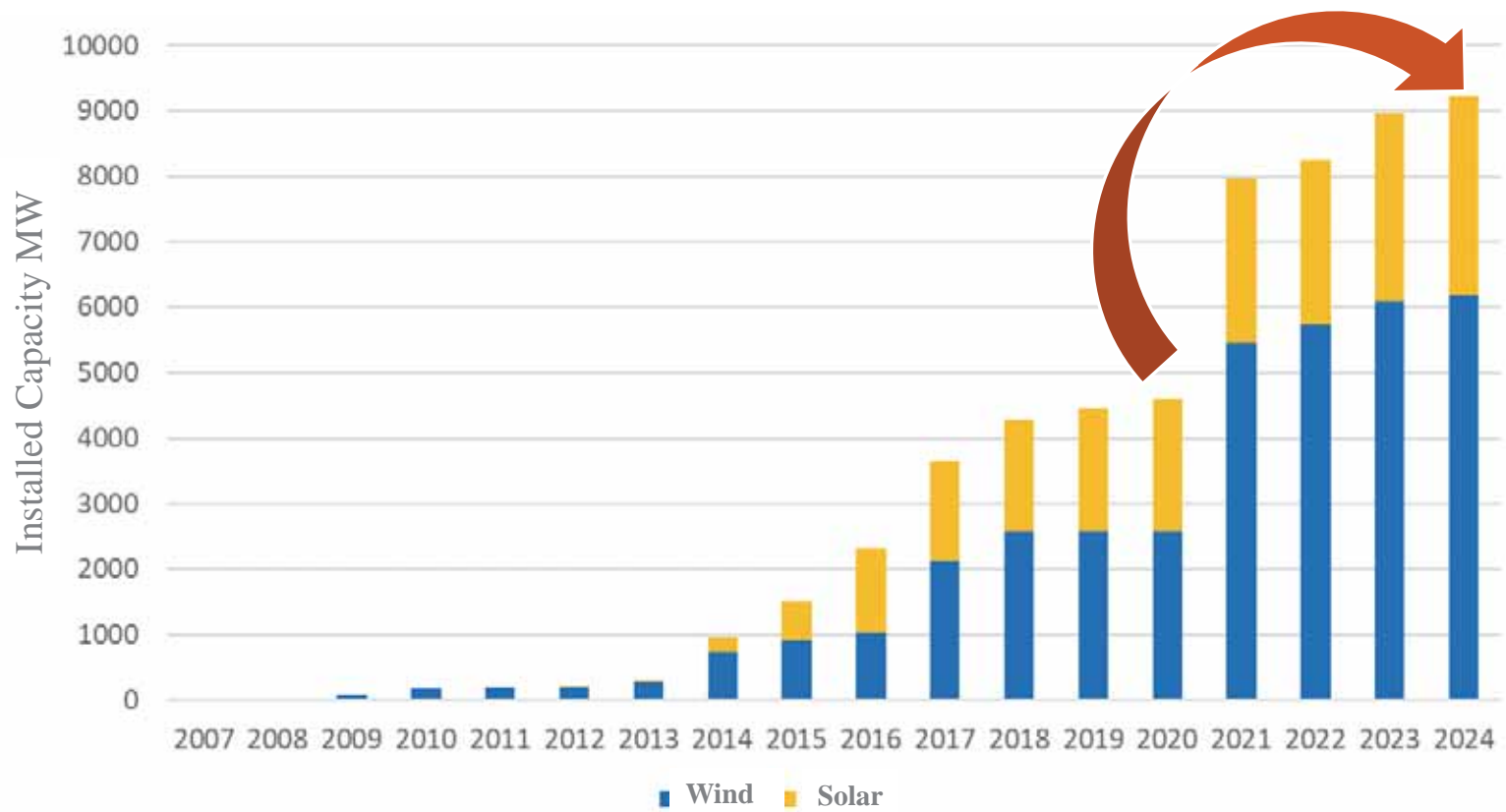
AGENDA

1 About Chilean ISO and
The National Grid

2 Energy Transition in
Chile

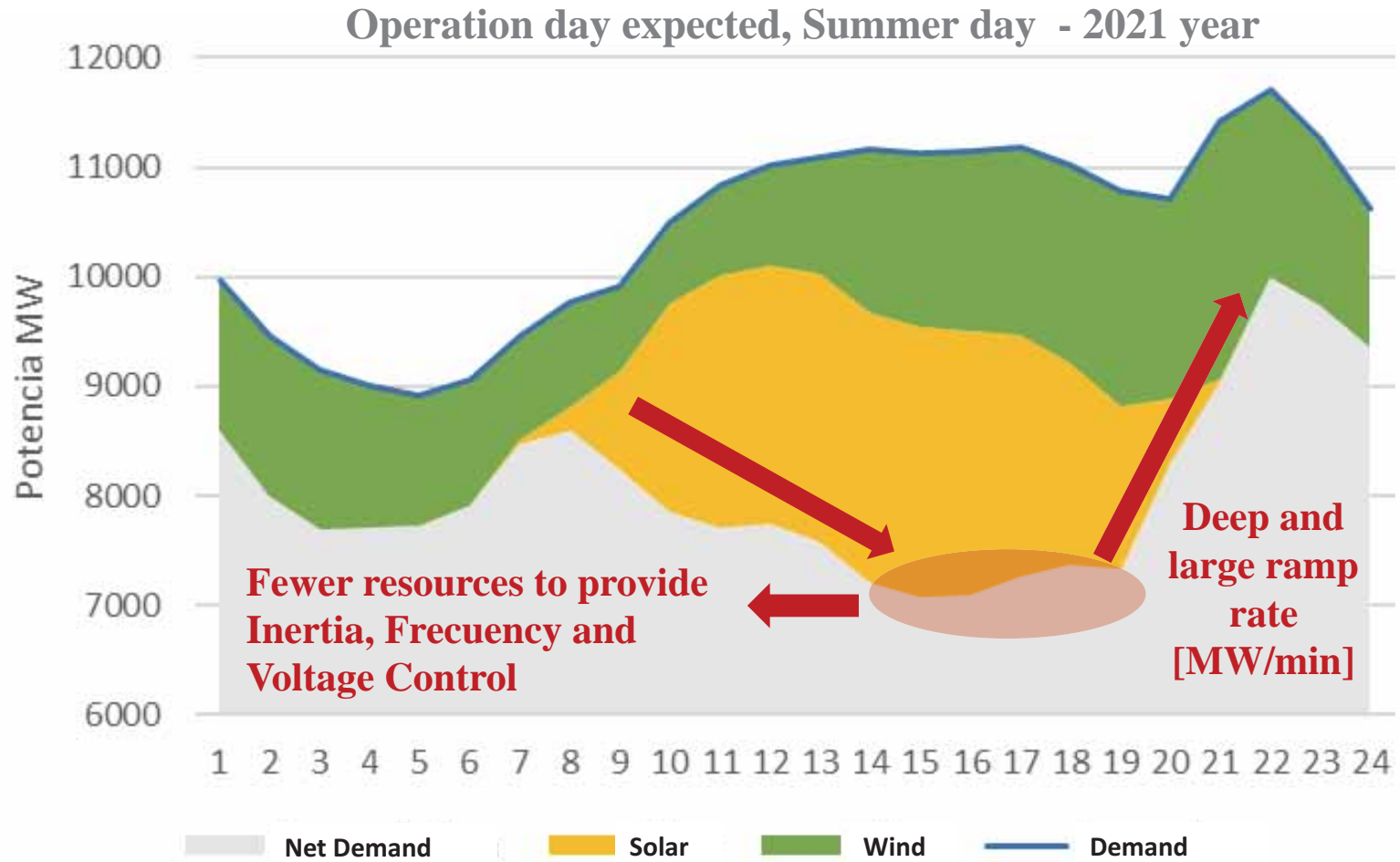
3 Bright Sparks Program

Fast increase of wind and solar energy in Chilean Electricity System

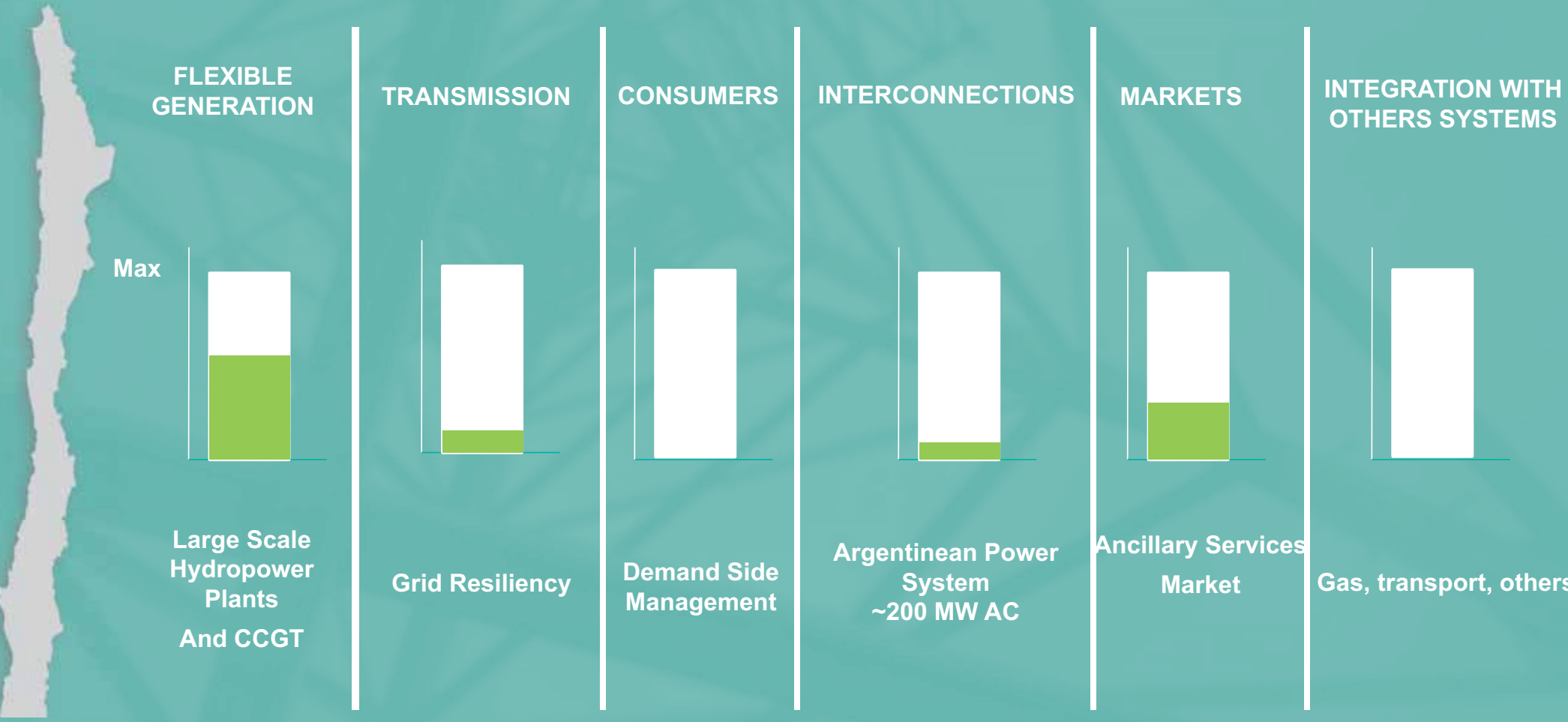


Fuente: Plan de Expansión de Transmisión, Obras comprometidas, 29 de diciembre 2017, CNE

Need of More Flexibility



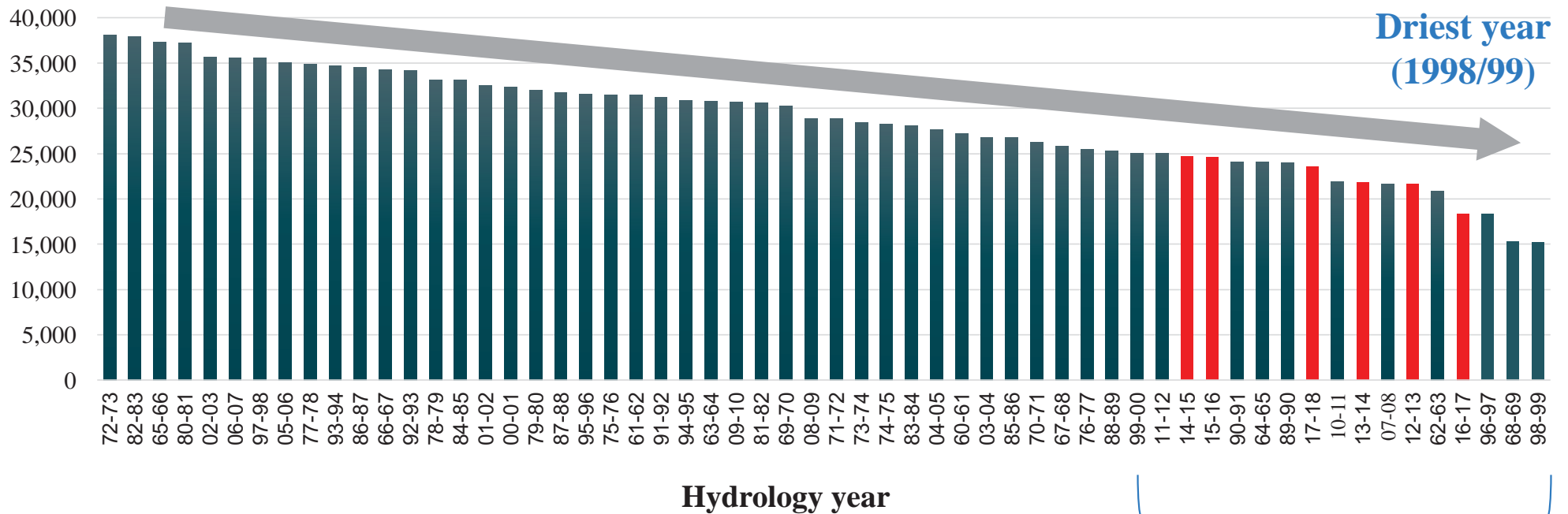
National Grid Flexibility Sources



Hydrology Variability

Wettest year (1972/73)

Annual Energy of Hydro Inflow [GWh]
Period 1960-2019

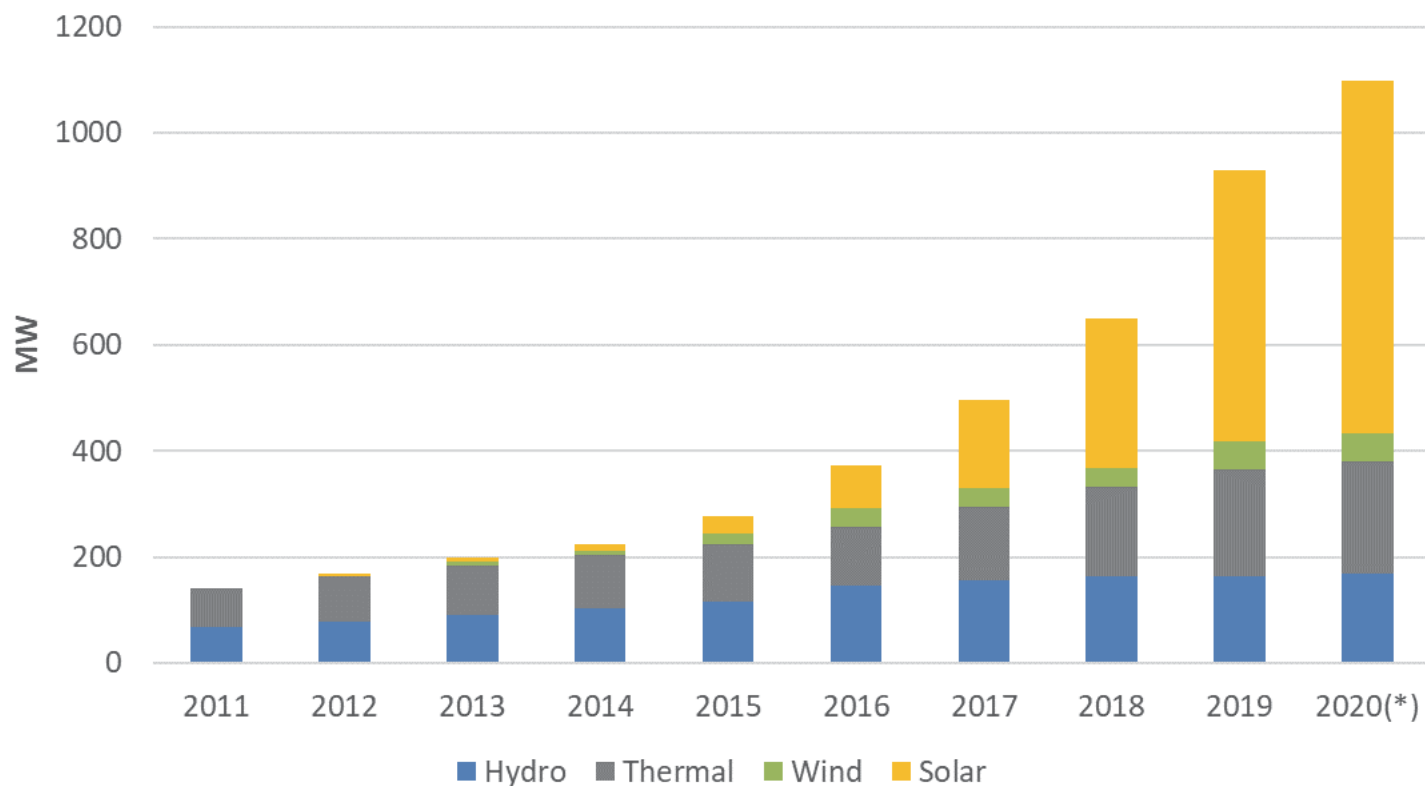


Last 6 years (2013-2019) were the driest in the past 60 years



Fast Increase of Distributed Energy Resources

Installed Capacity Evolution
Distributed Generation up to 9 MW



Government
Announcements for 2018-
2022 period:

- Increase by 4 times the capacity of small generation (<300kW).
- Increase EV penetration by 10 times.

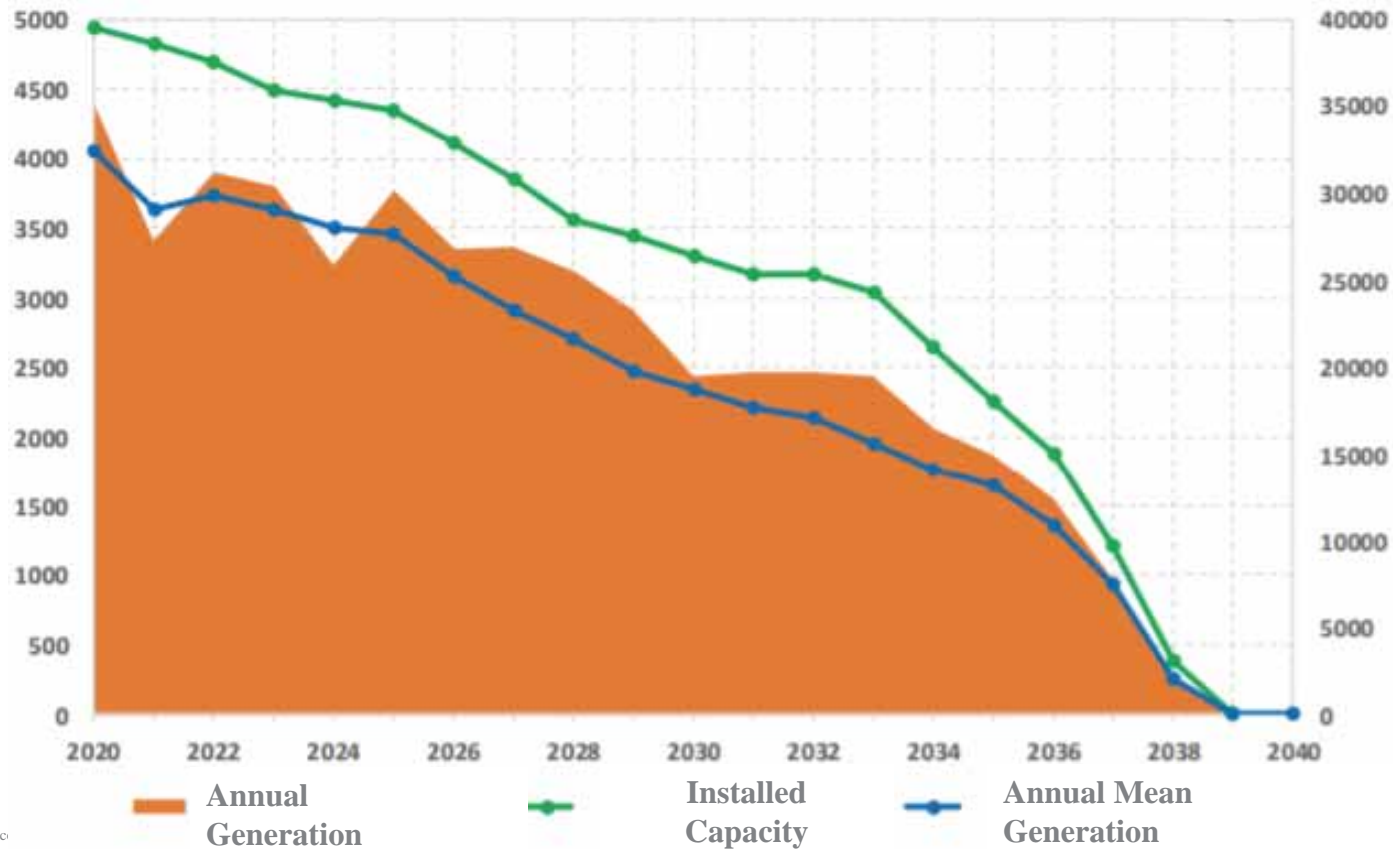
(*): Projects under development

Decarbonization Plan

Decarbonization Plan based on plants lifetime

Installed Capacity [MW]

Annual Coal Generation [MWh]





To sum up: the Chilean market and system operation is changing rapidly

Innovation is key to take agile decisions under uncertainty and to keep a reliable system and affordable power market during the energy transition

INNOVATION IN THE ENERGY TRANSITION



1 INNOVATION MANAGEMENT

2 RELATIONSHIP WITH MARKET PARTICIPANTS, R&D CENTERS, ISO/TSO

3 MARKET TOOLS AND MODELS IMPROVEMENTS

4 PILOTS PROJECTS

INNOVATION IN THE ENERGY TRANSITION



1

INNOVATION MANAGEMENT

 Internal assessment

 Innovation Challenges through Design Thinking methodologies:



Power System Resilience



Distributed Energy Resources



Energy Data Management



New Business Models in Distribution Sector

INNOVATION IN THE ENERGY TRANSITION



2

RELATIONSHIP WITH MARKET PARTICIPANTS, R&D CENTERS, ISO/TSO

- ④ Assessment of ancillary services capacity of a 110MW solar power plant (First Solar and R&D Center ENGIE Laborelec)
- ④ Research project for determine competition conditions in Ancillary Services Market
 - ④ Research Projects Sponsorship:
 - 💡 Modelling Energy Storage Systems in Long Term Optimization Models
 - 💡 Develop of a Synthetic Inertia Optimal System to Wind Power Plants
 - 💡 Wind Forecasting Systems

3

MARKET TOOLS AND MODELS IMPROVEMENTS

- ④ Wind and Solar Centralized Forecasting through an optimal combination of different forecast sources (Machine Learning).
- ④ Improve of hydro Inflow forecasting, through basin physics model and numerical weather models
 - ④ Upgrade of the hydrothermal coordination optimization model to represent flexibility requirements and the hydrology uncertainty representation
 - ④ Market platform for short-term bidding process of ancillary services
 - ④ Real Time Simulation Lab (RTDS)

INNOVATION IN THE ENERGY TRANSITION



4

PILOTS PROJECTS

- ④ New approach to communication systems amongst Control Centers after disasters.
- ④ Data management and real time monitoring of generation plants up to 9 MW.
- ④ System faults characterization through machine learning
- ④ Blockchain (Fuels Declaration and RE Certificates)
- ④ Ancillary Services from Demand Side Response

AGENDA

1 About Chilean ISO and
The National Grid

2 Energy Transition in
Chile

3 Bright Sparks Program

WHAT THE BRIGHT SPARK PROGRAM DOES REPRESENT?



Valuable recognition for my work and career at the Chilean ISO.



We are going in the correct direction.



Global vision and the opportunity for learning best practices from APEX members and the others Bright Spark.



This recognition is a result of a support network: the family, friends and workmates.

EXPERIENCE AND THOUGHTS ABOUT BRIGHT SPARK PROGRAM



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Juan Pablo Avalos V.

Head of Research, Development and Innovation Department, National Electric Coordinator

juan.avalos@coordinador.cl

APEX Conference 2019

October 2019, Toronto, Canada

Who ultimately makes a market successful?

Market Designer/Operator Policy Maker Regulator Investors Buyer/Customers

Start the presentation to see live content. Still no live content? Install the app or get help at PollEv.com/app

What is most important to the consumer?

Affordable

Reliable

Environmentally
Conscience

All of the above

Different for
different
consumers

Which technology will be the most disruptive?

PV
Technology

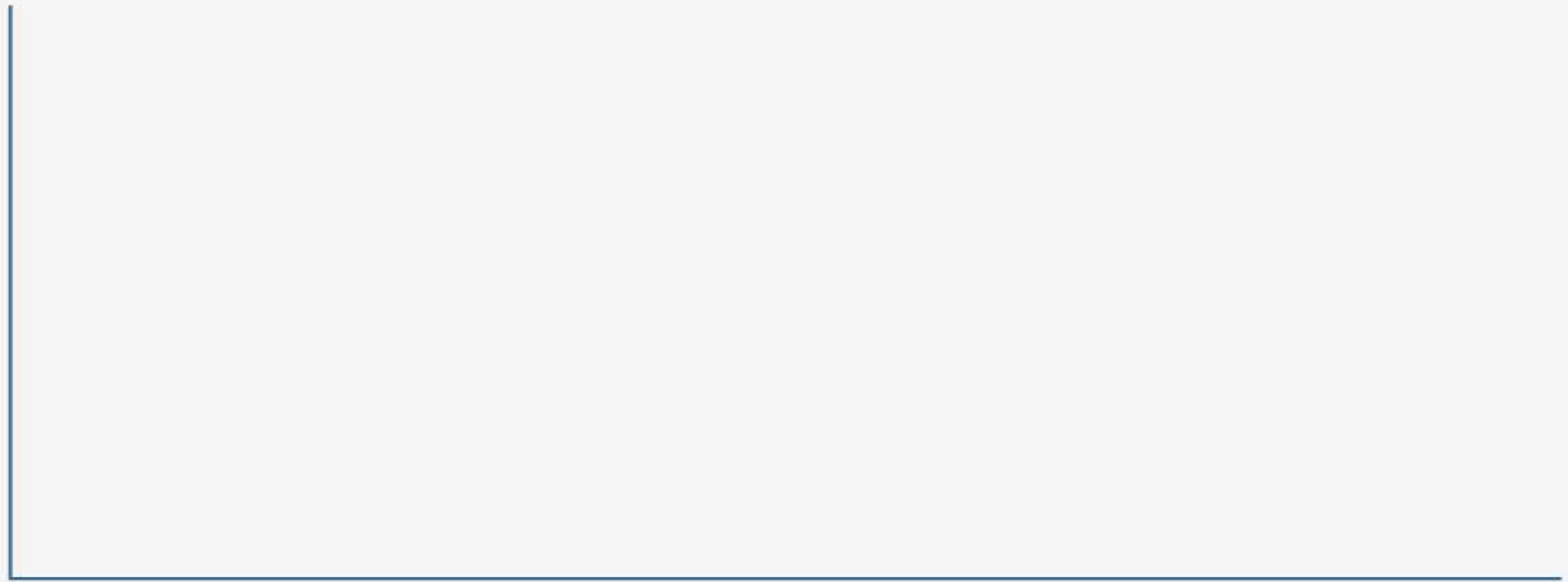
DER

DR

Storage

None of
these, just
pace of
transition

Did you think the way Bright Sparks were presented - separated spotlights for each speaker & the Bright Sparks Alumni panel - was effective?



1 - not at all effective

2 - mostly ineffective

3 - neither effective or ineffective

4 - somewhat effective

5 - very effective

Did you think that the interactive workshops were effective?

1 - not at
all
effective

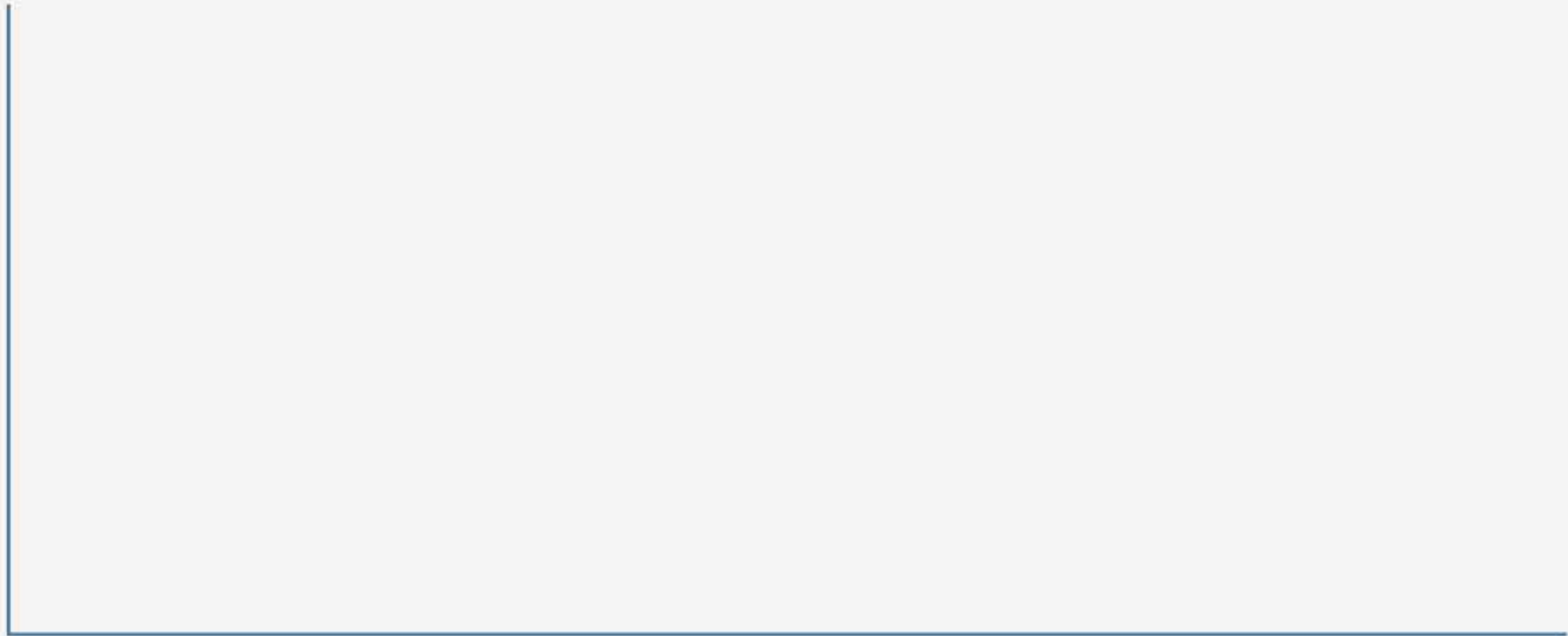
2 - mostly
ineffective

3 - neither
effective
or
ineffective

4 -
somewhat
effective

5 - very
effective

Did you think that the virtual panel - conducted through video conference was effective?



1 - not at all effective

2- mostly ineffective

3 - neither effective or ineffective

4 - somewhat effective

5 - very effective