

Spring 2024

Reserves and reserve markets

Basic Concepts

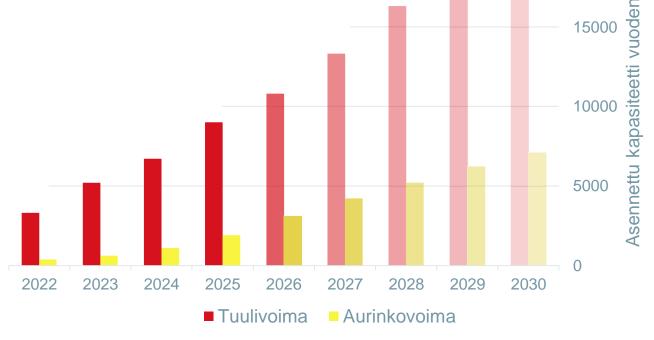
FINGRID

Energy transition is ongoing

• Wind and Solar production is increasing rapidly. Share of traditional flexible electricity generation in the grid is decreasing. Electricity consumption will increase 50% by 2030.

• Wind is participating in the reserve markets relatively little. Currently solar is not participating at all. New consumption units are also desired to join the markets.

 Utilizing flexibility will contain grid fees, balancing costs, and creates additional revenue streams.



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Balancing electricity production and consumption

- Electricity must be always produced and consumed equal amounts.
- Market participants try to balance their electricity consumption and production in the electricity markets (Day-Ahead and Intraday)
- Fingrid as a system operator balances the system in real time with the reserve products that are procured from the reserve markets.



Reserves in general

- There are both manual and automatic reserves five different reserve products that can regulate the balance both directions
- Faster automatic reserves activate automatically based on the grid frequency or by a signal sent by Fingrid.
 - Frequency-controlled reserves respond to sudden changes in the grid
- Manual reserve products are activated by the order of Fingrid's Balance Management
- Manual and signal activated reserves free faster frequency-controlled reserves to be used again

Reserve markets

- Fingrid procures reserves market based. Fingrid creates the demand, and the market participants create the supply. Competition promotes efficiency.
 - Reserve markets are marginally priced: the most expensive accepted bid determines the price for all volume
 - > The one with lowest cost of providing the reserves gains the most profit
- Capacity and Energy markets
 - On the Capacity Markets the reserve provider upkeeps reserve capacity the amount they have sold. The compensation is settled based on the capacity. Some products also have an energy activation compensation.
 - On the Energy Markets reserves are activated. The compensation is settled based on the activated energy.
- Access to Nordic and European reserve markets

Reserve products

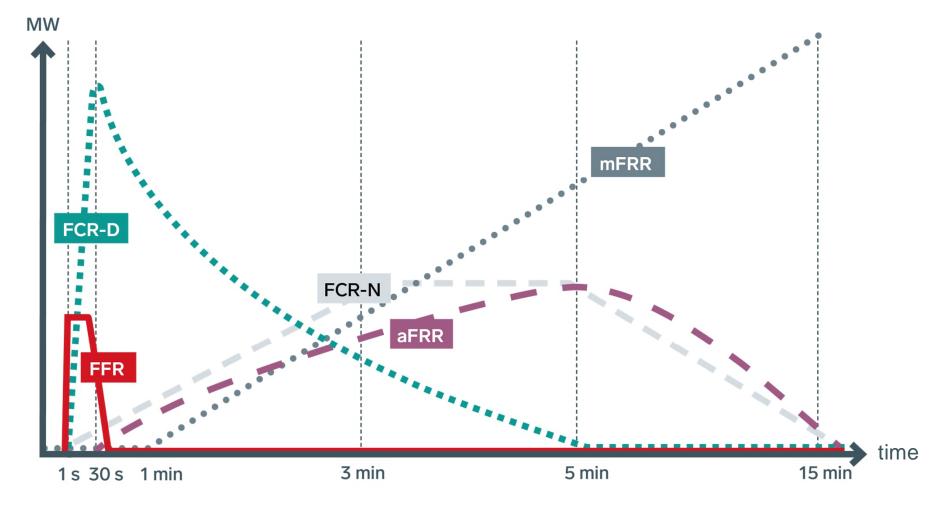
Additional revenue streams

		Reserve product		Activation time	Activation capability	Fingrid's obligation 2024	Prices 2023	Minimum bid size
Hz	{	FFR	Fast Frequency Reserve	1 s	5 - 30 s	0 – 60 MW	47 €/MW	1 MW
		FCR-D up	Frequency Containment Reserve for Disturbances, Up Regulation	<10 s	1 h**	295 MW	12 €/MW	1 MW
		FCR-D down	Frequency Containment Reserve for Disturbances, Down Regulation	<10 s	1 h**	240 MW	14 €/MW	1 MW
		FCR-N	Frequency Containment Reserve for Normal Operation	3 min	1 h	122 MW	36 €/MW	0,1 MW
٧ <u>.</u>		aFRR up	Automatic Frequency Restoration Reserve, Up Regulation	5 min	1 h	46 – 62 MW	42 €/MW	1 MW
		aFRR down	Automatic Frequency Restoration Reserve, Down Regulation	5 min	1 h	46 – 62 MW	30 €/MW	1 MW
		mFRR up	Manual Frequency Restoration Reserve, Up Regulation	15 min	1 h	880 – 1300 MW	24 €/MW	1 MW
	l	mFRR down	Manual Frequency Restoration Reserve, Down Regulation	15 min	1 h	300 – 350 MW	18 €/MW	1 MW

^{*} Volume weighted average price for the reserves procured from Finland

^{**} For Limited Energy Resources (LER) 20 min

Activation principles of reserve products



Reserve procurement is forecasted to increase



- 800 MW → 2000+ MW for each hour
- mFRR capacity is used in preparation of dimensioning fault
- FCR-D down procurement continues to grow
- The need of FFR increases during hours of low inertia
- Additionally, energy activations are predicted to increase

What is required to participate in the reserve markets?

Technical implementation – asset regulation capabilities and automation

4 Control room, particularly for mFRR energy market

2 Asset **prequalification test** together with Fingrid (automatic reserves)

Signing the reserve contract, standard contracts on Fingrid web site

Information exchange, partly real time data transfer

Daily **trading**.

Possible to use service a provider

More information:

https://www.fingrid.fi/en/electricity-market/reserves_and_balancing/

Summary

- Flexible production and consumption can provide reserves. Wind and solar production and consumption is needed in the reserve markets.
- Utilizing flexibility curbs TSO fees and balancing costs. Participation enables earning opportunities.
- Consider Reserve capabilities already during investment phase
 - 1. Remote control capabilities
 - 2. SCADA connection and real time data exchange
 - 3. All operative contracts to include reserve use

More information on Fingrid web site

Contact us!

- About reserves
 - https://www.fingrid.fi/en/electricity-market/reserves_and_balancing/
- Fast Frequency Reserve (FFR)
 - https://www.fingrid.fi/en/electricity-market/reserves_and_balancing/fast-frequency-reserve/
- Frequency containment reserves (FCR)
 - https://www.fingrid.fi/en/electricity-market/reserves_and_balancing/frequency-containment-reserves/
- Automatic frequency restoration reserve (aFRR)
 - https://www.fingrid.fi/en/electricity-market/reserves_and_balancing/automatic-frequency-restorationreserve/
- Balancing energy and balancing capacity markets (mFRR)
 - https://www.fingrid.fi/en/electricity-market/reserves_and_balancing/balancing-energy-and-balancingcapacity-markets/
- Reserve Trading and Information Exchange
 - https://www.fingrid.fi/en/electricity-market/reserves_and_balancing/reserve-trading-and-informationexchange/
- Market data
 - https://www.fingrid.fi/en/electricity-market-information/reserve-market-information/
 - https://data.fingrid.fi/
- Reserve product pages contain market introductions and standard contracts

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