External

Slow Reserve: Market Design Specifications

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Background

Slow Reserve (SR) is primarily aimed at reacting to post-fault disturbances to restore energy imbalances to +/- 0.2Hz within 15 minutes of a loss event (generation or demand). For Negative Slow Reserve (NSR), units are instructed to increase demand or decrease generation in full within 15 minutes. The inverse is true for Positive Slow Reserve (PSR).

This document provides an overview of the market design specifications for SR, with a focus on the elements which have an impact on the Enduring Auction Capability (EAC) system.

Market Design Specifications

Design Element	Specification
Service(s)	Slow Reserve (SR)
Directions (Products)	Positive and Negative
Type of Product Procured	Capacity (MW)
Service Window	Flexible service windows. Minimum duration of two hours, followed by additional (optional) 30-minute services windows.
Auction Frequency	Daily

Design Element	Specification
Locational Granularity	Single GB-wide service
Gate Opening	14:00 pm BST / GMT D-15
Gate Closure	14:00 pm BST / GMT D-1
Availability of Results within the EAC	By 14:30 pm BST / GMT D-1
Publication of Results on the Data Portal - Under Normal Operations	By 14:45 pm BST / GMT D-1
Eligibility	Both BM and non-BM providers
Aggregation	Units can aggregate per GSP Group
Minimum Sell Order Bid Size	0 MW
Maximum Sell Order Bid Size	Prequalified Volume
Minimum Buy Order Bid Size	0 MW
Maximum Buy Order Bid Size	3000 MW
Tick Size	1 MW
Objective Function	Welfare Maximisation
Pricing Rules	• One market clearing price per product per service window (Uniform Pricing). • Cost Minimisation
Splitting	• For a given Service Window, splitting is allowed only across Positive and Negative Slow Reserve

Design Element	Specification
Bid Curtailment Rules	• On the sell-side, curtailment is determined by the user. • On the buy-side, all orders are fully curtailable.
Co-optimisation (sell-side)	• Co-optimisation of Slow Reserve with Balancing Reserve, Quick Reserve, Dynamic Containment, Dynamic Moderation, and Dynamic Regulation. • Providers can specify that a set of curtailable orders within a Basket are mutually exclusive: the sum of the acceptance ratios of these orders shouldn't exceed 1. These orders are named Substitutable Child Orders.
Co-optimisation (buy-side)	• Co-optimisation with other Services is possible using Substitutable Orders.
Buy Order Structure	Same as all existing services within the EAC.
Looping of Buy Orders	A Buy Order may optionally indicate a Joined Family, which associates the Buy Order with one or more other non-Concomitant Buy Orders defined on the same Auction Product. Joined Buy Orders must be accepted with the same acceptance ratio.
Sell Order Structure	Same as all existing services within EAC
Number of Baskets	325 Baskets per unit per auction for in total: • 100 baskets per unit per auction for SR • 100 baskets per unit per auction for QR • 100 baskets per unit per auction for BR • 25 baskets per unit per auction for DC, DM and DR
Number of Parent Orders per Basket	1 Parent per Basket
Number of Child Orders per Basket	10 Child Orders per Basket

Design Element	Specification
Number of Substitutable Child Orders per Basket	10 Substitutable Child Orders per Basket
Number of Substitutable Families per Basket	1 Substitutable Family per Basket
Looping	Allowed for Baskets, including for non-consecutive service windows.
Technical Minimum Prices	£0
Technical Maximum Prices	£999.99
Accuracy, precision and rounding	Volumes are rounded to the closest integer on the sell side and rounding residuals distributed to the buy side. Prices are rounded up to the closest multiple of 0.01£/MWh
Tie-break rules	Pseudo-random tie-breaks