#### **Public**

This session will be recorded and published.

Please submit all questions via slido using the QR code or #1887973.

## November 2025 Response and Reserve Webinar

Locational Procurement

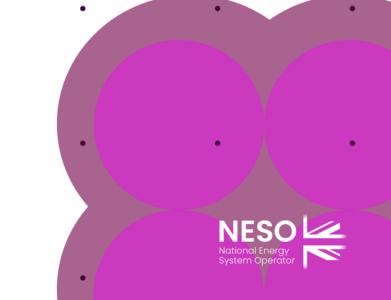




Slido #1887973

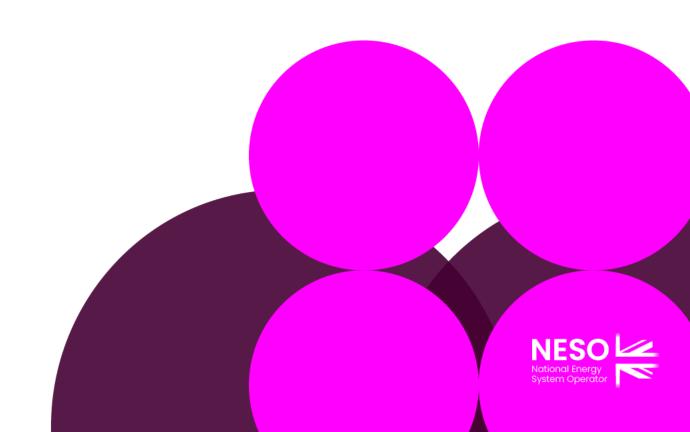
## Agenda

- Recap: Drivers & Key Principles
- Proposed Market Design
- Quantitative Analysis Results
- Next Steps
- Q&A



## Recap

Drivers & Key Principles



## **Drivers for Locational Procurement**

Network Constraints

Transmission level

Distribution level

Stability

Angle and frequency stability

System resilience

Our goal is to incorporate details regarding the physical transmission layer into the ancillary service market, enabling the procurement of such services where they are feasible.



## **Benefits of Locational Procurement**

The expected benefits include:



Reduction of repositioning costs and actions within day.



Fewer repositioning actions reduces complexity of scheduling and dispatch processes, reducing operational risk.



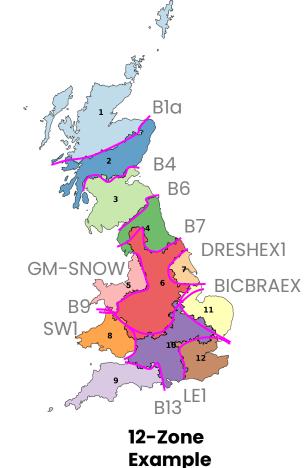
Improvement to market signals in investment and dispatch timeframes.



## **Zones & Unit Aggregation**

- The following principles are followed to set the new zones:
  - Transmission Constraint Alignment
  - Market Liquidity
  - Operational Simplicity
- Participants are permitted to aggregate units at the zone level.
- Little or no change to participant's existing EAC bidding process.







## **Design Building Blocks**

Transfer Limits

How much can we transfer between zones?

How much do we need globally and locally per service?



Can we use service capacity procured in one zone to meet the requirements of another zone? How should this be accounted for?

Service Requirements

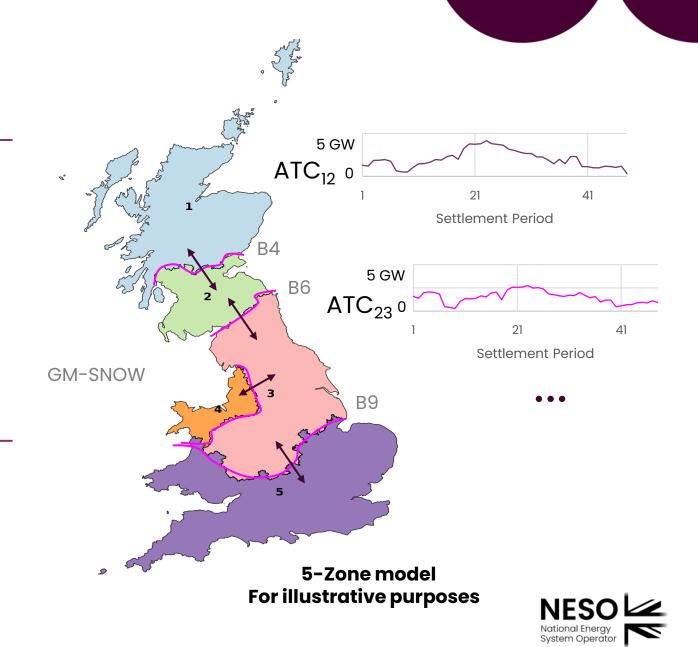


Multi-zone Transfer Rules



## **Transfer Limits**

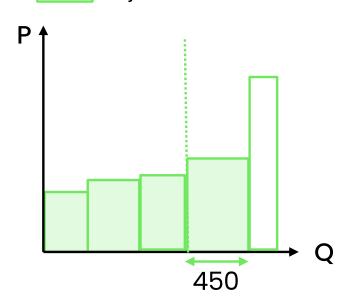
- Transfer limits are represented by Available Transfer Capacity (ATC).
- It is a time-varying estimate of the maximum allowable flow between two zones, for the purpose of ancillary services delivery.
- The clearing algorithm will ensure that ATC is allocated to most valuable service (s).



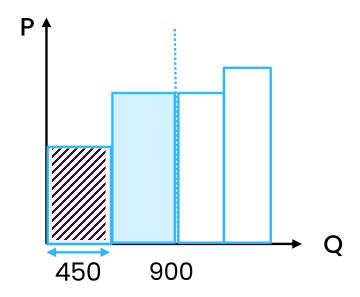


#### **Exchange**

Requirement Zone 1
Accepted Zone 1
Rejected Zone 1



 Requirement Zone 2
Accepted Zone 2
Rejected Zone 2



Туре	Zone	Quantity
Local	1	1000
Local	2	900
ATC	1-2 / 2-1	500

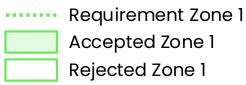
Total Procurement = 1900 MW

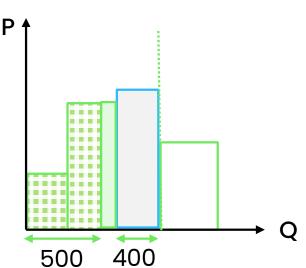




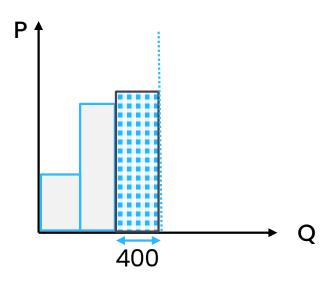


#### **Sharing**





 Requirement Zone 2
Accepted Zone 2
Rejected Zone 2



Туре	Zone	Quantity
Local	1	1000
Local	2	900
ATC	1-2 / 2-1	500

Total Procurement = 1000 MW

Procured from another zone

Available for Zones 1 and 2. Procured in Zone 1

Available for Zones 1 and 2. Procured in Zone 2



## Service Requirements

#### **Unlocalised Requirement**

#### **Localised Requirement**

#### Global demand

As specified today (quantity and price). No geographical considerations. Can be met by units in any zone.

#### **Local demand**

For a particular zone. Must be met by units in the zone, or by **sharing or exchanging** of the service from units located in other zones, provided sufficient ATC.

#### Min/Max limits

Minimum and maximum quantities per zone or groups of zones. Must be met by units in the zone or in the group.

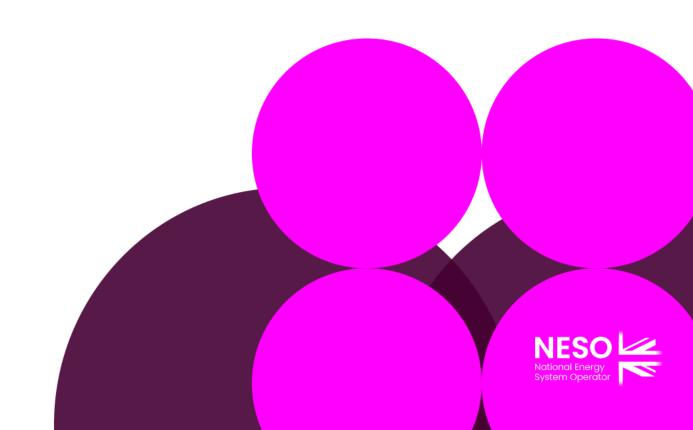


## **Proposed Market Design**

Key Design Element	ment Reserve Respon	
Service Requirements	<ul> <li>Unlocalised requirements         represented as global demand.</li> <li>Localised requirements         represented as local demand.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Unlocalised requirements         represented as global demand.</li> <li>Localised requirements         represented as minimum and         maximum limits per zone or         groups of zones.</li> </ul>
Transfer Limits	Yes, via ATC No	
Multi-zone transfer rules	Sharing	Not Applicable

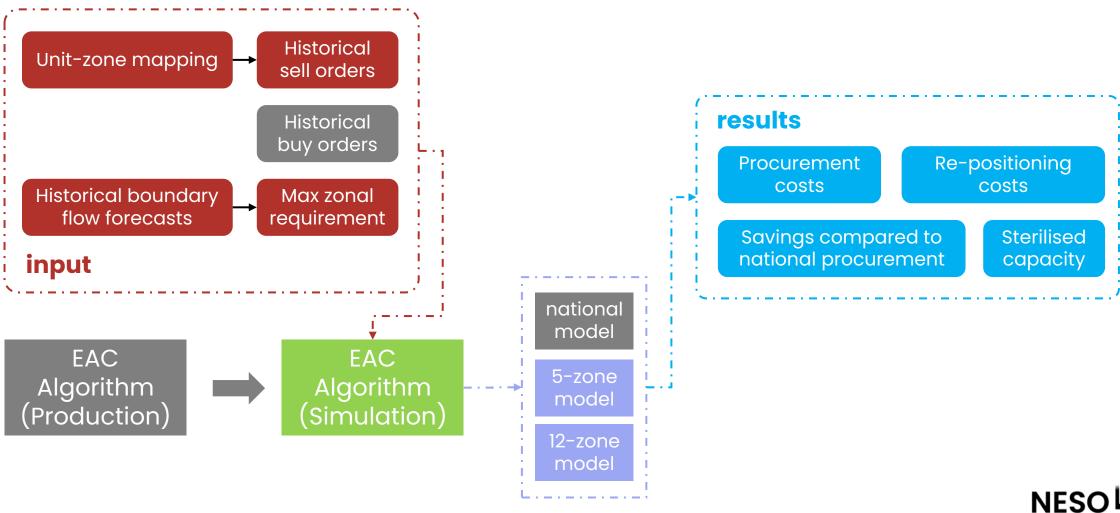


## Quantitative Analysis



14

## Overview





Service	Global	Local	Max / Min Limits
DC	<b>Ø</b>		
DM			
DR			
BR			
QR	<b>Ø</b>		
SR			

- Current design
- Proposed market design
- Simulation market design

#### **Assumptions**

- National demand for all products
- Maximum local requirement for reserve products

#### **Simulation Data**

- Sample period: delivery days from 23
   April 2024 to 4 June 2025 (405 days)
- **Services:** DC, DM, DR, BR, QR, SR
- Scenarios: base model (i.e., national model, 1-zone model), 5-zone model, 12-zone model



#### Slido #1887973

## **Benefits**

#### EAC procurement costs (<0)

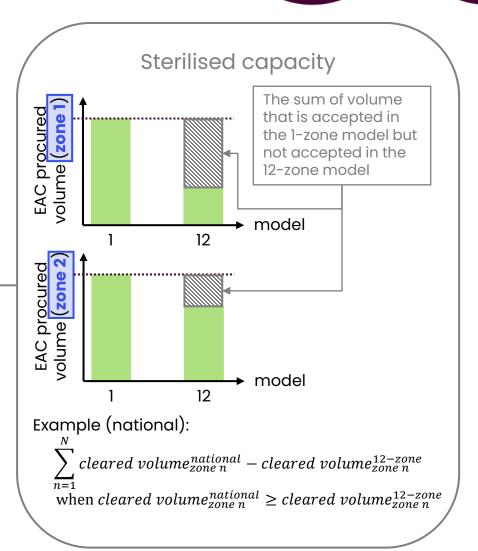
 $\sum_{n=1}^{N} clearing \ price_{zone \ n} \times cleared \ volume_{zone \ n}$ 

### Re-positioning costs (>0)

 $\sum$  Sterilised capacity  $\times$  Price for replacing it

## Benefits (£)

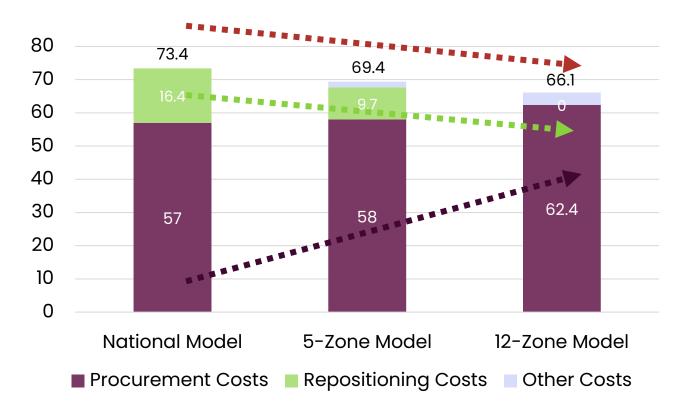
# Other costs (<0) \[ \sum\_{\text{Discord}} \text{Unfilled requirement} \times \text{Price for replacing it} \] \[ \text{Cost of additional BM actions to cover unfilled volume} \] \[ \text{Today of the costs of additional BM actions to cover unfilled volume} \] \[ \text{Today of the costs of additional BM actions to cover unfilled volume} \]





## Key Results [1/2]

#### **Annual Reserve Savings - Detailed**



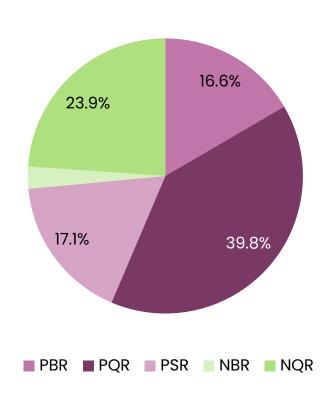
- Procurement costs increase by £1m/£4.4m for the 5/12zone model
- Repositioning savings of £9.7m/£16.4m for the 5/12zone model
- Net benefits of £4m/£7.3m per year for the 5/12-zone model



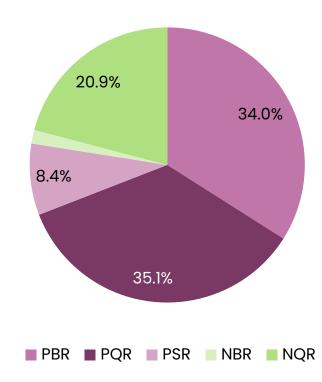
## Key Results [2/2]

#### **Annual Reserve Saving - By Product**

5-Zone Model (£4m)



#### 12-Zone Model (£7.3m)



- 70%-80% of the reserve savings are linked to positive reserve due to their larger cleared volumes.
- PQR is the biggest contributor: about 35%-40% of the savings come from PQR.



## **Timeline**

